

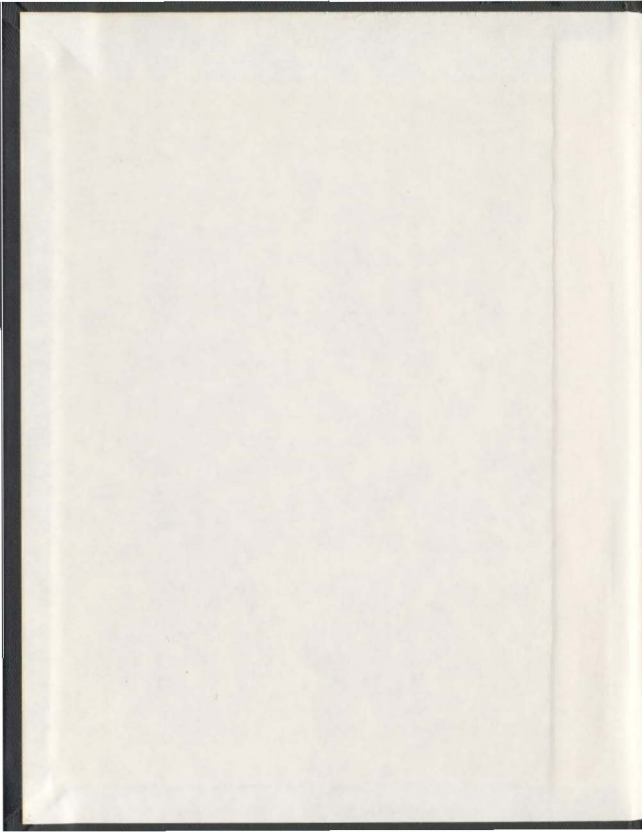
A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY PLANTER'S HOUSE
AT FERRYLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND
(CgAf-2, AREA D)

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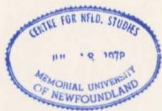
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AMANDA J. CROMPTON



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A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY PLANTER'S HOUSE AT FERRYLAND,
NEWFOUNDLAND (CgAf-2, AREA D)

By

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A thesis submitted to the School of Graduate Studies in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of Master of Arts

Department of Anthropology
Memorial University of Newfoundland

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St. John's

Newfoundland

ABSTRACT

This thesis examines the remains of a domestic structure and a well dating to the late seventeenth century in Ferryland, Newfoundland, Canada (CgAf-2, Area D). The aims of this research are to date the house and the well, and to understand the relationship between the two features. The dwelling remains were further examined to explore the range of activities that took place there, and to resolve the socio-economic position of the individuals who lived there. Some attention is also paid to exploring the larger trade network in which the residents of this house participated. The house's structure is reconstructed as far as possible, and is compared with contemporaneous examples.

This thesis analyses the ceramic, glass, clay tobacco pipe, and metal finds from the collection. The results of this analysis have demonstrated that the well was constructed sometime after ca. 1660, and fell out of use between 1770 and 1790. The house was constructed shortly after 1673, and was destroyed in an attack by French forces in 1696. It was a substantial timber-framed structure. The planters who lived there were year-round residents, whose main economic focus was participating in the cod fishery. The planters were most likely a family-based household, employing servants who probably lived in the house with them. All available evidence indicates that the Area D planters were firmly entrenched within the middling ranks of local society.

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Chapter One Introduction

1.1 Excavation at Ferryland

The location of the Colony of Avalon, constructed in 1621 for George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, has long been an occupation for the curious; indeed, attempts to locate the colony extend as far back as 1880 (Howley 1979:124). Unequivocal evidence of the colony's location was not recorded until over one hundred years later, under the direction of Dr. James Tuck of Memorial University's Archaeology Unit. To date, an impressive amount of the original colony has been uncovered, including a forge, a warehouse complex, a cobblestone street, a defensive ditch, two residences, and a well. One of these dwellings and a nearby well, located in that section of the site known as Area D, are the subject of examination here.

Area D was excavated in 1993 and 1994, and these investigations unearthed the remains of a large timber-framed house with a stone fireplace in one end, clearly destroyed by fire, and a nearby stone-lined well. All indications suggested that the house dated from the second half of the seventeenth century, and was burned by the French during their thorough destruction of the settlement in 1696. A map of Ferryland drawn in 1663 by James Yonge, a visiting surgeon, does show a house near the present location of the Area D house (Tuck 1996:37). Yonge labelled this house "Lady Kirk", suggesting that one of the local merchant-gentry had lived here. The artifacts, however, told a different story; their relatively unimpressive quality did not suggest that the house belonged to a late-century gentlewoman. Indeed, Yonge's map cannot be considered a

model of accuracy, for he does not depict a number of structures that were known to be standing at the time of his visit to Ferryland. Clearly, the contradiction between Yonge's map and the archaeological remains at Area D has to be explained.

1.2 Research Questions

In view of these facts, several basic research questions were proposed for the current research. These were structured to try and discover some of the fundamental essentials of the house and well at Area D, namely: when it was occupied; what the exterior appearance and interior layout of the house looked like; what the socio-economic status of its occupants was (in light of the contradiction between Yonge's map and the artifacts recovered from excavations); what sort of activities took place in the house; the relation between the house and the well; and how this dwelling and its inhabitants corresponds with what we know of their contemporaries in England and in other colonies. Each question is addressed in whole or in part by the chapters of this thesis.

1.3 Thesis Layout

Chapter Two summarizes the history of Ferryland, laying the necessary historical groundwork for understanding and interpreting the results of later chapters.

Chapter Three details the excavation history at Ferryland, particularly that at Area D. The natural and cultural processes which have been at work on the site since the 1696 destruction are summarized. Understanding these processes allows the proper

interpretation of the site's stratigraphy. The succession of stratigraphic layers at Area D is explained in detail, and illuminated wherever possible with plan maps and profiles.

Chapter Four examines the vast ceramic collection unearthed at Area D. The characteristics of each ceramic ware are discussed, the distribution of these wares around their production site is noted, and the forms found in the Area D excavations are detailed. An examination of the role that the ceramics play in dating the Area D site is discussed, as well as the ways in which the ceramic collection reflects the socio-economic status of the people who used it. Finally, the presence of different types of ceramic wares is used to elucidate the different trade networks that reached Ferryland, and the Area D inhabitants in particular.

Chapter Five examines the glass collection from Area D. The collection is quantified, and the production history of each type of glass vessel is outlined. The significance of glass vessels in understanding both drinking habits and the projection of the owner's socio-economic status is discussed. Finally, the window glass recovered from the site is tallied, so that the location of glazed windows can be pinpointed.

Chapter Six discusses the history of the clay tobacco pipe, with a particular emphasis on how these are used to date archaeological sites. The evidence for dating the Area D house and well is tabulated and dates are suggested for the initial construction of these features. Because the manufacturing centres of different styles of tobacco pipes are well

known, they too can play a role in elucidating patterns of trade, and are analysed towards this end as well.

Chapter Seven addresses the 'small finds'; that is, those small, incidental finds not covered under the preceding three chapters. Many of these finds are manufactured from metal, so the preservation and corrosion forces at work on the Area D site are discussed. Following this, the small finds are grouped in general categories and discussed (the categories include: cooking artifacts, armaments and ammunition, hardware and interior fittings, coins, personal artifacts, fishery-related artifacts, and tools).

Chapter Eight deals with the structures found at Area D. The house and well are reconstructed as far as archaeological evidence allows, and the methods used in their construction are detailed. All of the evidence for dating these structures is brought together and combined to provide a firmer date of construction. Then, a discussion of social status as revealed in the excavated structure ensues. The role of the settler's regional origin as an influence on the design of the dwelling is also evaluated here. And finally, the construction of the house is considered against the socio-economic milieu in which it was constructed.

A catalogue of the ceramic vessels is given in Appendix I and the glass vessels in Appendix II. And finally, the clay tobacco pipe bowl forms identified are individually detailed in Appendix III.

Chapter Two

The History of Ferryland, 1500-1700

2.1 Introduction

This chapter explores the early history of Ferryland, from ca. 1500 to ca. 1700. Within a chronological framework, this summary will attend to the actions of the key political players as well as the experiences of the ordinary residents. Attention will also be given to economic events as well as social development. This review draws largely on the work of Cell (1969, 1982), Matthews (1968, 1973), and in particular, Pope (1986, 1992a).

2.2 Early History

Today, Ferryland is a small outpost community located on Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula, some 80 kilometers south of St. John's (Figure 2.1). The recorded history of this community extends back five hundred years; this is certainly a testimonial to its popularity as a place of settlement. Europeans have clearly been aware of its existence since the early sixteenth century, and during that century, fishermen from several European regions voyaged to Newfoundland waters to harvest fish (Tuck 1996:21). These early European visitors called this area a variety of different names; the current name is probably a corruption of the Portuguese *farelhão* —meaning steep rock, reef, or point— or the French *forillon*, meaning cape, or point (Pope 1986:1; Tuck 1996:21).

Europeans were not the only people to leave their mark at Ferryland; excavations have revealed traces of the seasonal campsites used by the Beothuk native peoples (Tuck

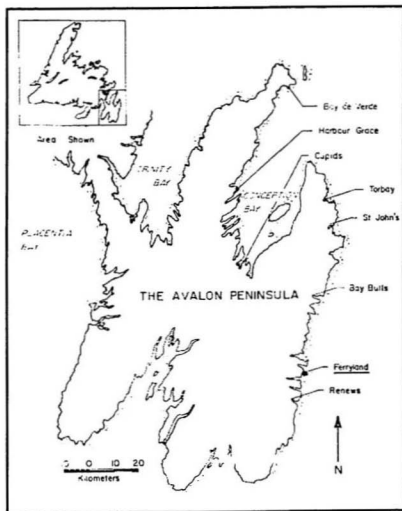


Figure 2.1: The location of Ferryland (from Pope 1986:2).

1996:27). There is very little evidence suggesting that the Beothuk regularly visited the Avalon Peninsula south of Trinity Bay in the pre-contact period (Pope 1993:286). Though some direct trade did take place between the Beothuk and Europeans elsewhere (e.g. in Trinity Bay), a fully-developed fur trade did not ensue (Pastore 266-267). Part of the Beothuk reaction to contact with Europeans in the late sixteenth century was to search through seasonally-abandoned European fishing premises to obtain nails and other ironwork, and rework these into tools suitable for their own use (Pastore 1993:268-269; Pope 1993:286-288). Perhaps the Beothuk had been drawn beyond their traditional range to other seasonally-occupied settlements such as Ferryland to obtain these new material goods (Pope 1993:288).

These earliest fishermen to visit Ferryland in any number were Portuguese and French, largely of Breton, Norman, and Basque origin (Pope 1986: 5). After the middle of the sixteenth century, English and Spanish ships began to participate in the fishery off Newfoundland's shores in ever-increasing numbers (Cell 1969:20-23; Matthews 1973:71-42; Pope 1986:6). The English grew to dominate the inshore fishery on the Avalon peninsula in the seventeenth century (Pope 1986:5,7, 1992a:40). The early structures that were built on land to support the English fishery were stages (for cleaning and splitting fish), flakes (for drying fish), shelters, train vats (for rendering fish oils), and cook rooms (Pope 1992a:43). These structures were seasonally rebuilt, and were often recycled for firewood for the journey home, so their remains may not possess a great degree of archaeological visibility (Faulkner 1985; Pope 1986:8).

Until the early seventeenth century, use of land was seasonal, as crews left each winter to return to home ports or to market with their catch. Permanent colonization did

not occur until the early seventeenth century (Pope 1986:10). At this time, companies were established in England to underwrite the plantation of colonists and profit from the fishery (Pope 1986:10-11). They hoped to make a more efficient and lucrative fishery, and possibly even to monopolize it (Pope 1986:11-12). The first of these companies to establish a settlement was the Newfoundland Company's settlement at Cupids, in 1610; part of this colony has now been located and excavated (Gilbert 1996). Other settlements followed at Bristol's Hope (now Harbour Grace), Renew's, the Colony of Avalon (at Ferryland), and St. John's. Most of these settlements showed disappointing returns on their proprietor's ledgers, and many failed (Pope 1993:279). Most of the population increase in seventeenth-century Newfoundland depended on informal settlement.

2.3 Calvert's Colony of Avalon

The history of Ferryland as a place of permanent settlement by Europeans begins with the purchase of the land grant between Aquaforte and Caplin Bay by Sir George Calvert (later the first Lord Baltimore) in 1620 (Pope 1986:18). Some have alleged that his early motive was to construct a refuge for persecuted English Catholics; this is unlikely, though it is true that he did tolerate different versions of Christian worship during his short tenure at Ferryland (Lahey 1998). Calvert's motives were clearly economic; and though the amount of money he invested in establishing and maintaining the colony is not known with certainty, it is clear that the amount was substantial (Pope 1986:18). Indeed, research suggests that it was one of the best-capitalized ventures in Newfoundland (Pope 1992a:145).

The first group of colonists came out to begin work on the colony under the supervision of Edward Wynne in 1621. They set to work, and by July 1622 they had accomplished much: the construction of the large mansion house, a kitchen, and a henhouse, a forge, a storehouse, a saltworks, a well, a palisaded earthwork, and a wharf (Pope 1996:10-11). They also had planted gardens and cut a good deal of lumber, and had plans to build a good deal more. With just these months of hard work behind them, the infrastructure of the colony was laid. By 1622, the colony had grown to 32 people, numbering among them several women, a blacksmith, a tailor, a cooper, carpenters, a quarryman, stone layers, a surgeon, and of course, fishermen and boat-masters (Pope 1996a:17).

Calvert moved to Ferryland with his family in 1628, and they were confronted with immediate difficulties. A difficult winter, harassment by French ships, and conflict between Calvert's Catholic priests and the Protestant Reverend Erasmus Stourton all contributed to his dissatisfaction with his new home (Pope 1986:20; Rollmann 1997:49). Calvert subsequently wrote to Charles I in 1629, indicating his intent to leave, and to "committ this place to fishermen that are able to encounter storms and hard weather" (Calvert 19/08/1629). George Calvert died in 1632, and his family went on to found the Maryland colony on the Chesapeake in 1634 (Tuck 1993:294). It is clear that in the end, Calvert and his family saw few profitable returns from their Avalon venture (Pope 1998:63).

2.4 The Kirke Tenure

Despite their absence, the Calvert family still retained control of Ferryland in 1637. However, their proprietorship was not to outlast the year, as Charles I granted *de facto* control of the colony and its environs to Sir David Kirke and his associates, the Marquess Hamilton, and the Earls of Pembroke and Holland (Pope 1998:64). Kirke and his associates had been granted, in effect, a commercial monopoly on the fishing and export trade (Pope 1998:64). Kirke arrived in Ferryland, and with a show of strength (and armament) convinced Calvert's deputy to quit the mansion house and retire across the harbour (Cell 1964:261; Pope 1986:24).

Kirke turned this Newfoundland venture into a definitive success. He collected rents for fishing rooms, license fees for taverns, and a five percent tax on catches shipped in foreign bottoms (Pope 1986:24-25, 1992a:158). He also monopolised (or, in contemporary terms, "engrossed") the sale of key supplies, such as salt and alcohol (Pope 1992a:175). Kirke's venture continued to profit, though the outbreak of the English Civil War would mark the beginning of trouble for him. Kirke and his partners were frank royalists (not surprising, considering that their commercial rights in Newfoundland depended on royal favour), so with Cromwell's victory Kirke faced an increasingly hostile atmosphere at home (Pope 1986:26-27; 1996b:13). In 1651, Kirke was called to London to account for his proprietorship; he was both imprisoned and deprived of the shares of his now-deceased investors (Pope 1986:27). He was never to return to Ferryland, dying in prison in 1654 (Pope 1998:65). He was survived by his wife, Lady Sara, and his sons; Sara Kirke and three of her sons remained at Ferryland (and thus, in effective control of the settlement) after his death.

The Council of State then authorized the New England-based merchant John Treworgie to journey to Ferryland and take control of Kirke's holdings there (Cell 1969:123). Treworgie acted as a sort of governor until the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 (Pope 1986:28). With this event, the successors of Kirke and Calvert continued to press their competing claims to the colony (Pope 1998). The Calvert faction eventually won out, but the Kirkes simply refused to leave the colony and in so doing eventually exhausted the Calverts' desire to win back Ferryland (Pope 1986:29). At this point, the existence of proprietary colonies in Newfoundland had ceased (Pope 1986:29).

Kirke's wife, Lady Sara, and several of their sons continued to live in Ferryland and so continued to control the area. Their operations in post-interregnum Ferryland are substantial: they provisioned and manned ships with boat crews to come to Newfoundland waters to fish, they owned permanent fishing premises and many fishing boats (Pope 1992a:48). Censuses taken in the 1670's all confirm that the Kirke family continued to dominate economic life in Ferryland.

This was however to become a difficult period for the Ferryland inhabitants; they endured a decline in the fish harvest between 1657 and 1675, due to depressed cod stocks (Pope 1995:14), as well as a destructive attack by Dutch forces who did significant damage to the settlement in 1673 (Pope 1986:29-30). The Dutch seemed only intent on destroying Ferryland's commercial resources, leaving the houses themselves untouched (Pope 1986:30). The attacking forces did however enter houses and destroy the household goods they found there, as well as the stores and cattle belonging to the planters; other livestock was taken on to the Dutch ships (Lovelace 1675). This attack did not drive the

inhabitants away, as many of the planters listed in Lovelace's (1675) description of the Dutch attack remain listed as planters in Berry's (1675a) census.

In the last quarter of the century, cod stocks recovered from the depressed numbers of previous years. English participation in the fishery still suffered interruptions and occasional difficulties during this time, because of war between France and Britain during the years 1689-1697 (Pope 1995:14,20). Yet another attack on the settlement at Ferryland was launched by French forces on 1 August 1694, which was successfully rebuffed under the leadership of one Captain William Holman (Davis 1695; Holman 1696). But this was by far a less disastrous attack than the one launched by French and allied forces under the command of Sieur de Brouillan in 1696 (Williams 1987:39). This time, no buildings were spared, and the inhabitants estimated their losses at approximately twelve thousand pounds (Clappe et al. 1697). Some of the inhabitants were sent directly to Appledore, in Devon. Others were sent to the French settlement at Placentia as prisoners, and then returned to England to spend the winter at Devon upon their release (Tuck 1993a:295, 1993b:35). Ultimately, many settlers returned to Ferryland, but they rebuilt their community in another part of the harbour (Tuck 1996:23).

2.5 The Social Fabric of Ferryland

Throughout the seventeenth century, the population along the English shore experienced distinct seasonal fluctuations as various segments of the migratory population arrived and departed. The social composition of the population, including its

permanent and migratory elements, will be discussed below, drawing heavily upon the work of Pope (1992a).

2.5.1 The Fishing Ships

Some fishermen ventured out to the region on *fishing ships*, which fished for the season, and returned home or to market at the end of the season with their catch (Pope 1992a:45). Fishing ships traditionally set sail from England on April 1; later in the century fishing ships departed earlier, in March or sometimes even in February (Pope 1992a:67). Because the main purpose of their voyage was to produce (or, in contemporary terms, to 'make') dried fish, fishing ships were manned with men who were skilled fishermen (Pope 1992a:119). Many ships were from Devon. Most of the Devon ships were freighted out of towns in North Devon; some fishing ships were also sent from the port town of Dartmouth (Pope 1996b:2).

Once arrived in Newfoundland, they constructed the onshore infrastructure, including shelter, cookrooms, stages (wharves where freshly caught fish were unloaded and processed), train vats (for rendering fish oil), flakes (platforms for drying fish), and boats (Pope 1992a:45). Some of these structures were recycled as firewood for the journey home; often, their infrastructure (e.g. boats) was left behind at season's end in the care of co-operative year-round residents, in exchange for a payment (Pope 1992a:45, 61). Such protection was seen as necessary, because fishing crews were often accused of destroying rival crew's stages and stealing their boats (Pope 1992a:61).

Fishing ships also transported passengers (Handcock 1989:25). Permanent residents, or *planters* (see Section 2.5.3 below) brought in fishing servants as passengers on fishing ships (Pope 1992a:55). Other passengers on fishing ships were the *bye-boat keepers*. They fished in Newfoundland during the summer and returned to England at the end of the summer, relying on *sack ships* (see section 2.5.2 below) to buy their catch (Pope 1992a:49,53). Bye-boat keepers left their boats behind every season, in the care of a planter. For much of the period under study here, bye-boat keepers would not have formed much, if any, of the summertime population in Ferryland; during the 1670's and 1680's, this type of fisherman operated generally out of St. John's (Pope 1992a:54).

2.5.2 Sack Ships

Sack ships arrived at the end of the fishing season to freight dried fish, rather than to produce it (Pope 1992a:119). They departed from England later in the year than fishing ships, allowing them to arrive when the fishing season was over in July or August to pick up a cargo of dried fish (Pope 1992a:68). Some sack ships carried a few boats so their crew could make a little fish as well (Pope 1992a:124). From Newfoundland, sack ships ventured to southern European ports to sell their fish and from there voyage to England, with return cargoes of wine, oil, and fruit (Pope 1992a:119; 1996b:1). Many of the sack ships imported supplies, such as wine and brandy (Pope 1992a:124).

In the later seventeenth century, sack ships were often freighted out of the ports of Topsham and Plymouth (in South Devon), as well as London and Bristol; Dartmouth sent both fishing and sack ships to the Newfoundland fishery (Pope 1996b:2). The financial return from a sack ship voyage relied upon the ability to obtain a full load of fish

(Pope 1996b:12). Because of this, an important part of the sack ship trade involved developing a good network of local relations with those who made fish in Newfoundland (for example, with the masters of fishing ships and with their brokers back in England) (Pope 1996b:7,12). Certainly the year-round residents operating fishing establishments in Newfoundland would have relied heavily on the sack ship trade to buy their catch (Pope 1992a:49); perhaps similar relationships developed here as well.

2.5.3 Planters and Servants.

The three classes distinguished among the permanent residents were planter-gentry, planters, and servants (Pope 1992a:284). *Planters* were year-round residents, who ran their own fishing concerns, owned boats, employed servants, and generally were important as an economic personality (Pope 1992a:199). But even within planters, we can distinguish roughly between large and small planters. Some larger planters formed what was effectively a local gentry class; they were relatively wealthy and literate people who held considerable political power (Pope 1992a:458). While these members were not a traditional, land-based gentry class, this group of large plantation owners can be best described as the merchant-gentry (Pope 1992a:257).

The Kirkes, their kin, and close associates all ranked as part of the local ruling merchant-gentry. They were merchants in the sense that they profited from the presence of planters: they collected rents for houses, they issued tavern licenses, and collected rents for fishing rooms from lesser planters and migratory crews (Pope 1992a:174). Sir David Kirke was also said to have monopolised the import of important supplies, such as alcohol and salt (Pope 1992a:175). But the merchant-gentry were more than merchants,

because both political and social power lay in their hands. Such individuals had important political and social connections at home in England (Pope 1992a:278, 1998:70). Locally, they had vast administrative powers and property rights (Pope 1998:70). In addition, major planters were in effect the patrons in their relations with smaller planters, holding social (and probably financial) sway over them (Pope 1992a:458, 1998:70-71).

Smaller planters also ran fishing operations, though usually on a smaller scale. Almost without exception, they owned boats (usually two or three) and employed servants (Pope 1992a:50). Two-thirds of all planter households were family-based, and about one in five overwinterers were children (Pope 1992a:235). In the average planter family-based household, the role of the planter's wife was twofold. Often, the women took on the work of a fishing servant, working on the shore crew and processing fish; these women also were responsible for their traditional roles in the household production unit (Pope 1992a: 306-307). Occasionally, women who had been widowed ran their own fishing plantations (Pope 1992a:306,308). In the average planter household the wife shouldered the responsibilities of a fishing servant, working on the shore crew, processing fish (Pope 1992a:307).

The planter economy was composed of more activities than fishing, though none of these activities ever approached the fishery in importance. Most planters kept gardens and raised vegetables, but only on a small scale (Pope 1992a:75). Planters also kept animals; hogs were particularly important, averaging seven or eight hogs per planter in 1677 (Pope 1992a:77). On the other hand, cattle ownership was usually concentrated in

the hands of a few planters, suggesting that raising these animals was a commercial venture (Pope 1992a:78).

Planters also devoted some time to lumbering, boatbuilding, and oarmaking to supply the migratory fishermen's demand; these had become important off-season activities by the late seventeenth century (Pope 1992a:57,72). This could be a profitable venture, for the bare hull of a shallop was worth between six and eight pounds, while a fully completed shallop was worth twenty to twenty-five pounds (Pope 1992a:72). Planters profited from the migratory fishery in other ways as well: most planter's homes functioned as tippling houses (or tavern-like establishments), providing visiting fishermen with alcohol, tobacco, and lodging (Pope 1992a:81).

Servants were generally young husbandmen, who were usually hired on to work for planters in the short term; the modal period of residence for servants was three summers and two winters (Pope 1992a:210,458). Planters brought in their servants as passengers on fishing ships, generally (Pope 1992a:55). In the later seventeenth century, the wages paid to servants were probably higher than they could have earned in England. In a seven month season, Newfoundland servants could earn £ 20 in a seven month season working for fishing crews, as compared to under £10 per annum in England (Pope 1989a:88).

2.6 Conclusion

This chapter has briefly summarized the detailed political and economic history of Newfoundland's English shore in general, particularly where it relates to the seventeenth-century settlement at Ferryland. The actions of key players in this history— especially the

Calverts and the Kirkes— are recounted here, to provide an understanding of the lives and activities of the local merchant-gentry. Some attention is also paid to the circumstances of ordinary planters. Re-constructing the social history of the lives of everyday planters is especially important for this study, as the material remains of one such planter are analysed herein.

Chapter Three Archaeological Research at Ferryland

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the history of archaeological research, from the earliest excavations in the late nineteenth century, through to the present efforts under the direction of Dr. James Tuck of Memorial University's Archaeology Unit. The recent excavations are summarized at length, with a description and interpretation of each area excavated. Then, Area D's site history and site formation processes are outlined, along with the implications that the formation processes have for the interpretation of the archaeological remains at Area D. And finally, the stratigraphic record as excavated at Area D is outlined, providing detailed description and interpretation of each event and feature.

3.2 The History of Research at Ferryland

Searching for the remains of the Colony of Avalon is not an entirely recent endeavour. The first excavations in Ferryland were undertaken over one hundred years ago, in 1880, by Bishop Michael F. Howley (Howley 1979:124). The location of Howley's excavation are lost, as are most records of the artifacts he uncovered. One notable find whose record has survived to the present is of a silver snuff spoon, with the initials SK (Pope 1992a: Fig. 6.1) Then, in 1937, Dr. S.T. Brooks (an entomologist from the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) visited Ferryland and completed some

excavation around the Pool and on the mainland to the west (Gaulton 1997a:15; Tuck 1996:24). His findings were published in a brief report; unfortunately, the collections he excavated are not available for study (Pope 1986:77-78). Brooks concluded that the Mansion House lay somewhere near the current Colony of Avalon Interpretation Centre (Carter 1997a:17).

In 1959, further limited excavations were undertaken by J.R. Harper, of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (Carter 1997a:18). The test square was excavated along the south shore of the Pool, in an abandoned garden located close to the locus designated Area B in the current round of excavations (Pope 1986:78; Tuck 1996:24). Harper found artifacts dating from the early seventeenth century, including mid- to late-century pipe bowls, ceramics, case bottle glass, and nails; as with Brooks' material, it is not available for study (Gaulton 1997a:16; Pope 1986:78). Harper concluded that some of the material he excavated dated to the earliest years of the colony, and that the remains of the main Baltimore house lay to the west of his excavations (Pope 1986:78). In light of current excavations at Ferryland to be discussed below, these predictions as to the location of the Mansion House may be erroneous.

The next test excavations to be carried out at Ferryland were conducted in 1968 by Dr. James Tuck of Memorial University (Carter 1997a:18). Excavations were located near what is now a restaurant, and revealed a slate drain and seventeenth-century artifacts (Tuck 1996:24). Tuck's work was followed with another investigation in 1976 by R.K. Barakat, who excavated to the east of Harper's test unit, and on Bouys Island, to the north of Ferryland Head (Carter 1997a:19; Gaulton 1997a:16). Some salvage excavations, located at the start of the Lighthouse Road, were overseen by M.A. Stopp in 1989 (Carter

1997a:19). Artifacts recovered from Stopp's excavations range in date from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries; the features recovered include portions of a cobblestone road and a stone wall. While the road was not related to the original colony, the stone wall seemed likely of seventeenth century date (Tuck 1996:25).

Underwater archaeological excavations have also been carried out in the Pool area, in 1984, 1991 and 1992. In 1984, Skanes and Deichmann (1985:398-401) examined underwater *in situ* sedimentary deposits along the north shore of the Pool, as well as archaeological material previously dredged from the same area. Artifactual analysis demonstrated that the Pool contains artifacts dating from the seventeenth century to the present day (Skanes and Deichmann 1985:401).

Despite the fact that a number of small-scale excavations had uncovered artifacts which dated to the same period as the Colony of Avalon, definitive structures which could be directly related to the colony had yet to be uncovered. This was the impetus for another series of excavations in the mid-1980's by Dr. James Tuck of Memorial University (Tuck 1996:24). In addition, these excavations were intended to assess the potential of the site and determine the degree to which modern construction had disturbed the archaeological deposits (Tuck 1993a:296). Over a three-year period, excavations were begun in four loci, designated Areas A, B, C, and D (Tuck 1996:24). Each area provided a glimpse of the seventeenth-century occupation, providing proof that the original colony had been located around the Pool. These probes into the seventeenth-century remains demonstrated that the original colony still lay buried in a remarkable state of preservation, and that the extent and complexity of the remains were impressive indeed (Tuck

1993a:296). Excavations were wisely halted at this point until the time and necessary funding for the proper excavation of such a remarkable site could be obtained.

In 1991, the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador signed the Canada-Newfoundland Tourism and Historic Resources Cooperation Agreement; one provision of this agreement provided secure multi-year funding for the excavation and conservation of the significant remains that lay buried at Ferryland (Tuck 1996:25). Excavations began in 1992, have recurred every year since then to the present, and are planned for 2001. So far, over one million artifacts have been excavated and conserved, and yet only ten percent of the site has been excavated. The overwhelming number of artifacts excavated every season requires a lab crew at least equal to the excavating crew; via an assembly-line processing system, the artifacts recovered are catalogued, conserved, labelled, and placed in storage (Mathias and Foulkes 1996:99).

3.3 Field Methods at Ferryland

Excavation units at Ferryland are laid out following a one-meter grid system which has been established to cover the entire site (Tuck 1996:25). Once excavations began, however, the complexity of the stratigraphy became quite clear. Properly recording its intricacies required a system of stratigraphic designation that is appropriate for use over large areas and between areas which are not spatially contiguous. This problem has been solved with the use of the Event system (Tuck 1996:26). Each new layer is given a new number; here, these numbers are termed 'events' rather than 'strata', emphasizing that each layer is the product of something that happened during the

formation of the site. Excavations at Ferryland have been carried out at several geographically separate locations (Figure 3.1). Each location is called an 'Area', and is given its own alphabetic designation. Some areas (such as Area D) have different loci within that particular area. These are different excavations within the same general area which are not horizontally contiguous but are still close enough to be given the same area designation.

3.4 Areas Excavated at Ferryland

Area A

This area was the location of a small test unit excavated in 1984 at the western end of the site, where the narrow stretch of land connecting to the mainland widens near the Pool (Tuck 1993a:297). Excavations uncovered a layer of beach gravel and scattered ceramics, pipes and nails. Many of these could be of seventeenth-century date, but they were not associated with any kind of structure. In hindsight, Tuck (1993a:297) notes that: "With the experience gained from subsequent excavations in other areas of the site, it now seems likely that our excavations simply did not go deep enough to reach the strata where early features are likely to be preserved". Area A may eventually be reopened.

Area B

Area B also saw excavation in 1984 and 1985, which found deeply buried deposits dating to the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries, which consisted of rubble, fill, refuse, and collapsed structures (Tuck 1996:27). The area was revisited in the 1990s, and by 1994 the lowest levels of occupation had been reached. A number of occupations are

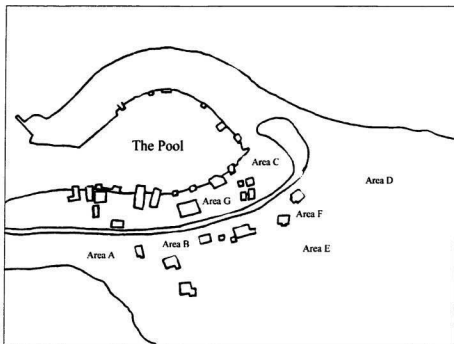


Figure 3.1: Areas excavated at Ferryland (modified from Tuck 1993a:Figure 1).

recorded at Area B, and are discussed here in chronological order. Among the first people to visit Ferryland were the native Beothuk peoples, whose presence is evidenced by the scattering of small cobble hearths, surrounded by burnt bone, charcoal, seeds, stone tools and associated flakes (Tuck 1996:27). These groups may have been drawn to the Avalon Peninsula to utilize leftover materials (such as ironwork) from seasonally abandoned migratory fishery settlements (Pope 1993:286-288). In the same general context of these hearths were found European ceramics and ironwork; indeed, some hearths are entirely surrounded by European artifacts, suggesting that they were used by migratory fishermen (Tuck 1996:28). These ceramics may have originally belonged to sixteenth-century Basque, Spanish, Portuguese, or possibly English West Country seasonal fishermen, as documented in historic records (Tuck 1994:2).

Laying atop these levels lay a roughly-laid cobblestone beach, also from the sixteenth century, upon which fish were laid to dry (Tuck 1993a:300). Above these deposits lay the remains of the original seventeenth-century forge built by the first colonists in 1622. The forge measures approximately 1.2-x-1.8 meters, and was found in a remarkable state of preservation, allowing the precise location of the forge, slack tub, anvil, bellows, and swage to be determined (Carter 1997b:81-83). The forge was in use until 1640-1650 (Carter 1997a:1, 62; Pope 1986:91). The forge, its contents, and other overlaying events have been analysed by Pope (1986) and Carter (1997a, 1997b).

To the north of the forge building lie the remains of the original cobblestone 'pretty street' that Captain Wynne records was built in 1622, and generally parallels the orientation of the modern asphalt road that exists today (Tuck 1996:30-31). Another structure uncovered at Area B was the remains of a house, whose north masonry

foundation wall lies atop the cobblestone street. This timber-framed structure and its contents have been the subject of study by Nixon (1999a). The dwelling dates from ca. 1660 to 1696 when it was destroyed by fire; it is therefore contemporaneous with the dwelling at Area D, and is preceeded in date by a dwelling excavated at Renew's (Mills 1996; Nixon 1999b).

Area C

This locus was first uncovered in excavations during 1984 and 1986. Excavations began again in 1992, and continued through to 1995 (Tuck 1993a:301, 1996:31). The foundations to a large stone-walled structure was revealed, whose complex stratigraphy and construction sequences have been analysed by Gaulton (1997a, 1997b). The first construction phase dates to the earliest years of the colony. This involved depositing fill to reclaim the beach area and level the land, and constructing a retaining seawall along the area's northern limit to separate the reclaimed land from the harbour (Gaulton 1997b:5-6). At the north-western edge of the seawall, a stone-lined privy was constructed (measuring 1.2-x-2.7 m), with openings at the bottom to allow the tides to flush it out (Gaulton 1997b:6,15). To the east of the privy, and abutting the seawall, a stone storehouse (measuring 4.8-x-16.8 m) was constructed. These buildings were used, with a few structural changes, from the earliest years of the colony to the 1670s (Gaulton 1997b:10). The storehouse structure was destroyed in 1673 when Dutch forces attacked Ferryland (Gaulton 1997a:51).

Sometime after the Dutch raid, a second construction sequence began at Area C. A second structure, a cowhouse/storage shed, measuring 10.5-x-11.3 meters, was built to

the south of the original warehouse. The cowhouse had a slate-covered drain running through it, and leading out to the old privy, which now functioned as a dungpit (Gaulton 1997b:10,24). The storage shed, in the western half of this structure, closed by a set of double doors in the building's northern end (Gaulton 1997b:16-17). These structures stood until their destruction by the French in their 1696 attack on the settlement (Gaulton 1997a:54). Area C has been excavated as far as local infrastructure allows—the area is bounded on the east side by a parking area, on the south side by a paved road, and on the west side with private outbuildings. Further investigation of this area is therefore restricted, but there are at least two more stone-walled structures running underneath the paved road to the south which are associated with the seventeenth century complex (Tuck 1994:5).

Area D

This area is located on a generally flat terrace well to the east of the Pool. The southern boundary is marked by the rising Downs hills and the Downs road, and its northern edge is bounded by the ocean. A number of different excavations have taken place here, not all spatially contiguous, but all are given the designation 'Area D'. Excavation began in the mid-1980's, when an exposed nineteenth-century fireplace foundation (likely belonging to Morris Brazil) was revealed as part of a Memorial University field school course (Tuck 1993b:31, 1994:9). Investigations in the area began again in 1993 when a 10-x-10 meter block was excavated, at the site of a proposed reconstruction of a seventeenth-century kitchen garden (Tuck 1993b:31). The units explored in this phase of the Area D excavations are located at the south-west end of the

flat terrace that comprises this locus. Features dating to the seventeenth century were not recovered, but scattered artifacts recovered date from this time, as well as from later centuries. The stratigraphy from these units indicates that the Downs road located to the south of Area D continuously sheds gravel which has been deposited over the area. This erosion problem has probably been a continuous one since the higher ground to the south was broken (Tuck 1993b:31).

The next phase of excavation at Area D was re-directed back to the nineteenth century fireplace excavated in the 1980s; this time, excavation continued below the nineteenth-century levels (Tuck 1994:9). The first artifacts encountered were found in a mixed seventeenth- through eighteenth-century context. But below this level were found the charred planks and beams of what once was a substantial timber-framed structure. In 1994, excavation of the structure resumed, and a large stone fireplace and cobble hearth were revealed. Excavation continued, and eventually all the remains of the seventeenth-century house and midden were exposed. Because the seventeenth-century dwelling is shallowly buried (ca. 40-65 cm below the present surface), and because of the disturbance from the nineteenth-century fireplace construction and subsequent gardening activity, the house itself is not in a perfect state of preservation. The boundaries of the seventeenth-century house are not indicated by still-intact stone foundations like those seen at the Area B house; rather, its builders used timber sills which have since largely decomposed. Fortunately, the outlines of the house were still roughly distinguishable by noting the large rectangular clearing, free of rock, extending west from the large stone fireplace (Figure 3.2). The dimensions of the house are calculated to be about 39-x-17.5 feet, including the fireplace in the gable end (Tuck 1993a:306).



Figure 3.2: Aerial view of the Area D Dwelling.

Based on dated coins and a preliminary examination of the tobacco pipes, the house was thought to date to the second half of the seventeenth century, and was destroyed by fire in the French attack of 1696 (Tuck 1996:36-37). Interestingly, a sketch map of Ferryland drawn by a visitor in 1663, James Yonge, shows a house roughly at the same location as the Area D house, and labels it 'Lady Kirk' (Figure 3.3) (Tuck 1993a: 306-307). Yonge's map is unfortunately incomplete in its representation; for example, many of the complex waterfront structures that were certainly present in 1663 do not appear on his map. Yonge's identification of the house as belonging to Lady Kirke is therefore problematic. If Lady Sara Kirke did live here as Yonge implies, then the assemblage excavated should be commensurate with a member of the late-century local elite. However, first impressions of the Area D assemblage did not indicate this, and so further study was required to sort out the difference between Yonge's map and the excavated artifacts.

Just to the south of the dwelling, exploratory excavation units unearthed a buried stone-lined well. It extends 25 feet below ground surface, and is extremely well built. The top portion is round, and approximately 30 inches in diameter; about two feet above the bottom, the interior shape becomes octagonal. Below this is a row of brick headers, resting atop a square wooden footing (Tuck 1996:37). The well, and its construction techniques, will be described in greater detail below (See Chapter 8). Associated artifacts suggest a construction date in the late seventeenth century. The charred remains of a wellhouse were found around the well, suggesting it too was destroyed by the French in 1696. However, the well itself was not deliberately destroyed by the French, and it saw continued use through to the end of the eighteenth century. The well was probably used



Figure 3.3: James Yonge's 1663 Map of Ferryland.
Note the house labelled 'Lady Kirk'.

by those who continued to cultivate the fields in the Downs, or by those frequenting the eighteenth-century tavern nearby at Area E. The well itself was excavated, and most of the artifacts recovered date to the latter end of the well's lifespan, suggesting the well had been repeatedly cleaned (Tuck 1993a:307). Local lore holds that after a child was drowned in the well, it was filled in. The excavation of the well found that the fill within the well (consisting of rocks, some very large) seems to be continuous and the product of one single event (Tuck 1996:38).

Another part of the Area D terrace was excavated, this time near the eastern extent of the terrace. It is a large 10-x-10 meter mound of rocks, with a depression in the middle. A local informant described this as a cellar of unknown origin (Tuck 1994:32). It appeared to have a rough stone pavement extending to the south-west. The area was thoroughly excavated, and though the stone pavement appears to be of human origin, its original purpose remains unknown. Excavations demonstrated that the 'cellar' was actually a collection of rocks removed from the area during cultivation (Tuck 1994:32).

Area E

This area lays to the south of all of the other sites, atop the crest of a hill. Excavation began in 1993, centred around a prominent mound of earth. The most recent structure, though poorly preserved, was a building measuring approximately 12-x-30 feet, with a fireplace in each end (Tuck 1996:39). The high frequency of tobacco pipes, drinking vessels and beverage service vessels suggests it functioned as a tavern during the early-to mid-eighteenth century. Below this lay the remains of what may be fortifications

built in 1694 by Captain William Holman, to protect the settlement against potential attacks by the French (Tuck 1993:309). This earthwork, measuring approximately 15-x-8 meters, was reinforced with a retaining wall on the south side and a line of post molds, some of which have been interpreted as a gate. Below Holman's fort lay what may well be part of the original colony's fortifications, consisting of an earthen platform edged with sod (Tuck 1993:309). Given that this feature's location provides a commanding view of the approaches to the harbour, it may well have been a gun platform.

Area F

This area is located to the south of the modern paved road, across from the locus designated Area C. Excavation began in 1996, has continued every year since, and is planned for the 2000 season. The land upon which Area F is sited was purchased in 1995 from the Arch and Veronica Williams family by the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation (Carter et al. 1998:52). This purchase was fortuitous indeed, for Area F has proved invaluable in understanding the development of the seventeenth-century settlement. The area has revealed another segment of the 'pretty street' that ran east-west through the colony; in fact, the excavations in this area located the eastern termination of the cobblestone paving (Carter et al. 1998:55). The street ends just before a large defensive ditch (running roughly north-south, perpendicular to the street) measuring about six meters wide and over a meter deep (Carter et al. 1998:53). This clearly marked the eastern extent of the original Colony of Avalon, and it was clearly intended to be

fortified. The spoil from digging the ditch had been thrown up on its western side to create a rampart, likely topped with a palisade as Wynne recorded in 1622 (Carter et al. 1998:54).

Inside the ditch, the sills and postholes of a wooden bridge were uncovered (Carter et al. 1998:55). Excavations from within the ditch revealed a great number of artifacts, particularly around the bridge, suggesting that the ditch served as a convenient place to deposit trash (Carter et al. 1998:56). To the north of the bridge, the ditch turns out towards the east, and then back on itself. Roof slates and timbers suggest a well-developed defensive structure and gun platform may have existed at the site (Tuck 1999:1).

As previously indicated, the east-west cobblestone street abuts this ditch. Just a short distance down this street, another cobble pavement was uncovered, extending southwards from it; above this, a large, rich midden was discovered (Carter et al. 1998:58). The remains of a wooden sill were discovered at the pavement's termination, suggesting that a wooden structure had once stood there. The objects from this structure's midden and the nearby defensive ditch are of such quality to suggest that the Mansion House, home of the Calvert and the Kirke families during their residence at Ferryland. These high-status artifacts include: tin-glazed earthenware, other luxury pottery such as Portuguese *terra sigillata*, silver- and gold-plated spurs (the latter from the defensive ditch), two gold rings, and other silver objects (Carter et al. 59-61; Gaulton and Mathias 1998). The excavation at Area F has proceeded as far as local infrastructure allows; the

site continues under what is the present-day lighthouse road. So, while the Area F site shows much promise, much more still lies buried, awaiting further investigation.

Area G

This area was first opened up in 1996, and was greatly expanded in 1997, aided in no small part by the Colony of Avalon Foundation, which has purchased the land (Carter et al. 1998:51). This area is located on the north side of the cobble street, just east of the excavations at Area F. The earliest features recorded at the area include a contiguous portion of the seawall which had first been discovered at Area C; two excavation units also uncovered preserved wooden posts, likely serving as strouders for mooring boats (Gaulton 1997:25). Other early seventeenth-century deposits have been found here, including layers of fill used to reclaim land from the Pool or its intertidal zone (Carter et al. 1998:50-51). Distinct occupation layers overlay this fill, though no real evidence of the activities that took place here has been located. In the eastern end of Area G, a late seventeenth- to early eighteenth-century cobble pavement was revealed, which further excavation has shown to be contiguous with a similar pavement at Area C to the east (Carter et al. 1998:49; Gaulton 1997:25). It is likely not a road, but some sort of large exterior pavement. It is too well-laid to be constructed primarily for drying fish, as has been seen elsewhere at Ferryland; at this point, its original purpose is not known.

3.5 Site History and Formation Processes at Area D

Describing the archaeology of Area D requires more than characterizing the seventeenth century-occupation. In order to understand properly the seventeenth-century

remains, depositional events occurring both before and after the house's existence must be explained. First, the general area must be placed into the context of the site as a whole. Area D is located just outside what was the eastern entrance to the original colony. Beyond this, to the east of Area D, is an area (today known as the Downs) of plentiful land for pasture and agriculture. Daniel Powell said as much in 1622: "the seas do make the land behind it [the colony] to the south-east, being near 1000 acres of good ground for hay, feeding of cattle and plenty of Wood, almost an island, safe to keep any thing from ravenous beasts" (Pope 1996a:13). Anyone passing through the eastern gate of the colony on his or her way to use the agricultural land at the Downs would have passed along the Area D terrace. This casual use of the area is reflected in the scattered artifact finds that are made throughout the area. Pipes dating to the very early part of the century are an especially common find. These early pipes have inevitably found their way into the midden from the seventeenth-century dwelling, and these should not be included in any attempt to date the house structure itself.

Another factor which must be borne in mind when examining the stratigraphy at Area D is the depth to which the site was buried. The Area D terrace is exposed to the ocean along its north side, and as such found no protection from the wind. This, coupled with the fact that the area was never artificially built up with loads of fill (as happened at Area B, for example), means that the seventeenth-century dwelling was never buried very deeply after its destruction. The seventeenth-century deposits were found at depths ranging from roughly 40 to 65 centimeters below the present ground surface.

Disturbance factors such as freeze-thaw cycles, rock removal to facilitate plowing, and the actual plowing itself certainly had an impact on the buried site. These all would

have compromised the archaeological integrity of the layers. Both the freeze-thaw cycles and the plowing tend to force artifacts upwards, particularly artifacts of larger size (Schiffer 1987:131, 213). This is one of the reasons that seventeenth-century material is found in disturbed layers above the destruction layer, intermingled with later material. Numerous crossmends between the disturbed layers and the destruction layer demonstrate this process was at work. Rock removal also accounts for some disturbance of the buried seventeenth-century remains, as unrelated nineteenth-century material fell into the crater that the rock left behind. An examination of the collections does show that this did occasionally happen. Overall, though, seventeenth-century artifacts moved upwards through the strata far more often than the nineteenth-century artifacts moved downwards.

Finally, the last disturbance factor which must be considered is the late nineteenth-century house that was built atop of the seventeenth-century remains. The first impact that this would have had was in the creation of level land upon which to build the new house. Again, large rocks would have to be cleared from the area, with the same results as outlined above. And secondly, the nineteenth-century house builders dug the foundation for a large (approximately 3-x-3 meter) fireplace base, going right through the seventeenth-century levels at the house's west end. Then, as the stone and brick fireplace was constructed, the freshly dug soil was packed back in between the rocks and brick. As a result, seventeenth-century artifacts are found within the nineteenth-century fireplace base. However, there must have been leftover soil from the fireplace trench, and it was most likely simply spread out around the nineteenth-century fireplace. This would also account for a large number of seventeenth-century artifacts found *above* the destruction layer.

The construction of the nineteenth-century dwelling did not have a completely negative impact on the seventeenth-century remains, however. The nineteenth-century construction workers did little other digging than the fireplace base. There is no stratigraphic evidence suggesting that the nineteenth-century house had an excavated foundation; more likely, the house was built upon a raised stone foundation. This method can still be seen on older houses in Newfoundland. Because of this, the presence of the nineteenth-century house preserved some remains of the seventeenth-century house by protecting it from cultivation. This can be seen in Figure 3.4, which shows the remains of the nineteenth-century structure and the outline of the seventeenth-century house beneath it. With the exception of those areas disturbed by the nineteenth-century fireplace, artifacts underneath the nineteenth-century house are less likely to have been disturbed than artifacts from outlying areas.

3.6 Site Formation Processes: Implications

The foregoing section has suggested a number of implications for interpreting the stratigraphic sequence at Area D. First, it is clear that a good portion of the site is disturbed. The cause of the disturbance is at least well understood, and this can be taken into account during the present analysis. A substantial amount of research on site formation processes and on interpreting heavily plowed sites has been completed (e.g. Schiffer 1987). This research demonstrates that while cultivation renders suspect the vertical relations between artifacts, the horizontal distributions of these plowzone artifacts are still *generally* reliable in the large scale (Pogue 1988:41). However, small-scale horizontal associations, such as point-to-point relationships between artifacts and small

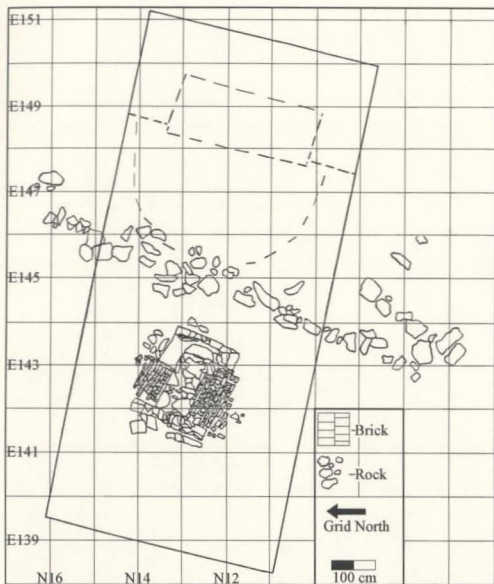


Figure 3.4: The nineteenth-century house remains (shown as the brick and stone fireplace and the rock alignment) shown superimposed over the seventeenth-century house remains (shown as an outline).

features, such as post-molds, are usually destroyed (Riordan 1988:3). It should be further noted that cultivation also has a size-sorting effect, tending to move larger artifacts a greater distance, as well as draw them further towards the surface (Riordan 1988:4; Schiffer 1987:131).

Despite these adverse effects, cultivation does not completely destroy all the interpretive potential of buried archaeological remains. Indeed, sites which have been systematically plowed for hundreds of years still retain their large-scale patterns and can be subjected to fairly detailed research (e.g. King and Miller 1987). In addition, plowzone-derived artifacts are often included in analyses, further contributing to the interpretation of subsurface features (e.g. Gibb 1996:147-155; Pogue 1988:41). Based on our understanding of the Area D site history and formation processes, as well as the results of research on disturbed sites excavated elsewhere, the following hypothesis were set forth and evaluated with the available evidence from Area D:

1) The general area was revisited and used after the destruction of the house, though only casually.

The historic record reveals that after Ferryland was ransacked by the French in 1696, some residents were taken as prisoners to the French settlement at Placentia, and others were sent directly to Appledore, in Devon. At some point, the remaining survivors at Placentia were allowed to return to Appledore as well, and there they spent the winter. They returned to Ferryland the next year, to re-establish themselves and their livelihoods. Upon return, they resettled in other parts of the harbour (Tuck 1996:23). The Area D loci continued to see casual use, however, most likely because the well was still usable.

This casual use is reflected in occasional finds, such as a William III coin dated 1697, which was dropped near the destroyed remains of the house. Eighteenth-century bottles are also well-represented, particularly around the well. The well continued to draw visitors, even after the wellhouse was destroyed; it may have been the nearest source of fresh water for the tavern at Area E (see above).

2) Little scavenging of the Area D structure occurred after its destruction.

Despite this casual use of the area, the actual destroyed remains of the house do not show much evidence of post-destruction scavenging after the area was re-inhabited. Five seventeenth-century silver coins and a pair of silver cufflinks were recovered from the burnt structure; though these silver artifacts are small, a protracted search through the domestic rubble could have located these objects easily enough. Perhaps even more convincing is the presence of several thousand hand-wrought iron nails, scattered about the structure. Nails were actually a valuable commodity in the seventeenth century; indeed, the historic record details a number of disputes between individuals over boats and structures which had been intentionally burnt to retrieve their nails (Pope 1992a:88).

Furthermore, perfectly serviceable structural hardware still remained at the site, and was recovered only in the current excavations. Research on intentionally-destroyed houses suggests that such houses were usually scavenged beforehand for any useable hardware which could be recycled (White and Kardulias 1985:70). Any representation of such scavenging behaviour is absent here. Finally, any extensive post-destruction looting would probably have disturbed the horizontal distribution of artifacts, so that their

distribution more or less obscured the location of their use. This certainly did not occur at Area D, as Chapter 8 will demonstrate.

3) Plowing, freeze-thaw cycles, and house construction have adversely impacted the archaeological remains at Area D; however, the horizontal patterning found at Area D is intact in the large scale.

The larger features tended to suffer the most because of these disturbance factors; for instance, the upper courses of the seventeenth-century stone fireplace were badly disturbed on the north side. The lowest courses of the fireplace were much more intact, though the north side still shows some disturbance (see Figure 3.5). The stone rubble from the seventeenth-century house was probably removed to other areas of the site during cultivation and any clearing of the land before the nineteenth-century house was constructed. Indeed, a row of rocks found in Event 62 probably shows the outline of the nineteenth-century house, as a result of clearing the land for house construction (see Figure 3.4).

The smaller artifacts do not show the same disturbance pattern as the larger features. This can be demonstrated by perusing Appendix I and II, and examining the crossmends made with glass and ceramic vessels. Most of the mends were made either within excavation units, or between nearby units. And as Chapter 8 will demonstrate, discrete deposits of artifacts still exist. The location of general activity areas can still be determined, as can the location of structural features such as windows and doors.

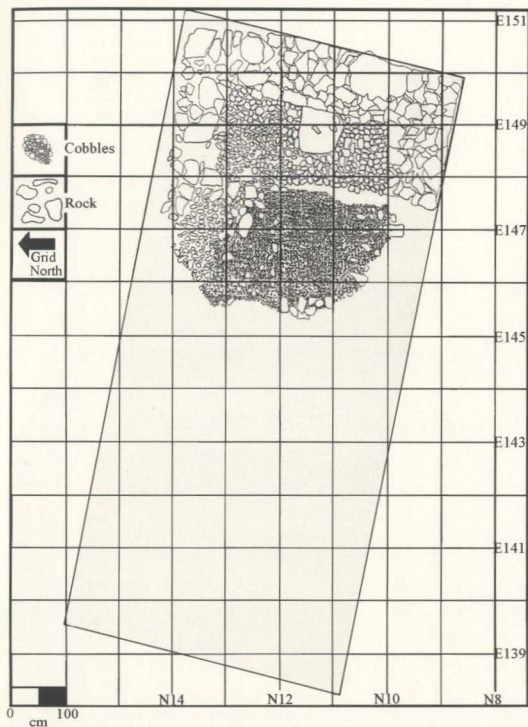


Figure 3.5: Plan view of the excavated dwelling at Area D, showing the location of excavation units.

4) Vertical stratigraphy will be disturbed beyond reconstruction.

This hypothesis is easily demonstrable. If the individual events were not disturbed, then the pipe bowls of the occupation layers should date to an earlier period than the destruction layer. An examination of the dated pipe bowls in Appendix III demonstrates that this is not true. Event 96 (the destruction layer), which dates to 1696, contains pipe bowls with terminal dates of 1670 and 1680. The dated pipe bowls in the occupation layer, Event 123, overlap in date range with the pipe bowls from the layer above. If the events at Area D had any internal integrity, the Event 123 pipe bowls should be earlier than the Event 96 pipes, and the Event 96 pipes should all encompass 1696 in their date ranges. Neither of these observations is true.

Another index of vertical disturbance patterns can be found in the pattern of crossmends made in the process of sorting ceramic and glass vessels. If the events are not vertically co-mingled, the largest part of the crossmends should all come from the same event. In fact, this is not the case. Selected examples of ceramic crossmends are shown in Table 3.1 and these demonstrate that sherds have spread vertically through the entire site's stratigraphy. This is not surprising, given that the site is so shallowly buried; the effects of weather and of cultivation are bound to have a greater impact on a shallow site than on a deeply buried one.

5) Because of the disturbance factors discussed above, the plow zone contains artifacts which must have originated in undisturbed seventeenth-century strata.

Table 3.1:
Crossmends as an Index of Vertical Migration

Vessel C318 Westerwald CSW Bottle All sherds listed here are mended together

Catalogue Number	D.B.S.* (cm)	Unit	Event	Fragment
119573		N12 E140	166	Body
81082		N10 E144	63	Body
71635	21	N16 E140	61	Body
63813a-h	25	N14 E139	62	Body
68757	30	N16 E140	62	Body
59900a-z	31	N13 E130	62	Body; Base
59901a-o	31	N13 E130	62	Body
60290	32	N13 E138	62	Body
66525	33	N13 E139	62	Body
65046a-i	35	N13 E139	62	Base; Body
89797	35	N11 E138	62	Body
88079	38	N11 E139	96	Base; Body
88217	39	N11 E139	62	Base; Body
119284a-d	40	N12 E139	62	Body
98188	40	N9 E136	62	Body
77696	44	N11 E140	62	Body
65716	54	N14 E139	96	Body
73369	63	N13 E140	96	Body

Vessel C189 Bristol CEW Bowl All sherds listed here are mended together

Catalogue Number	D.B.S.* (cm)	Unit	Event	Fragment
68968	0	N14 E140	63	Body
65700a-b	35	N17 E140	62	Rim; Body
69227	40	N15 E140	62	Rim
82929	40	N15 E140	96	Rim
65697	41	N15 E139	62	Rim
65698	47	N16 E139	96	Rim
68259	50	N15 E140	96	Rim

* D.B.S. denotes Depth Below (Ground) Surface, measured in centimetres.

Many artifacts did end up in the plow zone because of disturbance factors. It seemed likely, at the outset of this analysis, that these artifacts had originated in the undisturbed layer. The eighteenth-century uses of the Area D terrace were casual at best, and even the use of the well would likely not blanket the house area with a heavy layer of domestic refuse. And we also know that resettlement of Ferryland occurred in other areas after 1696, so the refuse cannot be accounted for by a nearby eighteenth-century dwelling Ferryland (Tuck 1996:23) To demonstrate that the artifacts in the plow zone were best explained by their migration upwards from the dwelling, distribution maps of undisturbed and disturbed layers were prepared. These showed the relative abundance of undisturbed artifacts per excavation unit, as demonstrated by glassware, ceramics, and tobacco pipes.

Following this, another distribution map showing the horizontal location of artifacts as represented in the plowzone was prepared. All possible seventeenth-century ceramics, glass and pipes were included. When laid out in map form, the plow zone-derived artifacts are concentrated in the same areas as the artifacts from undisturbed layers. It can therefore be said with confidence that these artifacts migrated up through the strata because of a number of disturbance factors, and can be included in the analysis of the undisturbed remains.

Given the development of the site formation processes outlined above, as well as understanding their impact on the site, is important. It allows us to include the substantial seventeenth-century artifacts from the plowzone in the present analysis. This is not an unusual conclusion. Archaeologists working in areas that have seen heavy (and currently

industrial-grade) plowing for hundreds of years have developed methods to deal with this problem (Beaudry 1999:122). Archaeologists working in the Chesapeake region in particular have become especially adept at integrating plowzone collections and subsurface features to posit meaningful analyses (e.g. Gibb 1996; King 1988; Miller and King 1988; Pogue 1988; Riordan 1988). As Riordan (1988:4) has insightfully noted:

“These findings indicate that the physical damage done to archaeological deposits by plowing is not as great as has been believed. While specific, point provenience has been lost on plow zone materials, the overall pattern of the site will be preserved.... The data are not “ruined”, they are just slightly out of focus”.

Artifacts from the plow zone are therefore included in this analysis; certainly the crossmends made between undisturbed and disturbed layers testify to their relationship and justify their inclusion.

To limit contamination from nineteenth-century layers, guidelines were posited for the inclusion of plowzone-derived artifacts. Only types of ceramic common in seventeenth-century Newfoundland collections were included, because many ceramic types cannot be tightly dated to the seventeenth century only. This means that any unusual, unidentifiable wares found wholly in the plow zone were excluded. Of the ceramic types with tightly datable decoration (such as Westerwald stoneware), any eighteenth-century sherds or sherds which did not show any date-sensitive characteristics were excluded. Only seventeenth-century style glassware was included. The only pipes included in this analysis were those which have characteristic seventeenth century bowl shapes, or features such as rouletted rims, which ceased to be used at the end of the seventeenth century (Noel Hume 1969a:Fig. 97). Pipe stems or bowl sherds without any datable features were excluded. Decorated bowl sherds were also excluded: while some

decorated bowls are found in the seventeenth century, decoration is much more characteristic of later centuries (Noel Hume 1969a:305). Miscellaneous metal artifacts (unless dated, like coins) were excluded, on the grounds that they generally cannot be tightly dated to the house occupation. In this conservative manner were artifacts from the plowzone included in the present analysis.

3.7 Area D Events

The events excavated at Area D are discussed below. The events are not listed in chronological order by number, but rather are grouped for discussion by their degree of disturbance and by their location over the Area D terrace. Following this, the features given formal designation during excavation are discussed. Event designations and descriptions are taken from the field notes compiled during excavation. Some errors in event attribution were discovered, and conflicts between field notes, field maps, and catalogue records do exist. The following list below results from the process of weighing all of these records against each other to provide the best understanding of event location and interpretation.

3.7.1 Disturbed Events- House and Well Area

These events are generally from disturbed contexts, dispersed largely over the whole of the Area D terrace (with the exception of Event 46). Note, however, that Event 62 does have undisturbed seventeenth-century regions in specific situations, as will be discussed below. It should also be noted that in the field, the distinction between Events 61 and 63 was often blurred. The understanding of what qualities defined each event was

differently interpreted by different excavators. For the purposes of this analysis, Events 61 and 63 are treated as one event.

Event 46: This event was found in the southwest corner of the Area D terrace. Undisturbed levels were not recovered from this area. The artifacts recovered from this event were *not* included in the present analysis because there was no apparent association between this area and the seventeenth-century house or well. The area where Event 46 is located has been used to create an example of a seventeenth-century kitchen garden.

Event 61: This event consists of a gravel-filled clay/loam, which originates in cultivated area around the nineteenth-century house.

Event 63: This is a layer of beach gravel found from surface to about 15 centimeters deep. It is located to the west of the nineteenth-century fireplace.

Event 62: This is a grey soil layer with a significant organic component. It extends over the entire house and associated well remains at Area D. This event is a complex one, and the reader is urged to note that the designation Event 62 can signify a number of different contexts. First, this event is generally a disturbed layer, combining artifacts from the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries. Seventeenth-century artifacts (as well as charcoal from the destruction layer) found their way into this event through upward migration as a result of freeze-thaw cycles and gardening activities. Many large rocks were also found in this event, arranged more or less in a row. This

roughly linear arrangement of rocks owes their position to the process of cultivation or of land-clearing activities, dating to the construction of the nineteenth century house. These are now oriented in a roughly north-south line.

The reader should also note that Event 62 has undisturbed elements. In some excavation units, traces of the destroyed seventeenth-century structure were not detected, though its undisturbed midden was present. In these occurrences, Event 62 was not given a different designation when undisturbed midden levels were reached. In these units, this event extends from almost the surface to sterile soil (see Figure 3.6). This situation means that the designation 'Event 62' sometimes describes a disturbed context, and sometimes an undisturbed one. An extended and careful examination of the artifacts from this event provided a general rule of thumb for distinguishing these two contexts- artifacts from forty or more centimeters below the ground tend to originate in undisturbed midden layers. The artifacts from the bottom of Event 62 (from 40 centimeters below the surface to sterile soil) were thus considered undisturbed.

Event 162: This is the charcoal and humus among the rocks of Feature 9a, the nineteenth-century fireplace base dug into the seventeenth-century house remains. The artifacts from this event are of both nineteenth-century and seventeenth-century manufacture.

Event 166: This designates the soft brown soil amongst the lowest rocks in the Feature 9a fireplace. This soil was excavated by the fireplace builders and then replaced back amongst the rocks as the fireplace was constructed. The soil contains some

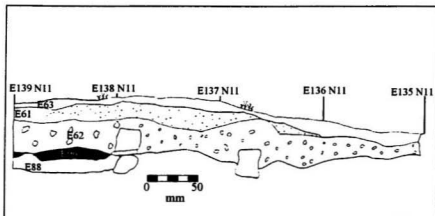


Figure 3.6: North profile from the Area D dwelling.

Note that Event 62 extends to subsoil in a portion of this profile.
The lower extent of this event is an undisturbed midden context.

nineteenth-century artifacts, and more seventeenth-century artifacts including one William III coin.

Event 112: This is the material in and around the nineteenth-century fireplace (Feature 9a). It is badly disturbed; what artifacts do remain date to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

3.7.2 Undisturbed Events- Dwelling Area

These events relate to the seventeenth century dwelling uncovered at Area D. The position of some of these events are shown in Figures 3.7 and 3.8.

Event 87: This is a wet sandy clay with seventeenth-century artifacts and wood charcoal. This event occurs within the house in its western end. Profile maps show that it sometimes overlays Events 94 and 96 in the very western portion of the house, and other times simply overlays subsoil where Events 94 and 96 are not present. The charcoal in this event suggests it relates to the dwelling's destruction. This event likely represents the destroyed superstructure of the house. The layer may represent a generalized debris field from the destroyed house, though the debris is not intact enough to preserve individual charred timbers, as is found in Event 96 (see below).

Event 88: This event is a layer of whitish clay. This basal layer is devoid of cultural artifacts, and is the subsoil (or sterile) layer. It is distinct enough from the usual subsoil to merit its own event designation, but is clearly a component of

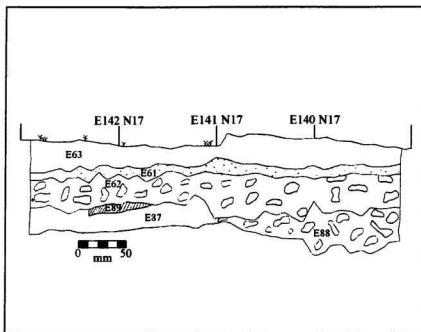


Figure 3.7: North profile from the Area D dwelling.

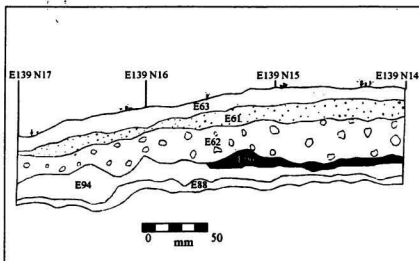


Figure 3.8: Another profile from the Area D dwelling.

the subsoil. It appears intermittently in the bottom of the Area D excavations north of the nineteenth-century house remains.

Event 89: Localized charcoal lens in the unit N17 E142, below Event 62 and above Event 87. This appears to be localized in this area. It must relate to the destruction of some part of the seventeenth-century house destruction. Artifacts are few in number.

Event 94: This event consists of coarse light brown sand. It is generally found in the western half of the house. This seems to be the remains of the earthen floor that covered most of the interior of the Area D house. Perhaps the floor was occasionally covered with sand as a quick way to tidy a dirty floor. Another advantage that a sand-covered floor has over a plain earthen floor is that when sand becomes wet (through foot traffic, leaks, or spilled liquid) it would not become as muddy as a dirt floor. Some artifacts have been found throughout the sand, but in far fewer numbers than in the destruction level.

Event 96: This event is a crucial one for understanding the 1696 destruction at Area D. It is a layer of almost pure charred wood, rich in artifacts (Figure 3.9). A William III coin found within this layer (1694-1702) confirms the destruction date of 1696. In some places, the original structure of the wood has survived, allowing identification of some structural features. Some segments of apparent wall-boards were

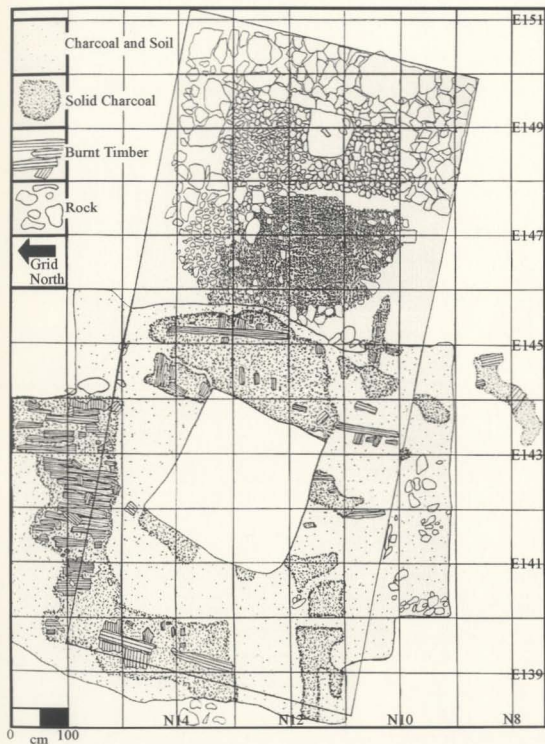


Figure 3.9: Plan map showing Event 96, the destruction layer.

preserved. From their position, it seems that as the house was burning and collapsing, some of the walls fell outwards onto the midden. Knowing that the walls at least partially collapsed outwards has some significance for dating this layer; in other words, not every artifact with this event designation dates to the 1696 house destruction. A good portion of the house's burning remains fell onto the midden, and undoubtedly became intermixed with the refuse left there, much of which predates 1696. The reader is therefore warned that every artifact found in Event 96 might not necessarily date to the final period of occupation.

This is especially apparent upon an examination of the pipe bowls. The Event 96 pipe bowls in Appendix III were found within the house structure itself, and are only of late seventeenth century origin. Other Event 96 pipe bowls from the house destruction/midden context outside of the house structure (these are not shown in Appendix III) contain pipe bowls whose dates span from the very early to the very late seventeenth-century. This demonstrates the care which must be given to horizontal position of artifacts in determining the dates of different layers, and the precautions which must be taken with analyses which compare artifacts from different strata.

Event 123: This is a grey soil underneath the charcoal layer of Event 96. It was given a new event number on the chance that the soil might date from the occupation of the house. The reader is urged to note that artifacts so designated may not actually belong to the house itself. In the field, Event 123 was given to any deposits underneath the charred wood of Event 96; however, it is now clear that some of this charred wood is the remains of walls which fell *outward* onto the midden. So in actual fact, Event 123 outside

the walls of the house represents only midden material, and not an occupation layer of the house. And, as has been noted above, Area D likely saw casual use long before the house was constructed, so some of the refuse excavated in the midden may date to earlier years. Certainly, there are some early (ca. 1600-1650) pipe bowls in the midden which have been designated Event 123 and do not likely date to the house occupation at all.

Event 131: A localised lens in N10 E145 was given this designation. It consists of red/yellow/brown patches of clay, measuring about one meter along its northwest/southeast axis, and 75 cm along its northeast/southwest axis. It appears to be a burnt soil deposit, though it lacks charcoal. A dark streak ran through this event in an east-west direction, suggesting a wooden sill had once been present.

Event 129: This is also a localised lens, this time centred around the N9, E145-146 squares. It consists of a fine greyish soil and fine gravel, about 10-15 cm thick. All artifacts are seventeenth-century in date, and most are found between 50 and 55 centimeters below the surface. This is a curious deposit which must date from the seventeenth-century occupation, but its function remains unknown.

Event 160: This is the event number given to the dark soil and charcoal on top of the seventeenth-century fireplace (Feature 23). While the soil is of the same character and stratigraphic position as Event 96, the soil on top of the fireplace was given a new number to make it easier to locate.

Event 174: This small deposit is a product of hearth sweepings and overflow, found directly in front (to the west) of Feature 23, the seventeenth-century fireplace. It contains small crushed artifacts and a late-seventeenth century pipe bowl. This event is probably a combination of the events on top of and below the hearth.

Event 189: This event comprises the material recovered from the upper layer of smaller rocks and clay spread in a semi-circle in front of the seventeenth-century fireplace. These stones overlay another stone layer just below; they must represent a re-gravelling of the floor.

Event 192: This event is below Event 189 and on top of Event 193. It is a layer of cobbles and large flat rocks with associated late seventeenth century-artifacts. The cobbles are larger and more carefully laid than those which comprise Event 189; in some cases, the cobbles of Event 192 were apparently visible through Event 189.

Event 193: This designates the soft brown soil and charcoal below the cobbles and large flat rocks of Event 192. It rests on top of subsoil. This may represent the first use of the Area D fireplace.

Event 117: This is a lens of greyish brown soil with small pebbles, first noted in N15 E143, containing seventeenth-century artifacts. Though this event is not shown in profile illustrations drawn during excavation, the distribution of artifacts from this event reveals some interesting trends. It extends in a roughly linear, north-northeast direction,

and contains not insignificant numbers of artifacts. It seems to be associated with Event 118 and runs roughly parallel to Event 119. Together, these events clearly show some sort of activity occurring to the north and east of the Area D house, possibly the remnants of a work area (See Chapter 8).

Event 118: This small deposit of wet, sticky brown clay is located at a distance to the north of the seventeenth century fireplace. It is centered in the N19 E147 unit. It may be a post hole or post mold below Event 117, confirming suspicions (see Event 117) that some sort of activity area was located here. One very early pipe (1610-1640) was recovered from this event; it is unclear if this reflects the date that the tentative post was placed, or if it had been laying about on the ground for some time and had been included accidentally.

Event 119: Dark, soft sand with clay and pebbles distinguish this event from others overlaying it. Event 119 rests on subsoil, and seems to be related to Events 117 and 118.

3.7.3 Undisturbed Events- Well Area

Some of the events detailed below are shown in profile in Figure 3.10.

Event 168: This deposit is a hard-packed mixture of subsoil, humus and refuse adjacent to the well. The most probable interpretation is that it represents the backfill from the construction of the well which became compacted with years of foot traffic. It extends

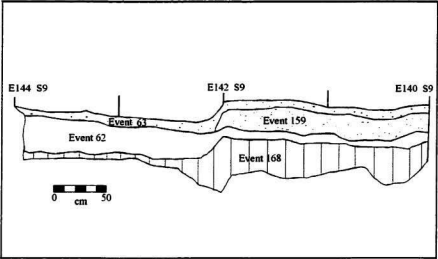


Figure 3.10: South profile from the well, Area D.

from approximately 25 to 60 centimeters below the surface; only the top two or three centimeters show any evidence of disturbance. At about 40 centimeters below the surface, pipes were recovered which post-date 1660, suggesting a construction date sometime after this time.

Event 185: This layer of burnt wood overlays Event 168. It extends from approximately 30 to 40 centimeters below the surface. It only intermittently present, but some large sections of up to 50-x-50 centimeters do remain, all of which lie within 1.5 meters of the well. Some post-molds are present. These clearly represent the remains of the wellhouse. While closely datable pipes do not exist from this event, a 1696 destruction date for this wellhouse is suggested; this would seem consistent with the widespread destruction that was meted out by the French on other extant buildings from this time.

Event 96 (Well): This was given by excavators to designate a burned area located about three meters from the well, on the basis that it could not be directly attributed to the charred wellhouse remains. Associated with this event are rocks, ceramics, pipes, fragments of a burned net and lead fishing weight, and over 11,000 burned peas. Whether this represents another structure or is simply associated with the well cannot be determined, as the area was not fully excavated (see Figure 3.11). Artifacts from this event should not be confused with artifacts from Event 96 near the dwelling; in the catalogue, the two can be easily distinguished. The well artifacts were found south of

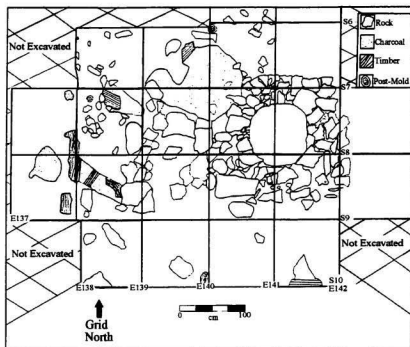


Figure 3.11: Plan view of the well locus, Area D.

datum, while the house artifacts were found north of datum, so the unit designation will read 'S' or 'N', respectively.

Event 161: This represents the fill in the well (Feature 22). The top 60 centimeters consist of rocks, clay and humus which has fallen in from above; below this, the fill is almost entirely rocks. Most are small, but some required a block and tackle to remove. The fill extended down the entire 25 foot depth of the well, and was clearly deposited as a single event (Tuck 1996:38). The artifacts found within the well are almost entirely eighteenth century in date, suggesting that the well had been repeatedly cleaned. One complete pipe bowl dating to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century was found at a depth of 575 cm, testifying to its earlier use.

Event 159: This layer consists of dark brown/ red-brown soil with charcoal and many rocks, located just below the plow zone (Event 62) and overtop of the well. This is likely the last part of the fill that was laid over the area when the well was filled in. Artifacts include recent refined earthenware and glass sherds.

3.7.4 Other Area D Events

These are events which were uncovered on the Area D terrace, but cannot be demonstrably associated with the house and well complex.

Event 172: This brown soil is loosely packed humus around Feature 30 (see below). The soil is even looser and softer to the south of the feature, as though something

had once decayed there, though it was clearly not a post mold. This event is found in and around the S3 E155 unit.

Event 173: This event is marked by rich, loose, brown humus. This garden soil washed down underneath the rocks of Feature 30 (see below).

Event 175: This designates the small, loose rock that has been piled onto Feature 32 (see below), when the area was cleared for, and during, cultivation. Artifacts date from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries.

Event 176: This soil lies beneath the rocks and fill that make up Feature 32 (see below). The ceramic assemblage is mixed, with some typically seventeenth- to mid-eighteenth-century wares found with later refined earthenwares. One late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century wine glass stem was also recovered from this event.

3.8 Area D Features

Feature 9, 9a, 9b: Feature 9 is the designation given to the nineteenth-century house (locally called the Brazil house), consisting of the remains of the chimney and fireplaces, rubble from the chimney collapse, and a rocks arranged in a linear pattern (Figure 3.4). Because the present research is focussed entirely on the seventeenth-century remains, the nineteenth-century house will only be examined in terms of its impact on the seventeenth-century dwelling, and Feature 9 will not be discussed in later chapters.

Feature 9a designates the remains of the chimney base and the two fireplaces atop it, located in the nineteenth-century house. The fireplaces face roughly northeast and southwest, and share the same chimney. The walls are constructed with slate exteriors and brick interiors. Field notes record the following dimensions: the north fireplace measures 18 inches inside the bricks, 18 inches deep on the east side (the west side is destroyed), 42 inches wide inside the rock wall, 21 inches deep inside the rock wall; 3 courses of brick remain on the east side, and 4 courses remain on the back wall. The rest of the north side fireplace is destroyed. The south fireplace dimensions measure 29 inches from side to side, 9 inches (one brick) deep, 55 inches between the stone walls outside the brick, 24 inches deep for the stone walls, 2 courses of brick remain above the floor and hearth, and 4 courses of brick remain in the back wall.

Feature 9b consists of a ring of rubble that resulted when the nineteenth-century chimney collapsed. Many of the larger rocks were apparently removed for re-use.

Feature 10: This designates the seventeenth-century dwelling that lies below the Feature 9, the Brazil house (see Figure 3.5). The most visible feature from the seventeenth century dwelling is its large stone fireplace (Feature 23). The layout of the structure of Feature 10 will be explored further in Chapter 8.

Feature 22: This is the well built to the south of Feature 10 (Figure 3.13). Local memory preserved its location, and it was re-located by extending trenches southward from Feature 10 in two meter blocks, with baulks every 30 cm. The well is 25 feet deep, and is lined with well-laid masonry. It clearly dates to the second half of the seventeenth

century, and was in use until the late eighteenth century, at which point it was intentionally filled in. The well's structure and its reconstruction will be discussed in detail in Chapter 8.

Feature 23: This is the large stone fireplace associated with Feature 10, the seventeenth-century house (see Figure 3.5). The fireplace spans the full width of the house structure, measuring 5.35 meters wide.

Feature 30: This designates a large, flat boulder and smaller rocks positioned between Feature 10 and Feature 32. The rocks were positioned on the edge of the cut bank east of the house structure. The remnants of a rough stone pavement, located about 20 centimeters below the ground surface, was located to the southwest of the large rock. Few artifacts were associated with Feature 30, so its original function still remains unclear.

Feature 32: This feature refers to a large pile of rocks at the east end of the cut bank and path leading eastward through Area D. Local information suggested that it was a cellar. The middle of this feature had been filled with smaller rocks, likely placed there when the terrace was cleared and used for gardening. Excavations did not uncover any laid stones, suggesting that the rocks in this feature were simply removed from the surrounding field during cultivation.

3.9 Conclusion

This chapter has outlined the archaeological research that has been carried out through the years at Ferryland. The latest research is summarized in greater detail here, describing the occupations detected archaeologically at Ferryland thus far, which span the sixteenth through to the nineteenth centuries. The site formation processes which were at work on the Area D remains are detailed here- namely, freeze-thaw cycles, cultivation, rock removal, and the construction of a house in the nineteenth century. These processes have disturbed the seventeenth-century strata to a certain degree and created a large disturbed layer found over the house and well area. After examining pertinent research, it has been demonstrated that the effect of these processes, though significant, does not render the disturbed strata useless. The seventeenth-century artifacts from the disturbed 'plow zone' strata are therefore included in the present analysis. The remaining seventeenth century strata are still generally intact, and any large-scale patterning of artifacts should still be preserved. And finally, Area D is characterized and described stratigraphically, and is further illustrated with site plan maps and profile maps.

Chapter Four The Ceramic Assemblage

4.1 Introduction

This chapter examines in detail the large ceramic collection excavated at Area D. First, the methods used to quantify the collection are outlined, with a discussion of their strengths and weaknesses. This is followed by a discussion of the typology used to classify vessel forms. The ceramic wares represented in the Area D collection are described, as are the vessel forms for each ware. The ceramic collection is then compared to other collections in the New World colonies and the to related sites in Europe, as a means of finding similarities and differences. A discussion of the study of status as reflected in the ceramic collection ensues, and this followed by a discussion of the ways the collection can be used to elucidate patterns of trade. Finally, a functional analysis assesses the role that different vessel forms played in the daily life of the Area D inhabitants.

4.2. Vessel Quantification: Methodology and Pragmatics

In two field seasons of excavation, 12 554¹ ceramic catalogue entries were recorded. Not all sherds date to the seventeenth-century dwelling, however, and those sherds which cannot belong to this feature were excluded from this examination. Some 3600 sherds were removed from analysis based on their composition. For example, the refined earthenware sherds must post-date 1750, and most of the decoration places them

¹ Actually the total number of ceramic sherds is much higher; this number does not include groups of sherds given one catalogue number.

firmly within a nineteenth-century context (Noel Hume 1969a: 123). The overwhelming majority of these sherds were found in disturbed contexts. Only a few were found in seventeenth-century culture layers, and these were considered intrusive from overlying events. Refined stonewares with completely white bodies must post-date 1720, allowing their exclusion from the present analysis. None was found in seventeenth-century layers. The porcelain was also excluded, because upon close examination none appeared to be of seventeenth-century manufacture.

The remaining 8900 sherds needed to be sensibly quantified. The Minimum Number of Vessels technique (MNV) was employed, partly because it is widely used in historical archaeological analyses, and partly to ensure consistency with previous and current work done on the Ferryland collections (e.g. Pope 1986; Nixon 1999a; Wicks 1999). This procedure involves subjectively assessing all sherds, and grouping all that might come from the same vessel together (Orton et al. 1993:172; Rice 1987:292). The weaknesses associated with this method are well known, one of the most problematic of which is that it tends to underestimate greatly the number of vessels originally present (Rice 1987:272). Another problem lies in the subjectivity of the measure. Some analysts lump sherds together in a single vessel while others would rather split the same sherds into several vessels. In an attempt to minimize intra-researcher differences, previously analysed Ferryland collections were consulted, particularly Pope's (1986) original vessels, as well as collections which were under analysis concurrent with the present research (Nixon 1999a).

Ultimately, the MNV count is likely to be a better estimate of the actual number of vessels present for certain ware types. Decorated wares or fabrics which only occur

rarely in the collection were unique enough to allow miscellaneous body sherds to be easily associated with diagnostic rim and base sherds. As other authors have noted, however, the coarse, undecorated wares (most notably the North Devon, Merida, and South Somerset wares) occurred in such number that the strict sorting of all sherds into individual vessels could not occur (Pearson 1979a:2). The many fragmentary body sherds were often not distinct enough to indicate their original vessel form. The minimum number of vessels in these instances was arrived at by grouping like rim sherds and like base sherds, and then (based on similarities in fabric, glaze, vessel size, and vessel form) grouping rim and base sherds together.

The quantification of the Area D ceramic sherds was attempted following the guidelines laid out by Pope (1986:138-140). The reader should note that sherds which seemed in all likelihood to originate from the same vessel were lumped together; following the example set by Pope (1986:138), this researcher tends towards lumping sherds rather than splitting them into separate vessels. The first step in this analysis involved sorting sherds by fabric. Then they were laid out by event in their original excavation units, and mends were sought both within and between units. Mends were then sought between events. When the mending process was largely exhausted, sherds were grouped together based on similarities in fabric, glaze, decoration (if present), and presumed vessel form. Assessing the last criterion (vessel form) can prove problematic, as some forms can be recognised from body sherds, while the identification of others may require the presence of rim sherds, base sherds, or handles (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:183; Orton 1988:329). Published illustrations proved to be a valuable ally at this stage.

4.2.1 Vessel Classification: The Ferryland Typology

Forms were assigned to each vessel based on the typology developed by Beaudry et al. (1988) and slightly altered by Pope (1986) to suit the needs of the Ferryland collection. Beaudry et al.'s (1988) Potomac Typological System (henceforth referred to as POTS), constructed for early modern ceramics used in the Chesapeake region, attempts to standardize the terminology archaeologists use to describe a vessel. Each form is ascribed several distinguishing attributes, and these forms are grouped into larger categories depending on the context in which they were used. Thus, cooking vessels and pans are subsumed under the Food Processing category, while cups, mugs, and jugs are included in the Beverage Consumption category. The strongest advantage of this system is that it attempts to use the same terms and distinctions given to different vessels by their seventeenth-century owners (Beaudry et al. 1988:53). The disadvantage of the functional typology is that it does not easily allow that a given vessel might have two different uses in two different categories.

Pope (1986) adjusted the POTS typology to make it more consistent with the vessel types found in southwest England, which comprise the majority of wares recovered at Ferryland. This variant shall henceforth be referred to as the 'Ferryland POTS typology'. To ensure intra-site comparability, Pope's (1986) revision is used here, and the changes made in this version will be outlined here. In Pope's (1986) revision, two forms were added to the POTS roster of vessels. One of the new forms added to the original POTS typology is the tallpot, or baluster-shaped storage pot, because it is a frequently-occurring type within Ferryland collections. The other vessel form added to the POTS

inventory is the Flesh Pot, a large cooking vessel with two eared handles and occasionally three feet. This form was added because it does occur frequently in West Country wares (Pope 1986:131).

This author has added one form, the galley pot, which was not included in Pope's (1986) revision, simply because that form was not discovered in the collections Pope analysed. Galley pots as defined by Beaudry et al. (1988: 67) are cylindrical vessels with flared rims and bases. Both large drug jars and small ointment pots are subsumed under the term Galley Pot. Beaudry et al. (1988:67) state that these vessels only occur in tin-glazed earthenware, but again this must be changed to reflect the output of England's West Country kilns. The Donyatt potteries in South Somerset produced an ointment pot, which is, in form and in purpose, analagous to the tin-glazed earthenware form, and is therefore included in the typological definition (Coleman and Pearson 1988:160). Another form that was not used in Pope's (1986) original typology (again, because it was not recovered from the collections he analysed) is the chafing dish. These vessels were used for warming food at the table, and are therefore included in the Food Service category (Beaudry et al. 1988:64).

And finally, one last alteration to Pope's revision of the POTS typology regards the classification of bowls. While Pope (1986:130) notes that bowls can occur in tin-glazed earthenware, he still includes bowls in the Kitchen and Dairy category. Tin-glazed bowls are, in this research, also included in the Food Service category. This was occasioned by the discovery of small (approximately 15 cm rim diameter) bowls of Portuguese faience in the Area D collection. They are small, with simple un-everted rims; likely, they would have served the same function as a porringer, but lack the porringer's

defining feature, the handle(s). Because this type is pervasive in the Portuguese faience tradition, and were more likely to be used in food service than in the kitchen, a special type of bowl (the serving bowl) was included in the food service category. Such small bowls could also be classified as small Punch Bowls under Beaudry et al.'s (1988:63) POTS typology.

The organizational typology used here is summarized below for brevity's sake. The reader is urged to consult Pope's (1986) work for the full definition of types, each of which is exhaustively described, metrically characterized, and illustrated therein. The Kitchen and Dairy category contains pots, tallpots, jars, lids, bowls, and milk pans. The Cooking category contains pipkins, flesh pots, and pans. The Food Service category contains chafing dishes, dishes, plates, saucers, service bowls, and porringers. The Beverage Service category is comprised of cups, mugs, drink pots, jugs, and bottles. The Hygiene category contains chamber pots and galley pots. One final category, used by Beaudry et al. (1988) but not by Pope (1986) is the 'Other' category, containing items not related to food. The inclusion of this category was deemed necessary on the discovery of a Saintonge polychrome moulded figurine amongst the Area D collections, and this artifact (being purely decorative in nature) did not comfortably fit within Pope's scheme.

4.3 Ware Analysis

Much of this section owes a heavy debt to the work of Pope (1986), whose research was the first to characterize ceramic collections from Ferryland. In the interests of maintaining continuity between researchers, this analysis will largely follow his, adding to it only where new research since the publication of his work warrants the

addition of new ceramic types or new information to the catalogue. The reader is urged to consult his work for further detail. The terminology used to describe ceramic types will also follow Pope (1986:98-99), in particular that related to the description of fabric colour and texture. In this section, the vessel forms and wares found in the Area D collections will be described. Some attention will be paid to the distribution of these wares throughout England and, wherever possible, the American colonies. Such a description might help to understand the most likely source of supply of individual wares. The results of the vessel form and ware analysis shown in Table 4.1 (vessels originating in the house locus) and Table 4.2 (vessels originating in the well locus). For detailed information on individual vessels, please consult Appendix I, the Catalogue of Ceramic Vessels.

4.4 Earthenwares

Earthenwares are a ceramic product with several key attributes. They are fired at temperatures ranging between 800°C and 1100°C, which produces a non-vitrified fabric (Rice 1987:5). They are porous even after firing, and are often covered with a lead glaze to make them waterproof (McCarthy and Brooks 1988:37-38). Lead-glazed redwares are sometimes decorated underneath the glaze or in the absence of glaze with a coloured *slip*, which is a liquid suspension of clay in water. These could be trailed, brushed, swirled or combed into decorative designs (Turnbaugh 1985:11-12).

Table 4.1: Wares and Vessel Forms from Area D (Dwelling Area).

	North Devon CEW	South Somerset CEW	Coarse Sandy CEW	Tonnes CEW	Verwood CEW	Bristol-Staffs CEW	Border Ware CEW	Merida CEW	Saintonge CEW	Low Countries CEW	North Holland CEW	North Italian CEW	Montelupo CEW	Spanish Heavy CEW	Tin Glazed CEW	Rhenish Brown CSW	Westerwald CSW	English Brown CSW	Normandy CSW	Beauvais CSW	Unidentifiable Wares	Total	Percent	
Pot	28	6	3	5	1			1														44	14	
Tallpot	51				1																	52	17	
Jar							18						1	2								21	7	
Lid	7						1	1														9	3	
Bowl	1	6																				7	2	
Milk Pan	8							1	2													11	4	
Pipkin	13			1		3																17	6	
Flesh Pot	8		1																			9	3	
Pan	4								1													5	2	
Oven																						0	0	
UI Cooking									1													1	0.3	
Plate														3								3	1	
Plate/Dish						1								9								10	3	
Dish	4													1								6	2	
Saucer	2													2						1		4	1	
Porringer	3	1									1											5	2	
Serving Bowl						1						1		4								6	2	
Chafing Dish	1								1													2	1	
Basin															1							1	0.3	
UI Food Serv.																				1		1	0.3	
Cup	5	2			9																	16	5	
Mug	1				3									1	5					1		11	4	
Drink Pot					1																	1	0.3	
Jug	3		1	1		1	4							1	3				1	1	2	18	6	
Bottle							5								12	2	1					20	6	
U/I Bev. Serv.								1														1	0.3	
Chamber Pot	1									1												2	1	
Galley Pot		1												7								8	3	
Figurine									1													1	0.3	
Unid. Function	1								2				4						2	1	9	19	6	
Total	141	16	5	7	2	15	4	30	10	1	1	1	1	2	33	12	10		1	3	2	14	311	
Percent	45	15	2	2	1	5	1	10	3	.3	.3	.3	.3	1	11	4	3	.3	1	1	5		100	

Note: CEW= Coarse Earthenware, CSW= Coarse Stoneware

UI= Unidentified, Bev.= Beverage, Serv.= Service

Table 4.2: Vessel Forms and Wares from Area D (Well Area).

	North Devon CEW	South Somerset CEW	Coarse Sandy CEW	Totnes CEW	Verwood CEW	Bristol-Staffs CEW	Border Ware CEW	Merida CEW	Saintonge CEW	Low Countries CEW	North Holland CEW	North Italian CEW	Montelupo CEW	Spanish Heavy CEW	Tin Glazed CEW	Rhenish Brown CSW	Westerwald CSW	English Brown CSW	Normandy CSW	Beauvais CSW	Unidentifiable Wares	Total	Percent	
Pot	3																					3	17	
Tallpot	1																					1	6	
Jar								1					1									2	11	
Lid	1																					1	6	
Bowl		2																				2	11	
Milk Pan																						0	0	
Pipkin																						0	0	
Flesh Pot	2																					2	11	
Pan																						0	0	
Oven	1																					1	6	
UI Cooking																						0	0	
Plate																						0	0	
Plate/Dish																						0	0	
Dish																						0	0	
Saucer																						0	0	
Porringer																						0	0	
Serving Bowl												1										1	6	
Chafing Dish																						0	0	
Basin																						0	0	
UI Food Serv.																						0	0	
Cup																						0	0	
Mug																		1				1	6	
Drink Pot																						0	0	
Jug																						0	0	
Bottle																			1			1	6	
U/I Bev. Serv.																						0	0	
Chamber Pot																						0	0	
Galley Pot														1								1	6	
Figurine																						0	0	
Unid. Function									1													1	2	11
Total	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	18		
Percent	44	11	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	6	6	0	6	103		

Note: all abbreviations used in this table are the same as those used in Table 4.1.
Total percent error is due to rounding.

North Devon Earthenwares

This ware is heavily represented in the Area D collections. It was manufactured in the West Country market towns of Barnstaple, Bideford, and Great Torrington, in Devon (Grant 1983:xv). North Devon wares were certainly being produced by 1500, and saw increasing use through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Allan 1984a:131; McCarthy and Brooks 1988:467). North Devon wares were successfully marketed inland and coastally throughout the West Country and along the south Wales seaboard (Allan 1984a:131; Wilkinson et al. 1998:22). Trade also flourished with Ireland and the overseas North American colonies (Grant 1983:102; Watkins 1960:22). During the eighteenth century, the production of and demand for North Devon wares contracted ever-increasingly, because of the rise of Staffordshire industrial pottery production (Grant 1983:133-134). As a result, North Devon pottery in Newfoundland is unlikely to post-date 1725 (Pope 1986:100).

The North Devon ceramics recovered from Area D fall into one of three fabric subtypes: smooth-fabric (sometimes called gravel-free), calcareous-tempered, and gravel-tempered (McCarthy and Brooks 1988:467). The fabric for all three can be generally described, following Pope (1986:100-103), as orange-coloured, often with a grey core. Vessels sometimes have a light-coloured slip, and all have green or brown internal glaze, often with exterior splashes and dribbles. On a few Area D examples, the glaze appears almost black in colour, though the vessels are not burnt. The burial environment at Area D has often badly degraded the glaze, so that it delaminates easily from the vessel body and appears stripped of its original gloss. The *sgraffito*-decorated wares in particular have suffered greatly.

The matrix of the smooth-tempered fabric is hard and smooth, with some quartz inclusions (Pope 1986:101). Vessels tend to be heavily marked with throw lines, though the vessels intended for food and beverage service are generally smoothed (Pope 1986:102). In total, 58 smooth-tempered vessels are found in the Area D collection. The majority of these vessels are the baluster-shaped tallpots, although pots, saucers, jugs, dishes, cups, mugs and porringers have all been recovered. Of these vessels, some (dishes, a cup, a mug and a jug) have *sgraffito* decoration. This method involves covering the decorative area with slip, and incising through the slip to expose the red clay body beneath (Gaimster 1997a:131). The vessel was then lead-glazed and fired, producing a rich yellow colour, with a deep brown incised pattern (Wilkinson et al. 1998:23).

Decorative patterns include geometric shapes and stylized subjects, such as flowers, hearts, and birds (Barker 1993:10; Grigsby 1993:31). Pope (1986:102) suggests that even-lined *sgraffito* decoration (almost as though a blunt pencil was used for incising) is of a later date than the gothic letter decoration in which the width of the line varies with the direction. This supposition is upheld with the Area D ceramics, as the *sgraffito* decoration is all of the “blunt pencil” variety. A selection of these vessels is illustrated in Figure 4.1 and 4.2. Other North Devon vessels are illustrated in Appendix One.

South Somerset Earthenware

Many pottery kilns were operating in different parts of Somerset throughout the early modern period, including those located at Donyatt, Wrangway, Nether Stowey, and

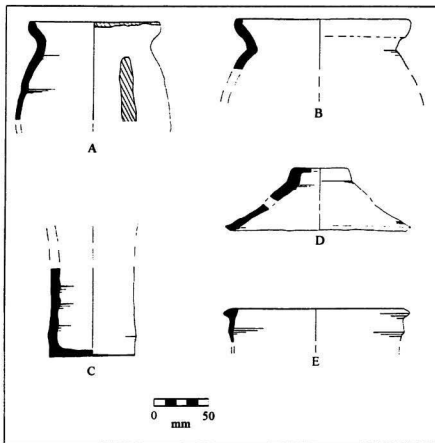


Figure 4.1: North Devon coarse earthenware vessels from Area D.

A) is a tallpot with green glaze at rim and on shoulder (Vessel No. C1);

B) is a pot (Vessel No. C65); C) is a tallpot base (Vessel No. C33);

D) is a lid (Vessel No. C85); E) is a bowl (Vessel No. C93).

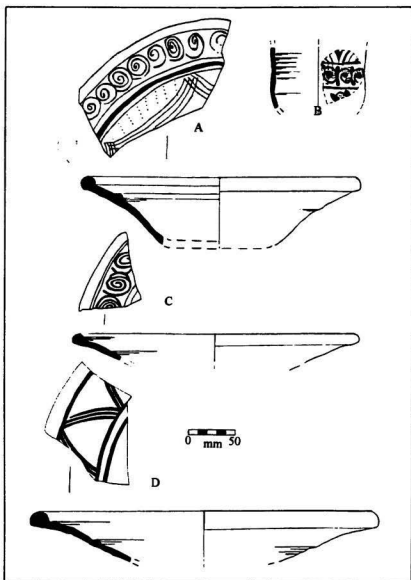


Figure 4.2: More North Devon vessels excavated at Area D.

A) is a sgraffito dish (Vessel No. C131); B) is a sgraffito jug (Vessel No. C148); C) is a sgraffito dish (Vessel No. C132); D) is a sgraffito dish (Vessel No. C130).

Wanstrow (Good 1987:36-38; Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988:401). At present, however, the only Somerset products identified from the Ferryland collections are the better-known South Somerset products of the Donyatt kilns (following Allan 1984a:100). These wares were in production in medieval and early modern periods through to the nineteenth century, though its production contracted greatly in the mid-eighteenth century because of competition from other potteries (Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988:73-91; Pearson 1979b:185-187).

The fabric is hard, sandy, with microscopic quartz inclusions and macroscopic red-brown oxide inclusions (Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988:104). The fabric colour in the seventeenth century is pink; after 1700 the fabric is generally buff-coloured (Allan 1984a:135). Many vessels were coated internally (and occasionally externally) with a white slip, and lead-glazed in amber or yellow (Pope 1986:104). Several decorative techniques were used: *sgraffito* was used throughout the seventeenth century, occasionally splashed with green (between 1640 and 1720); combed *sgraffito* decoration began to be used ca. 1690; trailed slip decoration in different colours was also used throughout the seventeenth century; and some vessels were occasionally black-glazed (Allan 1984a:134). The *sgraffito* motifs used at Donyatt is consistent with the larger West Country tradition, including flowers, hearts, birds, and geometric motifs (Gaimster 1997a:131). However, South Somerset *sgraffito* vessels are easily distinguished from others (such as North Devon) because the Somerset potters used *sgraffito* in concert with brushwork (Pope 1986:104). South Somerset forms found at Area D are: pots, bowls, cups, and a galley pot.

South Somerset wares were sent inland in quantity to Taunton, and from there at least some South Somerset pottery found its way to other sites, including Bristol (Allan 1984a:Fig. 59; Good 1987:38; Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988:401). Lyme Regis appears to be the primary port through which South Somerset wares were redistributed along the south coast. South Somerset wares figure highly at Exeter, and Exeter's nearest downriver port towns, Topsham and Exmouth (Allan 1984a:Fig. 59). The influence of South Somerset products declines to the west of Exeter, forming a smaller part of Plymouth assemblages than do North Devon wares. To the east of the production centre, few South Somerset finds are made, as excavations in Poole and Southampton demonstrate (Allan 1983a:39; Spoerry 1994:47). Detailed research in Poole suggests that ceramic production centres outside of Dorset and Wiltshire were not routinely supplying Poole with their wares until the eighteenth century (Spoerry 1994:47). Selected South Somerset vessels from Area D are illustrated in Figure 4.3.

Totnes Earthenware

This pottery is a product of another Devon kiln site in the small town of Bridgetown Pomeroy, which is located across the Dart river from the town of Totnes (Allan 1984b:79-80). Production of this ware began in the thirteenth century and ceased by the mid-eighteenth century, overwhelmed by the ever-increasing growth of the South Somerset kilns (Allan and Pope 1990:51; Allan 1984b:80). Its fabric has a coarse and sandy matrix, with scattered inclusions of black mica, iron ore, and occasionally very large fragments (up to 18 mm) of chert and limestone (Allan and Pope 1990:53; Allan 1984b:79). The colour of the fabric is usually described as varying from grey to brown.

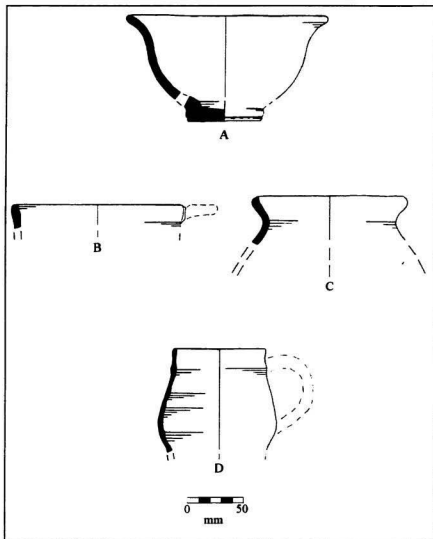


Figure 4.3: South Somerset vessels excavated at Area D.

A) is a bowl (Vessel No. C162); B) is a porringer (Vessel No. C165);

C) is a pot (Vessel No. C153); D) is a cup (Vessel No. C166).

Many sherds from the Area D collection are orange with a grey core, not unlike the North Devon fabric.

Vessels are glazed in dark green or dark brown, with an iron-rich glaze that bleeds and produces a distinct mottled appearance. (Allan and Pope 1990:53). Vessels show little in the way of decoration, save occasional horizontal bands of unglazed slip (Allan and Pope 1990:53). Pots, a pipkin, and a jug have all been recovered from Area D. The range of vessel forms produced by the Totnes kilns can be found in Allan and Pope (1990:53) and Allan (1984b:88). The distribution of Totnes wares is very limited; most finds are made locally, around the production area (Allan 1988:81). Selected Totnes vessels from Area D are shown in Figure 4.4.

Exeter Coarse Sandy Earthenware

This ware is also known as Southwest Sandy earthenware, or simply Coarse Sandy earthenware. It was probably made somewhere around the Exeter region in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Allan 1984a:135). The fabric is coarse and sandy, with many quartz inclusions (Pope 1986:106). The fabric (from those examples found in the Area D collections) fires to a red or dark red colour, often with a grey core. The lead glaze is usually dark green, but it can vary to orange, brown, yellow-green, and red (Allan 1984a:152). A limited range of simple forms were produced, and of these the examples from Area D are pots, flesh pots, and a bottle or jug (Allan 1984a:152-153). Like Totnes wares, Southwest Sandy earthenware has a limited spatial distribution. They are not found

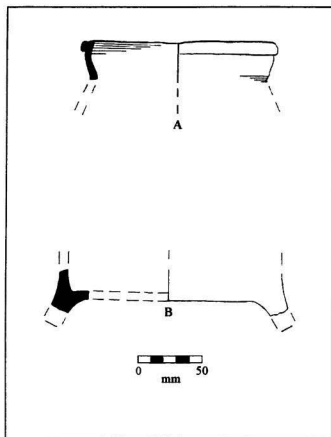


Figure 4.4: Tomes vessels excavated at Area D.

A) is a pot (Vessel No. C173); B) is a pipkin (Vessel No. C174).

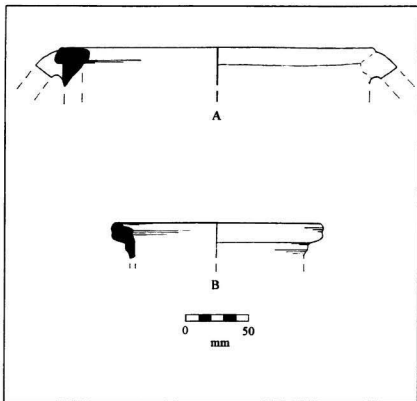


Figure 4.5: Exeter Coarse Sandy earthenware vessels excavated at Area D. A) is a flesh pot (Vessel No. C179); B) is a pot (Vessel No. C177).

in Somerset, and are rare finds on Devon sites other than Exeter (Allan 1984a:136). Southwest Sandy earthenwares from Area D are illustrated in Figure 4.5.

Verwood

This ware was only recently recognized in the Area D collection, with the identification of scattered body sherds by John Allan (1998, pers. comm.) and the acquisition of comparative samples from Richard Coleman-Smith in 1999. Many kilns existed in the general Verwood region of East Dorset between the seventeenth and the twentieth centuries (McCarthy and Brooks 1988:461). Excavations at a site in the nearby town of Horton uncovered a kiln site used in the seventeenth century (Copland-Griffiths and Butterworth 1991). The reference sherds all have a sandy buff-pink fabric and are similar to Donyatt fabrics. Unlike the Donyatt material, however, Verwood sherds are never decorated with slip (Copland-Griffiths 1989:85). The Verwood vessels tentatively identified from the Area D collection include a tallpot and a pot. The range of forms produced by Verwood kilns includes plates, mugs, cups, bowls, milk pans, tallpots (with handles), pots, chamber pots, jugs, bottles, pitchers, pipkins, chafing dishes, and lids.

Verwood-area products have a spatial distribution limited to coastal areas, with little penetration inland (Fox and Barton 1986:83). Some pottery has been found from sites in the immediate area of the kiln, and much Verwood pottery is found at Salisbury, Southampton and Portsmouth (Copland-Griffiths 1989:84; Fox and Barton 1986:83). Indeed, at Portsmouth, Verwood had become one of the dominant wares by the end of the seventeenth century. A similar pattern can be seen at Poole, where Verwood-area wares appeared in the city ca. 1500, and by the seventeenth century, they were so numerous that

they replaced locally-manufactured wares (Spoerry 1994:46). Sites on Guernsey also show Verwood wares in number (Fox and Barton 1986:83). Collections from Dorchester and Exeter do not contain any definite examples, demonstrating that Verwood wares do not penetrate very far westward (Copland-Griffiths 1989:84). Verwood vessels from Area D are illustrated in Figure 4.6.

Border Ware

This ware is known by a host of different names, including: Southern White Bodied Earthenware (Pope 1986:107), Surrey-Hampshire wares (Allan 1984a:126; Broady 1979:49), Tudor Green (Pearce 1992:1-2; Pope 1986:107), and Border Wares (Thompson et al. 1974:35; Orton 1988:297). The term 'Border Ware' seems to be gaining widest acceptance in the most recent scholarly literature; therefore, it is used here. Border Wares were produced at different kilns in Surrey, Hampshire, and possibly Dorset, beginning in the sixteenth century. Production of the whiteware variety (see below) had largely ceased by the first quarter of the eighteenth century, while production of the redware variety persisted until the nineteenth century (Pearce 1992:1, 1999:256). The fabric is sandy, smooth, and hard, with quartz, red and black ferrous inclusions (Pearce 1992:1,5-6). Mica is also present, but the flecks are few in number and small in size, and are not easily distinguished visually or with aid of a microscope. The very sandy fabric and its apparent lack of mica in visual inspection distinguishes the white version of this ware from Saintonge wares, which can be mistaken for each other (John Allan 1998, pers. comm.).

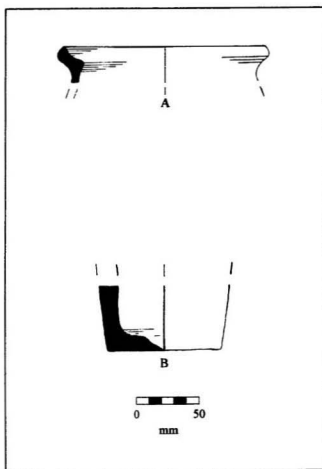


Figure 4.6: Verwood vessels from Area D.
A) is a pot (Vessel No. C182);
B) is a tallpot (Vessel No. C181).

There are two major fabric types: *whitewares*, which fire to cream, buff, and pale grey colours and *redwares*, which fire to a light red or reddish yellow colour (Pearce 1992:5; Thompson et al. 1984:36). The lead glaze appears yellow on the whitewares, and may range to amber and olive green, while the glaze on the redwares usually shows as orange, sometimes ranging to olive and brown (Pearce 1992:5; Thompson et al. 1984:36). Border ware forms are numerous, though the only forms found in the Area D collections are pipkins and a jug (see Fryer and Shelley 1997; Pearce 1992, 1999; Thompson et al. 1984) for forms. The main market for Border Wares was London, though they were also widely consumed in the south of England as well (Pearce 1999:247,260). Border Wares found their way to the southwestern ports as part of the London trade to the provinces; these wares followed along the same trade routes that brought German stonewares to the southwest (see below) (Allan 1984b:81). Only the whitewares have been recognized in the Ferryland Area D collections, and as previously noted above, these must date prior to the early eighteenth century. One Border Ware pipkin is illustrated below in Figure 4.7 (D).

Bristol and Staffordshire Slipped Earthenware

The slipware that was produced in these two areas is very similar in appearance, and therefore the products of these two different regions are usually considered one analytical category (Coleman-Smith 1979:19; Grigsby 1993:39). Pottery of this type was being produced by the second quarter of the seventeenth century (Gaimster 1997a:131). The fabric is chalky-textured, and can be buff, marbled, or (in the early production years) red in colour (Gaimster 1997a:132; Pope 1986:107). One of the decorative

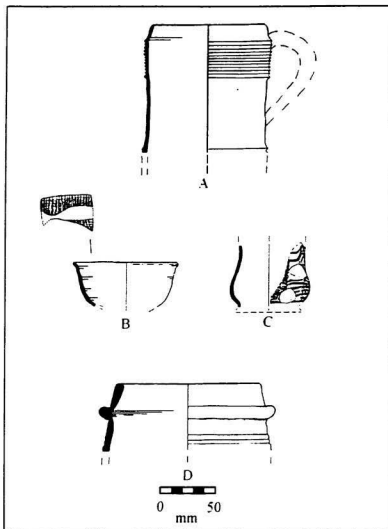


Figure 4.7:Border Wares and Bristol-Staffordshire Slipped Earthenwares.

A) is a Bristol-Staffordshire 'Mottled Brown' mug (Vessel No. C201);

B) is a Bristol-Staffordshire yellow and brown feathered slipware bowl (Vessel No. C189);

C) is a Bristol-Staffordshire yellow and brown feathered slipware cup (Vessel No. C198);

D) is a Border Ware pipkin (Vessel No. C184).

techniques involved thinly coating vessel surfaces with a pale slip, and trailing designs over this in dark brown, light brown, and cream-coloured slip. Decorative motifs include heraldic beasts, royal subjects, animals and birds, mermaids, and fleurs-de-lis (Barker 1996:14). Some of the earlier examples were further decorated with *jewelling*, or tiny dots of cream-coloured slip atop trailed brown lines (Grigsby 1993:46).

Feathered, or combed, lines of brown slip on a yellow background became popular forms of decoration in the late seventeenth century (Gaimster 1997a:132-133). These were executed by trailing one colour of slip over an opposing background, and then drawing a pointed tool laterally through the lines, causing them to 'feather' out sideways (Grigsby 1993:56). Commonly, dark brown lines were combed over a yellow background, but the reverse (cream feathering and jewellery on a dark brown-black background) was also produced (e.g. Celoria and Kelly 1973: Fig. 164-166). Between about 1680 and 1700, the feathering appears to run vertically, and after 1700, the direction of the combing runs in a horizontal direction around the vessel (Noel Hume 1969a:135). By the end of the seventeenth century, dishes were manufactured in press-moulds, with slip-filled impressed design, and in the eighteenth century, trailed and combed slip patterns (Barker 1993:18; Gaimster 1997a:133). The forms found at Area D include cups, mugs, a drink pot, a press-moulded plate or dish, and a very small bowl with *internal* feathering (perhaps an unpedestalled salt?) whose form has not been found in published literature. The range of forms produced by the Bristol-Staffordshire kilns are outlined in Barker (1993), Celoria and Kelly (1973), and Grigsby (1993).

Another product of the Staffordshire and Bristol potteries are the mottled *treacle brown* wares, occasionally known as manganese-mottled or brown-mottled wares

(Dawson 1979:204-206). The cream-coloured fabric has a medium- and dark-brown mottled glaze, produced both by the presence of manganese in the lead glaze and by iron deposits in the fabric (Gooder 1984:173). These were initially produced at the end of the seventeenth century, and saw an intensive period of use (at least in Exeter) between 1720 and 1740 (Allan 1984a:128; Dawson 1979:206). Grouped lines of thin, raised reeding, are often found on cups and mugs near the top and bottom of the vessel (Dawson 1979:206). The range of wares produced in this decorating tradition are more limited than the yellow slipwares, and these include cups, mugs, drink pots, bowls, jugs, and chamber pots (Gooder 1984:174-181). Only mugs were excavated at Area D. Bristol-Staffordshire wares are illustrated in Figure 4.7.

Spanish Heavy Earthenware

These wares were manufactured in Andalusia, near Seville or Cadiz (Williams 1984:145). This ware is widely distributed in the form of large globular or amphorae-like jars. The rough, gritty fabric ranges from pink to buff and even brick red, often with a buff outer slip (Hurst et al. 1986:66; Pope 1986:108). Some vessels are glazed in a bright green or olive green, and occasionally in yellow, orange and brown (Pope 1986:109). These vessels are commonly referred to as 'olive jars', and while these jars certainly would have carried olive oil from Spanish ports, they were also used for an incredibly diverse range of commodities, including capers, beans, chickpeas, lard, tar, wine, brined olives, wine, beer, and soap (Martin 1979:282; Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975:28; Pope 1986:108). Documents relating to the provisioning of the sixteenth-century Spanish

Armada suggest that these jars were corked and encased from base to neck in woven matting (Martin 1995a:353).

Once at their destination, these containers were often re-used and therefore their presence on a site does not necessarily indicate direct trade with Spain (Pope 1986:108). For example, they could have been re-used as water jars, where the evaporation of water through the porous fabric would have helped keep the contents cool (Carter 1982:105). They were also occasionally built into the structures of buildings (L'Hour 1993:312; Watkins 1973:191). Two have been recovered from the Area D dwelling, one of which is illustrated in Figure 4.8.

Though these olive jars have been classified in a formal seriation, this system has been called into question by a number of authors, and as such shall not be used as a chronological indicator in the present study (Allan 1984a:110; James 1988). Several explanatory theories have been proffered to explain the development of the olive jar. Some researchers have suggested that the stylistic differences seen in olive jars denote different contents (Kelso et al. 1999:38-41; Martin 1979). Some documentary evidence from the southwest of England qualifies this. Port books clearly indicate that olives and olive oil were arriving in jars of different capacities, and that these were treated by customs officials as being of the same capacity (Allan 1995:303). Another theory concerning the olive jar form posits that the later shapes provided a technological advantage in shipping. Because later jars were not as rotund, they were easier to wedge into spaces between casks and in bilges than the older, globular forms (Skowronek 1987:107-109). Ultimately, none of these explanations is entirely satisfactory, and further research is certainly merited.

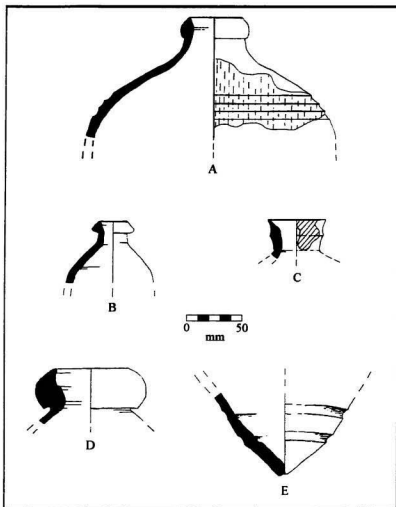


Figure 4.8: Merida-Type and Spanish Heavy Earthenware vessels.

- A) is a Merida jar, Type I neck form, with white slip at shoulder (Vessel No. C215);
 B) is a Merida bottle (Vessel No. C230);
 C) is a Merida jar, Type II neck form, with yellow-green glaze spill (Vessel No. C218);
 D) is a Spanish Heavy earthenware 'Olive Jar' (Vessel No. C235);
 E) is a Merida jar base (Vessel No. C211).

In Britain these jars are found in the southern half of Britain and Ireland; some are found inland and surprisingly few found along the English east coast, considering that they are found in some numbers on the other side of the North Sea (Gerrard et al. 1995:285). The presence of Spanish Heavy Earthenware jars varies between South-Western cities— in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Exeter, these wares are by far the most common Iberian product, while at Plymouth, Merida-type wares are the more numerous Iberian vessel (Allan 1995:303). This likely relates to the need for olive oil in Exeter's cloth processing trade; the same need brought olive oil to Bristol as well (Ponsford and Burchill 1995:318).

Merida-Type Earthenware

When these wares were first identified, the centre of production was thought to be in Merida, Spain, near the Portuguese border. Further research has demonstrated that Merida is really the eastern extremity of a pottery-producing industry centered around Alejento, Portugal (Hurst et al. 1986:69). As a result, these wares are now known as Merida-type, and will continue to be so described in this research. The distinctive orange-red to brown-red fabric is fine, hard, and markedly micaceous (Clark 1979:47; Hurst et al. 1986:69). The fabric is tempered with a quartz-rich, feldspathic sand, with many muscovite plates (Gerrard et al. 1995:288). Some vessels are glazed with a bright green or yellowish lead glaze (Martin 1979:294). White slip is occasionally used, and vessels are further

finished by shaving the finished form with a turning tool, smoothing the exterior with a wet cloth or sponge, and burnishing the vessel (Martin 1979:291-292; Pope 1986:110).

In the early modern period, the variety of Merida-type forms increased (Hurst 1995:47). Some of the forms, however, show an incredible typological stasis over time; indeed, the costrel form still made today extends back 700 years (Hurst 1977:96). Available forms include: bowls, costrels, lids, jars, jugs, pans, plates, bottles, and pots (Allan 1995:303; Allan and Barber 1992:Table 1, Figs. 8-11; Clarke 1979:47; Martin 1995a:356-357). The forms recovered from Area D include jars, bottles, a milk pan, a jug, a pot, and a lid, some of which are illustrated in Figure 4.8. The jars are the most numerous recovered form, and these are either glazed or unglazed. There are two different types of neck shapes, which have been designated Type 1 and Type 2 necks (see Figure 4.8). Without exception in the Area D material, vessels with Type 1 necks are unglazed, while vessels with Type 2 necks are glazed.

Merida-type wares have a far-flung distribution, and have been found in the British Isles, the Low Countries, Norway, Portuguese South America and Portuguese East Africa, as well as New World colonial sites (Hurst et al. 1986: 69, 1995:47; Kirkman 1974:119). In England, the findspots tend to cluster in the south, particularly in the southwest, and extend up to Ireland (Gerrard et al. 1995:288; Meenan 1992:188). Few sherds are found on the English east coast (Hurst 1973: 184). Collections from Plymouth demonstrate the popularity of these wares in the post-medieval city; at Exeter, on the other hand, Merida-type vessel imports were few in number and had been declining since the sixteenth century (Allan 1984a:111; 1995:303). Nor do these vessels number at all highly amongst the (largely unpublished) finds from Barnstaple and Bideford (Allan

1995:303). Bristol shows some incidence of Merida-type imports from the fifteenth century, but these (and other Iberian wares) are never a common find (Ponsford and Burchill 1995:317-318; Good 1987:Table 3). Southampton collections show an increasing popularity in Merida (and other Iberian) wares beginning in the fifteenth century and continuing through to the first half of the seventeenth century (Brown 1995:321-327; Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975:28-30, Figs. 205-208).

North Italian Slipware

Finely-finished slipwares were produced in several centres in northern Italy, of which Pisa and Genoa were prolific producers (Lister and Lister 1976:33-34; Pope 1986:110; Schaefer 1998:55). Some of the products were decorated with different colours of slip marbled together, and others were decorated with sgraffito designs. The fabric of both of these types is hard and fine, firing to a deep red colour (Blake 1981:105). The marbled wares were made by swirling together two or more colours, including red, white, green, black, and brown (Blake 1981:105; Hurst et al. 1986:34). The forms produced include bowls with simple, flanged, everted, and hooked rims, globular jugs with trefoil-shaped openings, and upright costrels with lion-head loops (Hurst et al. 1986:33). Marbled wares are most commonly found on sites dating between 1600 and 1650, though they continued to be imported into Exeter into the early eighteenth century (Allan 1984a:109; Hurst et al. 1986:35). One bowl fragment is associated with the Area D dwelling (Figure 4.9), and one nearly complete vessel with the well.

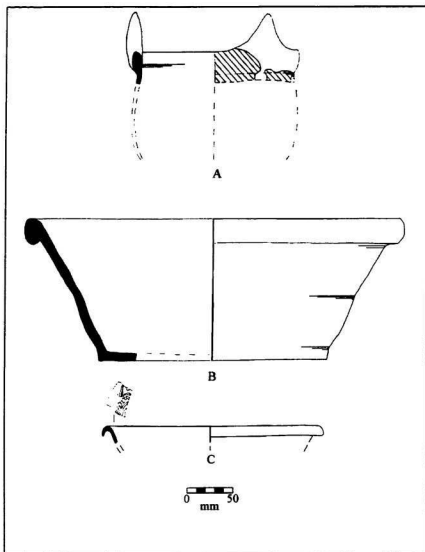


Figure 4.9: Saintonge and North Italian Marbled Slipware vessels.

- A) is a Saintonge chafing dish, with yellow-green glaze (Vessel No. C246);
- B) is a Saintonge milk pan (Vessel No. C240);
- C) is a North Italian marbled slipware bowl, with varying shades of brown and cream slip (Vessel No. C238).

Montelupo Coarse Earthenware

The commonly recovered form in this ware is a large jar known as an 'oil jar' (Allan 1984a: Fig. 2902). These are large, ranging in height from approximately 60 cm to 90 cm. They have a short neck with a flat, thickened lip, prominent shoulders, crescent-shaped lug handles, and sides tapering to a flat base (Ashdown 1972: Fig. 6). The walls are thickly and roughly potted. The pink fabric is micaceous, and has many small white and dark red inclusions; the white inclusions degrade over time, leaving voids which produce a pitted appearance (Ashdown 1972:148). The actual production centre of these jars not decisively known: Allan (1984a) calls these vessels 'Montelupo' oil jars, suggesting an Italian origin while others suggest a Spanish or Portuguese origin (Ashdown 1972:148; Noel Hume 1969a:144). At present, most of the published examples of these jars date to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The discovery of oil jar sherds at the Area D dwelling and the Area B dwelling (Douglas Nixon pers. comm., 1999) demonstrate their use in the seventeenth century as well. Two vessels have been found at Area D, one from the dwelling area and one from the well.

Saintonge Earthenware

French potters have long been at work in the Saintonge region surrounding the Charente river, in villages such as La-Chapelle-des-pots and Ecoyeux, where pottery has been produced since the fourteenth century (Chapelot 1983:49; Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:186). Finished pottery was shipped down the Charente to the port of La Rochelle, where it was exported to England (Allan 1983a:42) and many sites in New France (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:186-187). A range of earthenwares was produced, from

coarsewares for decidedly utilitarian purposes, to finewares for purposes as much decorative as functional.

Some trends in the post-medieval development of both sorts of wares can be discerned. The coarseware industry accelerated production in the second half of the seventeenth century, particularly of bowls, milk pans, platters and cooking pots (Chapelot 1975:82; Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:187). The coarsewares range in colour from off-white to buff, or pink to red (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:187; Hurst et al. 1986:78). Macroscopically, the fabric is characterized by mica, and occasional small red haematite inclusions (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:186; Hurst et al. 1986:78). Saintonge sherds can easily be confused with the English Border wares, but can be distinguished on the following grounds: Border wares lack mica and are sandier than Saintonge fabrics, and the green glaze seen on Saintonge vessels is slightly mottled with flecks of darker green while Border ware glaze is not (John Allan pers. comm., 1988).

Sometimes a pink-firing clay was used by Saintonge potters; these vessels were then coated with a white coloured slip. These pink-fabric vessels were glazed with either a yellow glaze, or more commonly, a copper green glaze (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:187). Occasionally forms are slip decorated with a repetitive design of circles filled with dots, which became a particularly popular motif in the eighteenth century (Chapelot 1975:Fig. 278; Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:187). Coarseware forms made by the Saintonge potters include: pots, jugs, drug jars, bowls, pipkins, milk pans, plates, porringers, and bottles (Barton 1977:48-54, 1981:11-20). The coarsewares found at Area D include milk pans, lids, pans, and dishes or plates, and selected examples are illustrated in Figure 4.9.

Fine tablewares were also produced in the Saintonge potteries. Often these were decorated with several colours of glaze, resulting in the general type name of Saintonge Polychrome wares. These are made from the off-white or buff-firing clays, and covered with several glaze colours, including green, brown, yellow, blue, purple, and black glazes (Hurst et al. 1986:85-86). Forms include bowls, anthropomorphic jugs, barrel costrels, incense vessels, figurines, and chafing dishes of several distinct types (Hurst 1974:227-250; Hurst et al. 1986:85-99). The Saintonge polychrome forms excavated at Area D are a chafing dish and the base of what is most likely a figurine, decorated in cream, brown, blue and green colours. The chafing dish is illustrated in Figure 4.9.

Even in medieval times, the larger port towns of southwestern England (Southampton, Plymouth, Exeter and Poole) received Saintonge wares, probably as a corollary of the wine trade (Allan 1983b:204). This trade certainly continued in the post-medieval period. For example, Exeter saw continued imports from the Saintonge region, though they do only comprise a very small portion of the total assemblage (Allan 1984a:111). Fine tablewares (i.e. the polychrome wares) are particularly rare at Exeter, but are found in greater number at Plymouth, Poole and Southampton (Allan 1984a:111; Spoerry 1994:49). Bristol has even fewer imports of French wares than Plymouth (Allan and Barber 1992:229; Good 1987:86).

Of all the port towns in southwest England, Plymouth imported Saintonge pottery in the greatest amount, but even then, these French wares are not overly plentiful in the large roster of imported pottery (Allan and Barber 1992:229). The French wares which do occur at Plymouth probably result from the salt trade even more so than the wine trade (Allan 1983a:42; Allan and Barber 1992:229). The principal French port in the salt trade

was La Rochelle; this was the very same port to which the Saintonge potters shipped many of their wares (Allan 1983a:42; Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:186). As Allan and Barber (1992:229) note, "at this time the staple of Plymouth's prosperity was the triangular fishing trade with Newfoundland and southern Europe.... On the homeward journey from southern Europe many merchants loaded up with salt from western France for use in Newfoundland". The Saintonge wares would have been obtained at this point, as part of return cargoes (Allan 1983a:43).

Low Countries Yellow-and-Green Earthenware

Utilitarian earthenware was produced in or around almost every Dutch town (Baart 1987:3). These wares are traditionally divided into two categories: redwares and whitewares. A major production centre for the redwares was the town of Bergen-op-Zoom (Janowitz 1993:17). From the Area D collections, one example of the whiteware was recovered, so only this type will be described here. These ceramics, made in Haarlem and Utrecht, have a grainy light buff body decorated with yellow and green lead glazes (Wilcoxon 1987:56). Baart (1987:4) suggests the whiteware clay was imported. Schaefer's (1998) survey of Low Countries vessel forms indicates that whiteware vessels were less common than redware vessels.

Though these earthenwares were utilitarian in form and use, this does not preclude some attention to their aesthetic quality: Schaefer (1998:39) notes that "the chief allure of the white earthenwares was their attractive glaze colours". One example of this earthenware type was recovered from the Area D dwelling, a chamber pot (or, in Dutch, a *pispot*), illustrated in Figure 4.8. There are two types of chamberpot, one with an angular

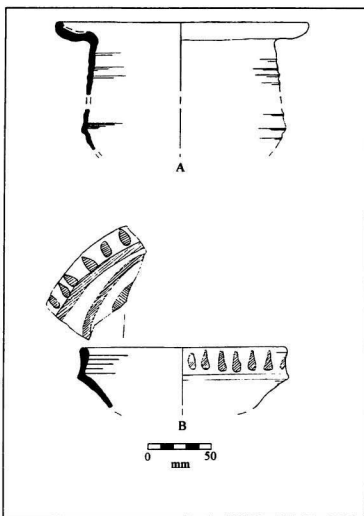


Figure 4.10: Dutch earthenwares.

A) is a Low Countries Yellow-and-Green chamber pot (Vessel No. C251);

B) is a North Holland slipware porringer, with yellow exterior slipped decoration, and yellow interior slipped decoration at rim, and green slipped decoration in interior base (Vessel No. C330).

conical profile and one with a squat, flattened, spherical profile (Schaefer 1998:93). The chamberpot from the Area D dwelling appears to be of the angular conical form (Figure 4.10). This type of Dutch earthenware is not terribly common in the Newfoundland sites examined thus far; only one form from this ware type has been identified, at Renewes (Stephen Mills 1999, pers. comm.). They are far more common on New World sites which have strong trade and cultural ties to the Low Countries, such as seventeenth-century New York/New Amsterdam (e.g. Janowitz et al. 1985).

North Holland Slipware

These wares were manufactured from the last quarter of the sixteenth century and throughout the seventeenth century (Schaeffer 1998:41). The sandy fabric of these wares fires to a red-brown colour (Hurst et al 1986:154). Decoration occurs, in the form of white trailed slip designs on the red earthenware background. The vessel is then covered with a yellow-tinted glaze, making the trailed slip design appear yellow (Schaeffer 1998:41). Some glazed sections are overpainted with copper oxide, making the trailed slip design appear green (Hurst et al 1986:154; Schaeffer 1998:41). Glaze on the exterior is limited to the rim, and the decoration it covers is usually in the form of parallel oblique slashes around the exterior rim (Schaeffer 1998:41). Internal motifs include geometric designs, floral patterns, anthropomorphic, animal or bird motifs (of which cockerels, doves, peacocks, and owls predominate). One porringer was excavated from the Area D dwelling (Figure 4.10).

4.5 Tin-Glazed Earthenware

Though tin-glazed earthenwares have been produced since the sixth century in Asia Minor and the Middle East, and in the fourteenth to fifteenth centuries in Spain and Italy, such wares did not become available to northern European consumers until the sixteenth century (Hurst et al. 1986: 12, 38; Lewis 1987:38). By the seventeenth century, tin-glazed earthenwares had become a more affordable substitute for costly Chinese porcelain (Archer 1997:4). During the early modern period, a number of different production centres across England and Europe were in operation, and archaeological collections can contain sherds with several different origins. Depending on the origin of the ware, tin-glazed earthenwares can be called known as faience, majolica, or delftware. Distinguishing the provenance of these different kilns can be a difficult task, and all qualities of a given sherd must be considered, including glaze and fabric qualities, as well as decorative motifs. The distinguishing factors between centres are given below, to demonstrate how the Area D tin-glaze collection was classified.

There are characteristics of tin-glazed earthenware which are common to all kilns, whatever their geographic origin. The fabrics are fired at a low temperature, producing a fine-grained, soft, chalky fabric (Pope 1986:112). The wares are then covered with lead glaze made opaque with the addition of tin oxide (Archer 1997:17). The vessels were painted with pigments, most often cobalt blue, although manganese purple, copper green, antimony yellow, iron-rust orange, and shiny copper lustre were also used (Noel Hume 1969a:106). The range of vessels produced includes plates, dishes, saucers, porringers, bowls, basins, mugs, cups, bottles, galley pots (pharmaceutical pots), tiles, and chamber pots, however, not all of these forms were manufactured in every region (Noel Hume

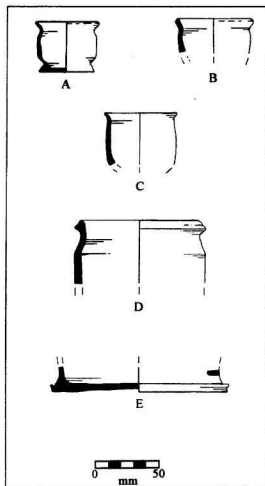


Figure 4.11: English tin-glazed earthenware ointment pots and drug jars.

- A) is a plain white ointment pot (Vessel No. C266);
- B) is a plain white ointment pot (Vessel No. C268);
- C) is a plain white ointment pot (Vessel No. C267);
- D) is a plain white drug jar (Vessel No. C272);
- E) is a drug jar with blue decoration at base (Vessel No. C273).

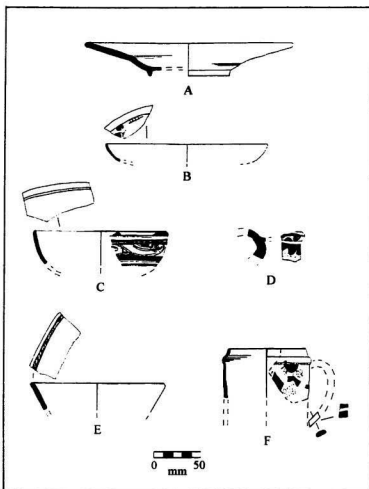


Figure 4.12: More Tin-Glazed Earthenware vessels.

- A) English/Dutch plain white plate (Vessel No. C284);
- B) Dutch saucer, with cobalt decoration on light blue-green ground (Vessel No. C282);
- C) Portuguese bowl, with blue (solid area) and purple decoration (stippled area) (Vessel No. C280);
- D) Spanish lustreware jug fragment (dark areas show lustre pattern) (Vessel No. C276);
- E) Iberian bowl, with light blue line around rim (Vessel No. C291);
- F) English mug, with blue (solid area) and purple (stippled area) on turquoise ground (Vessel No. C265).

1969a:111; Pope 1986:113). A selection of the tin-glazed earthenware in the Area D collection is shown in Figures 4.11 and 4.12.

Sometimes, tin-glazed earthenwares were covered with a thin coating of colourless lead glaze to enhance their brilliancy. This was a technique used by the Dutch, by the English between about 1700 and 1745, and by the Italians for their particularly fine wares (Archer 1997:20; Schaefer 1998:17; Thornton 1997:17). The overglaze unfortunately cannot be seen by the naked eye, but can be identified microscopically, although only as bubbles and particles overlaying the decoration (Kingery 1993:33-35). In section, however, the overglaze can be identified with the use of high-magnification microscopy.

Because of the social value of tin-glazed earthenware (as a substitute for porcelain), we might expect it to be more costly than other earthenwares. This does seem to have been the case: estimates from probate inventories suggest that tin-glazed earthenware was between five to seven times as expensive as regular coarse earthenwares (Pope 1986:197-198). Other figures indicate that the price for 'fine painted plates and sawcers' in 1696 varied between 12s and 16s, which was very close to the price of pewter plates (Archer 1997:6).

Tin-glazed wares were more difficult to produce than regular earthenwares, and this may explain their increased cost. They required two firings; a biscuit firing, and a firing to set the glaze. Excavations at English kiln sites demonstrate that most kiln failures occurred during the first biscuit firing (Bloice 1971:141; Noel Hume 1977:37). Once the glaze and decoration was applied, the opportunity for other mishaps increased. The raw, unfired glaze was delicate and easily flawed by fingers during handling (Archer

1997:18). Furthermore, excavations from an English kiln site suggests that only 25 percent of tin-glazed tiles emerged from their final firing in perfect saleable condition (Archer 1997:22). Most of the remaining less-than-perfect wares would still be saleable, but doubtlessly did not command top prices. This large failure rate must have had an impact on the cost of tin-glazed earthenware to the consumer, particularly on perfectly-fired vessels.

The guidelines used for attributing wares to different national traditions will be outlined below. One caveat should be noted here: a not insignificant number of the tin-glazed earthenware could not be identified in terms of regional origin. Some tin-glazed vessels were badly burnt and warped during the 1696 destruction, obscuring the fine details which can help determine their regional origin. The burial environment at Area D, particularly its freeze thaw cycles (See Chapter 3.5) has badly worn the soft, porous sherds and often resulted in the delamination of the glaze. This has often made the identification of regional origin difficult, and occasionally the identification of vessel forms tentative.

English Tin-Glazed Earthenware

English wares were first produced in London in the late sixteenth century, followed by Bristol, whose potteries began production in the second half of the seventeenth century (Archer 1997:6; Britton 1990:61). Fabrics range from cream to buff or yellow, and occasionally pink (Bloice 1971:141; Jackson et al. 1991:99; Pope 1986:116). Glazes are often riddled with fine cracks and tend to flake off from the fabric (Pope 1986:116). Often, the white glaze has a pinkish or purplish tinge, which results

from trace elements of chrome leaching into white glaze (Archer 1997:19). Glazes can also vary to a pale blue and light green (Bloice 1971:141; Pope 1986:116). Overall colour (such as dark blue, turquoise, and speckled purple) was also used (Archer 1997: 65; Bloice 1971:141). Up to ca. 1670, dishes were often glazed with only a lead glaze on the reverse, as an attempt to save on the use of costly tin (Noel Hume 1977: 43).

Decoration includes a sponged manganese mottled effect, as well as brushwork in blue of botanical motifs, geometric, birds, chinoiserie designs, and occasionally human figures (Archer 1997:29-37; Pope 1986:116). Occasionally, brushwork was executed in purple, green, brown, and yellow (Jackson et al. 1991:99). Distinguishing early English and early Dutch wares is an acknowledged problem, because Dutch potters were active in the early London industry, and English clay was often exported for use in Dutch kilns (Noel Hume 1977:16). For early decorated wares, the general catchall term 'English/Dutch' is acceptable. Later in the century, decorated Dutch wares are often distinct enough to differentiate from English wares. Undecorated, plain white wares (largely plates and dishes) are still difficult to distinguish, and those in the Area D collection are categorized as 'English/Dutch'.

The identifiable English wares recovered from Area D include one mug and eight galley pots, three of which are larger drug jars, and the remaining five are small ointment pots. None of the drug jars is complete enough to identify its decorative pattern. All of the ointment pots are small and have undecorated white backgrounds. The mug is unusual in that it is covered with an all-over turquoise tin glaze; this colour is rarely seen among the Ferryland collection as a whole (Eleanor Stoddart 2000, pers. comm.). The mug has a raised ring below the lip of the vessel; research has demonstrated that this feature does

not become common on mugs until the 1680s (Archer 1997:247). The exterior of the mug is decorated with a roughly-executed floral pattern in blue and purple.

Dutch Tin-Glazed Earthenware

Italian potters introduced the techniques for tin-glazed earthenware manufacture to the Netherlands in the mid-sixteenth century. (Wilcoxon 1987:57). The earliest Dutch products are referred to as majolica. These are characterized by thickly potted vessels made with local clays firing to a wide range of colours, including salmon-pink, grey, tan, and buff; occasionally imported English clays were used (Wilcoxon 1987:59). Majolica plates and dishes were separated in the kiln with three pronged stands (or *proens*), leaving three unglazed points on the face of the vessel and triangular scars on the backs of vessels (Wilcoxon 1987:60).

Early majolica decoration included italianate and geometric designs; one chinoiserie motif (the Wan-Li design, consisting of Chinese symbols and stylized chrysanthemums) was also popular (Wilcoxon 1987:63). Often, a plain lead glaze tinted with traces of copper-green was used on the back of vessels (Wilcoxon 1987:63). Majolica production began decreasing after competing Dutch potters had developed faience, a better-quality tin-glazed ware, and had largely ceased by ca. 1670 (Wilcoxon 1987:59). In this later period, majolica-makers offered much cheaper wares made of poorer clays, and simple decoration which adopted Dutch vernacular designs (Schaefer 1998:16; Wilcoxon 1987:59, 63).

Dutch faience was developed between 1620 and 1625, and was in mass production by the middle of the century; it can be clearly distinguished from majolica by

differences in form, decorative elements, and manufacture (Baart 1987:3; Schaefer 1998:16; Wilcoxon 1987:67). A massive influx of Chinese porcelain into the Netherlands at the beginning of the seventeenth century prompted some potters to improve their tin-glazed wares to compete directly with this porcelain, so that their wares either equalled or surpassed it in quality (Schaefer 1998:16). Indeed, faience was often referred to as *Hollants porceleyn* (Wilcoxon 1987:59).

Faience producers imported better-quality clays, and the raw clay treatment processes were improved, resulting in a finer-grained fabric than that of majolica fabric (Schaeffer 1998:17). Improved raw materials allowed sophisticated forms to be very carefully and thinly thrown, so that wall thicknesses of less than 0.3 cm are common (Schaefer 1998:52). Faience is generally glazed on both sides of the vessel with tin glaze, and the glaze is often tinted pale blue in imitation of Chinese porcelain (Schaefer 1998:17, 52; Wilcoxon 1985:123). Faience was fired in enclosed cylindrical containers, or saggars, in which vessels rested on pins secured to the saggar, which left scars only on the underside of the vessel (Schaefer 1998:17; Wilcoxon 1987:68). Faience potters were also able to reduce the layer of *kwaart* (clear lead glaze overcoat) used to give the vessel additional lustre, which had a tendency to run and blur finely-painted designs (Schaefer 1987:17). Decorative motifs include italianate designs, particularly religious themes, geometric figures, and fruits and flowers, as well as the adoption of the entire range of Chinese blue and white designs copied from porcelain (Wilcoxon 1987:63,68). Early faience was decorated only in cobalt blue; after a time, manganese and other colours were used; towards the end of the century, red and gold were introduced, though these were used only on luxury faiences.

One likely Dutch product, a saucer, was found at Area D. It is a very thin-walled vessel, with widths of approximately 0.3 cm (including the glaze). Its overall glaze is tinted a pale blue-green colour. The inside is decorated with carefully painted flowers in chinoiserie style, executed in blue and purple. Other plain white wares in the Area D collection have been identified as either of English or Dutch provenance.

Portuguese Tin-Glazed Earthenware

These wares are well represented within the Ferryland collections as a whole, and are the subject of detailed analysis in Stoddart (2000). Portuguese faience, or *faiança*, had been in production since the end of the sixteenth century at Lisbon, Coimbra and possibly Oporto (Sassoon 1981:114). It is very similar in fabric and glazing to Spanish faience, but this ware does have some particular characteristics. The glaze is usually cream coloured with grey tones, and is often thinly and unevenly applied. It is liable to flake off from the fabric, and tends to have pinholes (Sassoon 1981:114-118). The fabric is buff or yellow in colour, finely textured, with black inclusions, and also red coloured inclusions varying from small to large sizes (Sassoon 1981:114-118). The latter inclusions are predominant amongst the Portuguese faience at Ferryland, and make this fabric easily identifiable even in the absence of glaze. Sometimes Portuguese wares cannot be distinguished from Spanish wares, so these are categorised as 'Iberian'.

Decorative styles are particularly identifiable. Often, borders around vessel rims fall into one of several patterns, many of which were derived from motifs seen on Chinese porcelain (Hurst et al. 1986:67; Monteiro 1994; Pendery 1999:62). One of the most common is the 'spider' pattern (or *aranhoes* in Portuguese), usually executed in blue and

purple brushwork. It consists of leaf-like shapes filled with radiating lines, and sprouting curled 'legs', alternating with peaches (symbols of longevity) and leaves (Piercy 1978:Fig. 3; Dos Santos 1960:91). Also popular was the bead pattern (a set of pyramidically-placed dot-filled semicircles) of sets of three or six (Piercy 1977:Fig. 16; Sassoon 1981:114). Other border motifs include a scroll design, and a fan or lace pattern of large scalloped semicircles filled with radiating lines (Kirkman 1957: Fig. 8, 1974:120; Sassoon 1981:14; Fig. 15). Repeated geometric designs are also found around the borders of bowls and plates (Fanning and Hurst 1975:Fig. 5). Other motifs seen on Portuguese faience include freely drawn birds and flowers, animals, ships, geometric shapes, and armorials (Dos Santos 1960:91; Pernambucano de Mello 1979: Fig.18, 19; Sassoon 1981:114-118). Often the backs of plates show brushed marks, some large 'S' shapes, and other smaller cryptic marks, perhaps made in imitation of tassel marks found on Persian pottery (Kirkman 1974:120).

Portuguese tin-glazed wares are generally rare finds in England; those which do exist are found in the Southwest at port cities like Bristol and Exeter (Allan 1984a: Table 6; Good 1987: Fig. 48; Hurst et al. 1986:67). Several findspots also occur in Ireland (Fanning and Hurst 1975; Hurst 1986:67). Single finds have been reported from the Low Countries and Norway (Hurst et al. 1986:67). Documentary references from New England suggest that these so-called 'Lisborne wares' or 'portingale wares' were popular imports in the mid-seventeenth century, and this has been borne out by archaeological excavation (Austin 1994:25, Fig. 36; St. George 1982:277). Large quantities entered New England through the ports of Boston, Charlestown, and Salem, and were redistributed from there (Pendery 1999:65).

In all, five pieces of Portuguese faience have been identified from the collection. The decorative motifs, where decipherable, include the *aranhoes* pattern, the bead pattern, and a geometric pattern. Three of the vessels are plates or dishes, and two are small food service bowls. One of the plates clearly has the *aranhoes* border pattern. The other two plates are represented by interior patterns, at least one of which appears to have a bamboo design. One bowl clearly shows the bead pattern around its rim, while the other has a geometric pattern around the exterior and a thin blue line around the interior rim.

Spanish Tin-Glazed Earthenware

Spanish majolica has been divided into a number of different traditions, based on origin, decorative style, and date (Deagan 1987:53-96; Goggin 1968; Lister and Lister 1982). Of interest here are the European Spanish tradition, leaving aside the New World Spanish wares. The fabrics are sandy and range in colour from cream to buff or beige (Pope 1986:114). Wares are thickly potted and covered with cream or beige-coloured glaze that tends to discolour (Hurst et al. 1986:54; Pope 1986:114). The glaze is often applied unevenly and tends to pinhole on the reverse side of the vessel (Hurst et al. 1986:54; Pope 1986:115). Decoration is usually executed in blue and purple, though in some traditions yellow occurs very occasionally (Hurst et al. 1986:54-62). Three identifiably Spanish wares were excavated at Area D, including two fragmentary plate/dishes.

Generally, Spanish tin-glazed earthenwares tend to be clustered in sites along the southern coast of England (Gerrard et al. 1995:284). Already by the sixteenth century, Plymouth was a major consumer of these wares (Allan 1995:302). Excavations at Exeter

have revealed some Spanish tin-glazed earthenware; this evidence, together with the large number of Spanish Heavy Earthenware olive jars, suggests a specific trade connection with Seville (Allan 1984a:110). Some occasional finds are made at Bristol, Southampton, and a few sites in Ireland (Brown 1995:323; Meenan 1992:190-191; Ponsford and Burchill 1995:316). Scarce finds have emerged at Poole, but not enough to represent a significant share of the imported pottery (Sperry 1994:49).

Spanish Copper Lustre Earthenware

There is a long tradition of lustreware production in Spain, from the thirteenth century to the seventeenth century. Production centres were based in Andalusia and Valencia, though by the fifteenth century, the Andalusian industry had diminished greatly (Gerrard et al. 1995:283-287). The late forms of Valencian lustreware were produced into the seventeenth century, though in far fewer number than in the previous century (Hurst et al. 1986:48). Valencian fabrics contain occasional inclusions of quartz, iron ore, chert, and limestone, though this may vary, as chemical analysis has demonstrated that different clay sources were used (Hughes 1995:58; Hurst et al. 1986:40). The fabrics are fine and sandy, and either buff or pink toned (Clark 1979:50; Hurst et al. 1986:49). The seventeenth-century copper lustre decoration has a reddish tinge (Allan 1995:300; Hurst et al. 1986:49; Trent 1982a:Fig. 400). One technique specific to the Spanish kilns involved painting the copper and cobalt colours underneath the tin glaze, which subsequently became visible through the glaze during firing. (Hurst et al. 1986:18).

In England, late Valencian lustrewares are generally found in the south, with a marked clustering in the southwest (Gerrard et al. 1995:287). These wares, at least in the

sixteenth century, certainly circulated out of the principal port cities to smaller towns (Allan 1995:302). Some, though admittedly not many, are found in Bristol in the sixteenth century (Ponsford and Burchill 1995:316). A few post-medieval finds have been made in Ireland as well (Meenan 1992:190). They are also found in Southampton, but diminish with the overall decrease in Spanish imports in the seventeenth century (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975:28).

One single vessel, a jug, was recovered from Area D. Lustreware is extremely uncommon within the Ferryland tin-glazed collection as a whole; this vessel represents one of six or seven excavated to date (Eleanor Stoddart 2000, pers. comm.). Jugs are an uncommon seventeenth-century product (Hurst et al. 1986:49); therefore, this jug is either a rare example of a seventeenth-century form or a much older vessel, made when potters frequently produced jugs.

4.6 Stonewares

Stonewares are ceramics which have been fired between temperatures of 1200°C and 1350°C (Rice 1987:6). This results in vitrification of the clay body, rendering it impervious to water. Stonewares of this period are usually covered with a salt glaze, and in some cases were decorated with cobalt and manganese pigments for decorative purposes (Turbaugh 1985:16).

Rhenish Brown Stonewares

Stoneware has been produced in the Rhineland since the early fourteenth century (Gaimster and Hook 1995:69). A number of traditions in stoneware production have been

identified, all named after the districts along either side of the Rhine in which they were made (Gusset 1980:141). The products of these different traditions can usually be identified on typological or stylistic grounds; however, these distinctions should be made with caution, because the moulds used to decorate the vessels remained in use for several generations and migrated between production centres (Gaimster and Hook 1995:71). Fortunately, the vessels made in each production site generally have a unique chemical signature and can therefore be distinguished by chemical analysis (Gaimster and Hook 1995:72).

Two of these traditions, centred in Raeren and Frechen, produced a brown stoneware, of which the Frechen products are of the most interest for the present study. This grey-bodied ware is covered in a thick, iron-oxide rich salt glaze which turns brown and congeals into thick spots, leaving a flecked and bumpy surface (Gusset 1980:143). The grey fabric is coarse and vesicular, shows occasional quartz inclusions, and internal surfaces can fire to pink, yellow or orange colours (Pope 1986:119). Potters produced jugs, mugs, and drink pots as well as the most popular form, the globular 'Bellarmine' bottles decorated with a bearded face at the neck, opposite the handle (Gusset 1980:147). The origin of the facemasks has been attributed to the popular tradition of the Wild Man, a mythic forest-dwelling creature popular in much North European folklore (Gaimster 1997b:209). The name Bellarmine (likely describing a Cardinal, Roberto Bellarmino) was given to the bottles in the seventeenth century as a decidedly uncomplimentary epithet (Gaimster 1997b:209).

The major period of production for these bottles was from the mid-sixteenth through to the end of the seventeenth century (Noel Hume 1969a:55-57). After the 1670s

the Frechen potters exporting to England gradually began to lose ground to other producers: to the English potters in Fulham who produced similar stonewares, to the Westerwald potters who were producing grey and blue stonewares, and likely to the English green glass bottle industry (Gaimster 1997b: 211; Haselgrove and Van Loo 1998:49). The markets in continental Europe continued to provide a healthy demand into the first quarter of the eighteenth century.

Much has been written about dating Frechen bottles, particularly regarding the development of the face-mask, and how its general degree of stylization represents a date later in the seventeenth century (Noel Hume 1969:57). Current research has demonstrated that the only truly useful face-mask development lies with the naturalistic masks of the sixteenth century and the stylized forms of the mask that were in place by the early seventeenth century; otherwise they tell little about the date of the bottle (Hurst et al. 1986:220). Other characteristics which have been cited as dating aids are the overall shape of the bottle, which is a more useful index of age than the shape of the mask (Gusset 1980:165). In the seventeenth century these bottles became more ovoid with narrow bases, compared to the squat, globular bottles of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries (Gusset 1980:165; Hurst et al. 1986:220). Twelve fragmentary bottles were recovered from the Area D excavations, and none of these was complete enough to suggest any sort of body shape or date. Only two bottles bear remnant face-masks, and these are too incomplete to suggest anything about the character of the mask itself. One bottle is illustrated in Figure 4.13.

Badges or medallions are sometimes found on the belly of the bottle. These were often in use over a very long period of time and may not help in dating the vessel

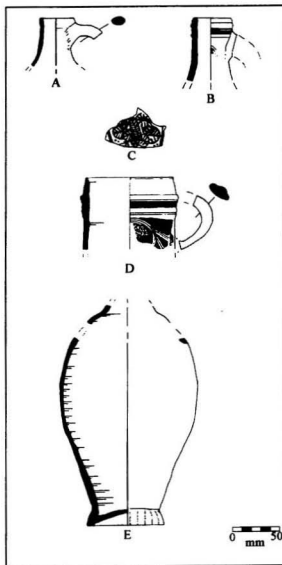


Figure 4.13: Rhenish Brown, Westerwald and English Brown stoneware vessels.

- A) is an English Brown bottle (Vessel No. C323);
- B) is a Rhenish Brown bottle (Vessel No. C298);
- C) is a rosette medallion fragment from a Rhenish bottle (Vessel No. C308);
- D) is a Westerwald mug, with blue decoration highlighted with purple around flowers (Vessel No. C313);
- E) is a Westerwald mineral water bottle, with blue decoration at shoulder (Vessel No. C318).

(Haselgrove and Van Loo 1998:46; Hurst et al. 1986:220). One vessel from the Area D excavations had an applied medallion: an ovoid shape filled with a rosette, comprised of radiating ribbed leaves (Figure 4.13). This medallion is an extremely common form, and has been found in contexts dating between 1629 and ca. 1700 (Hurst et al. 1986:220; Green 1977:127,140; Ingelman-Sundberg 1976:60; Martin 1995b:22; Stenuit 1974:242).

Frechen potters had become inextricably dependent on long-distance foreign trade as early as the mid-sixteenth century. Indeed, excavations along the Lower Rhine show that Frechen wares were of little importance locally (Gaimster 1997b:209). They were widely traded, of which their trade in the Low Countries and England are particularly well-understood (Haselgrove and Van Loo 1998:48; Hurst et al. 1986:214). They are also found in North America, along colonial trade routes, and are found in northern, central, eastern and southern Europe, as well as North Africa (Gaimster 1997b:51). The trade to England seems particularly robust; estimates for the period 1600-1640 suggest that a total of ten million stoneware vessels were imported to London (Gaimster 1997b:210). In England, the majority of imported stoneware arrived at London, was redistributed to other ports, with the major ports along the southwest coast receiving particularly large batches (Allan 1983a:37-39). These cargoes were then sold locally or re-sold to smaller merchants from smaller ports. This situation changed somewhat towards the end of the seventeenth century: evidence from Exeter suggests that after 1660 imports directly from the Low Countries increased substantially (Allan 1984a: 123). Some of these vessels were eventually re-exported to the colonies, ultimately becoming the last in a long series of trade transactions (Pope 1986:118).

This incredibly complex network of seaborne trade, paired with a well-established overland trade, ensured that stonewares were widely distributed through the southwest of England. "The ubiquitous Frechen stoneware...turns up on the poorest and most remote sites in the South-West where other imports seem hardly ever to have ventured" (Allan 1988:81). Their wide penetration of the countryside was doubtless aided by their affordability: these stonewares, in their most inexpensive forms, were probably not much more costly than earthenware cups (Allan 1984a:120). These same vessels satisfied consumers at the complete opposite of the social spectrum as well, particularly when these vessels were mounted with elaborate silver-gilt collars (Gaimster 1997b:209-210; Gaimster and Hook 1995:70). It seems, then, that the presence of stonewares at an archaeological site may say little about the extent of the original owner's financial means; however, their complete absence from a site might indicate reduced financial straits. Note that both the Area D and Area B houses seem well-supplied with stoneware vessels, while the Renew's planter house did not contain any at all (Nixon 1999a: Fig. 6.1; Stephen Mills 1999, pers. comm.).

Westerwald Grey Stonewares

The Westerwald and Raeren areas began producing similar grey stoneware vessels decorated with cobalt in the beginning of the seventeenth century (Gaimster 1997b:251). Potters from Raeren migrated to Westerwald at the beginning of the century, taking their moulds with them, so that the wares from these regions are initially indistinguishable (Hurst et al. 1986:221). By the second quarter of the seventeenth century, the Westerwald potteries began producing wares distinctive to their region (Gaimster 1997b:252). The

stoneware was made from clays that fired to a grey or blue-grey colour (Pope 1986:120). The fabric is fine and highly vitrified, particularly in comparison to the Rhenish Brown fabric; additionally, the fabric shows few inclusions and air pockets (Gusset 1980:168). The carefully thrown bodies are covered with a thin transparent salt glaze through which the vessel's fabric is visible (Gusset 1980:149). The cobalt colour was applied directly onto the stoneware body in the form of powdered glass, made by fusing cobalt with potash and sand (Gaimster 1997c:125). The most common seventeenth-century forms include mugs and jugs; these are common in the eighteenth century, as are chamber pots, storage pots, porringers and bottles (Gusset 1980:171-196). The Area D collection contains five mugs, three jugs, and two bottles, some of which are illustrated in Figure 4.13.

The form and type of decoration can aid in dating Westerwald vessels. Particularly good catalogues to aid this process are Gaimster (1997b) and Reineking-von Bock (1971). The earlier seventeenth-century decoration includes architectural elements and applied friezes, often of rulers, biblical and mythological figures (Gaimster 1997b:251-252). By the second quarter of the seventeenth century, the surface was no longer divided into sections, but was covered with continuous decoration patterns, including rosettes, lozenges, stars, and foliage (Gaimster 1997b:252; Hurst et al. 1986:222). For the first half of the seventeenth century, all decoration had been highlighted with cobalt blue; after ca. 1660, manganese purple was used as well (Gusset 1980:158). Towards the end of the seventeenth century, another decorative characteristic had developed: connecting stamped or sprigged designs with grouped sets of parallel lines scratched into the vessel's surface.

Heraldic motifs were applied to vessels throughout the seventeenth century, but by the very end of the century these took the very distinctive form of applied crowned monograms of British rulers, often (though not exclusively) on a checkerboard background (Gaimster 1997b:252). Unless the monogram reads WR (for *Wilhelmus Rex*, 1689-1702), these monograms usually denote eighteenth-century rulers (Gusset 1980:153-154). Other eighteenth-century decoration tended towards increasingly schematic designs of incised foliage, scrolls, and animals. By this time, sprigged and stamped decoration had been virtually eliminated (save the crowned monograms) and all decoration was accomplished with freehand lines scratched in to the vessel's surface (Gusset 1980:152).

Two unusual bottles of Westerwald fabric were recovered from the Area D collections (Figure 4.13). These are tall, ovoid vessels that do not show any decoration at all, save one which has a small undefined smudge of blue colouring. Initially, these vessels were something of a curiosity; though these vessels originated in undisturbed seventeenth-century levels, they are far from being a common seventeenth-century type. Further research found that Westerwald potters were indeed producing tall undecorated bottles in the seventeenth century; these were actually made for mineral water spas, and marked with the initial of the spa source for which they were intended (Gaimster 1997b:252). Indeed, the blue smudge found on the Area D sherds may be part of this initial, which were certainly hastily painted in complete examples (Gaimster 1997b: Fig. 135). Other decoration (in the form of a painted blue cordon around the neck) appears on one seventeenth-century bottle documented in a Dutch still-life painting of 1667 (Spriggs 1966: Plate 69a). The neck is the only part of the bottle which is completely absent from

the Area D specimens, so it is unclear if this decorative treatment was used. The Area D example seems closer in decoration and in overall shape to eighteenth-century examples. Further research on German stonewares undertaken by Memorial University graduate student Nicole Brandon in Germany (pers. comm., 2001) has confirmed the identity of this vessel as a mineral water flask. These were especially made for the export of spring waters from specific spas.

Before the middle of the seventeenth century, Westerwald stoneware vessels are rare finds on British sites, except in the southwestern ports such as Exeter, Plymouth, and Totnes (Allan and Barber 1992:Fig. 30,31; Gaimster 1997b:94). Westerwald products did not penetrate to sites further inland until the middle of the seventeenth century. Generally speaking, Westerwald stonewares did not overwhelm the imports of Frechen stonewares in England until the early eighteenth century (Gaimster 1997b:94). Westerwald vessels are also found on New World colonial sites from the early seventeenth century; as in England, they gain in popularity right through the century and continue to be imported into the next century (Gaimster 1997b:101-105).

English Brown Stonewares

The popularity of Frechen stonewares in the English market long inspired attempts to monopolize the imports of, or manufacture a native substitute to, these wares (Gaimster 1997b:309). One early success in the London area, using imported clays and moulds from Frechen, proved to be very short-lived and never materialized into a major concern (Gaimster 1997b:310). Truly successful production of English stonewares did not

come to full fruition until John Dwight set up a factory at Fulham (Gaimster 1997b:311; Oswald et al. 1982). Dwight's patent, granting him control of stoneware production, expired in 1698, and the Staffordshire potters (who had previously been infringing upon his patent) were given free license to continue stoneware manufacture (Mountford 1973:200). From about 1675 onwards, then, the market in London for stoneware bottles and mugs was captured by the English producers, contributing to the decline of Frechen imports for this area (Haselgrove and Van Loo 1988:49). Distinguishing between Fulham and Frechen products is a difficult task. Petrological examination shows little difference in fabrics, as diagnostic inclusions tend to be vitrified beyond recognition during firing (Gaimster and Hook 1995:71). Generally, though, the following rules of thumb can help distinguish the two: English fabrics tend to be sandier than the Frechen fabrics; the brown colour tends to drip down Frechen vessels, while the English brown appears brushed on; and Frechen forms tend to have thicker bodies (John Allan, pers. comm. 1998). Forms include bottles, mugs, and cups (Archer 1997b:313-321). Area D excavations revealed the remains of two mugs or cups and one bottle.

Normandy Stoneware

These stonewares were produced in two areas of Lower Normandy, in France: the Domfront region and the Bessin-Cotentin region (Chrestien and Dufournier 1995:92). Production began in the fifteenth century and continues today (Clark 1979:32). The fabric is usually described as light brown to dark red-brown, with a dark blue-grey to black surface (Hurst et al. 1986). Subsequent chemical research by Chrestien and Dufournier (1995) has allowed Normandy stoneware to be subdivided into two separate groups based

on area of manufacture. The products of Bessin-Cotentin have a dark wine-red fabric, whereas the products of Domfront have a beige to beige-brown fabric (Chrestien and Dufournier 1995:91). The forms produced in this fabric include jugs (large and small), pots, ewers, bowls, jars, and bottles (Chrestien and Dufournier 1995:91; Fig. 1; Hurst et al. 1986:101; Gaskell Brown 1979:Fig.22). The forms are usually marked by squat body shapes and heavy flanged rims (Hurst et al. 1986:101).

In England, the distribution is mainly coastal (Hurst et al. 1986:100). Normandy stonewares are present in England at Southampton by the sixteenth century; there, they increase in number in the seventeenth century and are still in distribution in the eighteenth (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975:26). These have also been found in small numbers at Plymouth and Exeter (Allan 1984a:Fig. 2494; Allan and Barber 1992:Table 1; Gaskell Brown 1979:Fig. 22). The distribution in North America is limited to the Atlantic Coast and the St. Lawrence Gulf, with particularly high concentrations at Louisbourg (Chrestien and Dufournier 1995: Fig.5). One jug, one bottle, and two unidentified forms are found in the Area D collection.

Beavais Stoneware

Stoneware has been produced in the Beauvais region of northern France since the late fourteenth century (Gaimster 1997b:305). These stonewares have a fine-grained, light grey fabric, which is very similar in appearance to stonewares manufactured in Siegburg (Chrestien and Dufournier 1995:90; Hurst et al 1986:105). Often the ware is unglazed, but some vessels may have a thin reddish-brown ash glaze (Hurst et al 1986:105). Earlier, sixteenth century examples of the stoneware are decorated with a

blue glaze (Gaimster 1997b:305). Beauvais stoneware has been identified at the seventeenth-century site of Fort Latour in New Brunswick, as well as a few other sites in Quebec (including l'Habitation de Champlain) (Chrestien and Dufournier 1995:92; Niellon and Moussette 1981:271). Other findspots include Charles Fort in South Carolina, and Fort Pentagoet in Maine (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:211; Gaimster 1997b:305). Two Beauvais vessels have been tentatively identified amongst the Area D collection (vessels C320 and C328). Most of the glaze is missing from one vessel, but remnants of blue glaze do appear where the glaze pooled beneath the handle; the other vessel (likely a bottle or jug) has a red-brown ash-glazed exterior.

4.7 Ceramics and Dating

Ceramics can provide an accurate means to date archaeological sites. The range of years that a ceramic type was in production can be used to bracket the occupation; another method involves determining the median dates for each ware, then calculating a mean date of occupation, which ultimately pinpoints the middle period of the occupation (Turnbaugh and Turnbaugh 1977). However, the Mean Ceramic Date formula is inappropriate for use here, most importantly because the method does not work well for seventeenth-century sites. This is a result of the long span of pottery manufacture for ceramic types widely used in the seventeenth century, and the lack of temporally significant attributes within the production history of these wares (South 1978:69). This method is far more useful for eighteenth-century sites, where these problems are largely resolved. The use of ceramic dating is thus limited for the Area D site, but some small clues can be derived from some typological changes of a limited subset of ceramic types.

Some temporally sensitive decorative or typological elements do exist within the collection. For example, an English tin-glazed mug (Vessel C265) was covered with an all-over turquoise green tin glaze, which in the English tradition was not common before 1670 (Archer 1997:65). The form of this same mug was not made until the 1680s, allowing its date to be further refined (Archer 1997:247). The English ointment pots occur in two datable groups: between 1660-1700 (Vessels C266 and C268) and 1680-1720 (Vessels C267 and C270) (Austin 1994:290; Noel Hume 1977:25,62, Fig.3, no.11). Using tin-glazed earthenware as a temporal marker must be done cautiously, however, as their relatively expense likely encouraged careful use and curation. Certainly the Valencian lustreware jug (Vessel C276) is a rare form not usually made in the seventeenth century, and may be much earlier in date than the occupation of Area D (Hurst et al. 1986:49).

Other date-sensitive artifacts include the three English stoneware vessels which must post-date 1670 (Noel Hume 1969a:112). The treacle-brown Bristol-Staffordshire mugs are usually given production ranges beginning in the late seventeenth century, ca. 1690 to 1770 (Allan 1984a:Table 18). The presence of manganese-decorated Westerwald jugs and mugs must post-date 1660, and the use of sprigged decoration connected with sets of parallel lines on other vessels dates these Westerwald wares to the end of the seventeenth century. The dates derived from the few temporally-sensitive ceramic vessels compare well with the dates derived from tobacco pipe and wine bottle forms, discussed in Chapter 8.

4.8. Supply, Demand and the Mechanics of Trade

In the absence of any native pottery industry, all ceramics had to be imported to seventeenth-century Newfoundland. Although we know many of the production sites of these ceramics, and can “argue about the changing rhythms of trade.... we are strikingly ignorant about the marketing patterns implicit in the distributions of specific well known products” (Davey and Hodges 1983:3). In other words, the real challenge lies in trying to understand how different ceramic products found their way to Newfoundland. Certainly West Country merchants dominated the fishing trade off Newfoundland, and supplied ship crews and the planters with their material demands. We know that sack ships often transported wine and brandy to Newfoundland, and that fishing ships often brought out other provisions (Pope 1986:65, 1992a:124). But what region of the West Country provided most of the assemblage? And how does this assemblage conform to the trading patterns that might be expected from the historical record? Did demand from Newfoundland structure the supplies that were brought out, or was their arrival here simply happenstance? Were they the product of casual exchange between mariners? These and other questions will be addressed below.

4.8.1 Trade: English Connections

The very high percentage of North Devon wares at Area D deserves some comment. North Devon wares were widely marketed in Devon and in the New World; however, their ubiquity at Area D and at Ferryland in general suggests a well-developed trade. Much of the North Devon vessels must have arrived directly from ships loaded in Barnstaple and Bideford, the manufacture site of North Devon ceramics. Censuses taken

intermittently between 1675 and 1681 show that a large number of ships in and around Ferryland harbour had arrived from Barnstaple or Bideford (Berry 12/09/1675b; Story 1/09/1681; Wyborne 7/12/1676).

These same censuses also report a number of ships from Plymouth. Excavations demonstrate that North Devon wares figure highly in Plymouth assemblages (Grant 1983:78). But not all of the North Devon wares were brought into Plymouth to satisfy local needs; rather, these wares served a specific function connected to Plymouth's economy (Allan 1984b:81). Indeed, Plymouth's role in supplying mariners, particularly those connected with the Newfoundland trade, meant that many North Devon pots were shipped out as containers for provisions (Allan and Barber 1992:229; Grant 1983:82,98). Thus, the presence of large percentages of North Devon pottery may also be a testimonial to the depth of the Ferryland-Plymouth connection.

We do know that often North Devon pottery was distributed to the colonies via kin-based networks (Grant 1983:114-128). Perhaps someone resident at Ferryland had familial ties to those working in some aspect of North Devon pottery manufacture, merchandizing, or export. Indeed, the presence of uncommon vessel forms from the Area D assemblage may imply some direct link to the primary production sites. For example, the chafing dish is rarely found in Ferryland, and the bedpan is a form which was rarely produced by the North Devon kilns at all (John Allan, 1988, pers. comm.). The presence of such unusual forms suggest the purchaser had either an intimate knowledge of the kiln's production range, or was able to access someone who did. Perhaps these unusual, rarely-produced vessels are forms which might need to be specially requested from the potters.

Pope (1986:208) also notes that if the ports of Barnstaple and Bideford increasingly controlled the supply lines to Ferryland during the seventeenth century, this should be reflected in the ratio of North Devon to other West Country wares. Judging by this measure, the North Devon merchants became increasingly key players in provisioning Ferryland towards the end of the seventeenth century. These proportions are the lowest from the earliest contexts: from an Area B context dating before ca.1640, North Devon wares comprise 68 percent, and from an Area B context dating ca. 1640 to ca.1650 these wares comprise 79 percent of the West Country ceramics. The house at Area B (ca. 1660-1696) has a slightly increased proportion, at 80 percent, and the house at Area D is highest of all, at 82 percent. Clearly then, though the North Devon percentage was always high, it does increase through time, reflecting the increased involvement of the Barnstaple and Bideford (or Plymouth) merchants in provisioning Ferryland.

The presence of Totnes wares at Area D also implies some provocative implications for understanding the trade network that reached Ferryland. These wares were likely exported through the nearby port at Dartmouth, and are very likely a direct indication of trade with the South Devon coast. Excavations throughout south-western England demonstrate that Totnes products had a very restricted distribution, limited to areas very near the production site (Allan 1988:81; Allan and Pope 1990: Fig 2). Outside of this immediate area, though, Totnes wares figure only slightly in excavated collections, even when these outlying areas could have easily been reached (such as Exeter, which lay at a distance of only 60 kilometers by sea) (Allan 1984a:136).

As a result, the presence of Totnes vessels in Newfoundland suggests the presence of ships and people from the Dartmouth region (Allan and Pope 1990:58). The presence of these wares at Area D suggests that despite the dominance of North Devon ships at Ferryland after 1675, contact with South Devon ports still remained (Pope 1992b:172). This is reflected in the geographic origin of clay tobacco pipe bowls, which further suggest that important South Devon contacts remained (see Chapter 6).

A similar sort of trading pattern can be discerned from the presence of Verwood and Coarse Sandy wares. Coarse Sandy pottery is only found regularly in Exeter, rarely on other Devon sites, and never in Somerset; this strongly implies some contact with ships laden out of Exeter or its downriver port town of Topsham. Similarly, the presence of Verwood sherds implies trade with southern English ports, either Poole, Southampton, or Portsmouth. One unusual clay tobacco pipe bowl from Portsmouth further testifies to trade connections with this specific region of England's south coast (see Chapter 6). Therefore, the evidence for trade relationships with specific ports can be demonstrated by the presence of these pottery types, particularly if their distribution pattern in England is spatially limited to a certain market area (McCarthy and Brooks 1988:82)

Not all imported pottery can be attributed to direct trade between regions. For example, the Rhenish brown stoneware bottles do not signify trade with Germanic regions; rather, these vessels arrived in Newfoundland as the last stop in a complex pattern of trade and redistribution in England (Pope 1986:118). These vessels probably arrived in London, were re-exported to ports in the south or southwest of England, and from there eventually shipped to Newfoundland (Allan 1983a:37-39, 1984a:123). Their presence in Newfoundland is a result of the vitality of coastal shipping trade in England.

This same trade may indeed account for the presence of Border wares in Newfoundland. Border wares found their way to the south-western ports as part of the London trade to the provinces (Allan 1984b:81). From there, they may well have been redistributed in some small number to Ferryland.

4.8.2 Trade: Iberian Connections

A significant proportion of the ceramics from Area D are derived from Iberian sources. This is not surprising, given the prevailing pattern of trade routes that encompassed the Newfoundland fisheries. This pattern of trade was generally a triangular one: English ports sent labour and supplies to the Newfoundland fishery; the fish made there was often shipped to be sold at Mediterranean Iberian, or Atlantic Island ports; and various cargoes (especially wine, fruit, and olive oil) were shipped back to the English ports (Pope 1996b:1). Therefore, the trade in fish must explain why the presence of so many Iberian wares is found at Area D; however, it does not explain the *mechanism* by which they arrived there.

Some certainly must be the product of casual exchange between mariners. Merida-type storage wares, for example, were cheap containers easily available for ships stopping at Iberian ports (Pope 1986:200). They were standard supply for tablewares in Spanish ships, as well (Pope 1986:207). The presence of these wares at Area D therefore suggests direct private supply between mariners.

Direct exchange between mariners may also have involved more than just the most prosaic, utilitarian wares. The Area D collection does contain one Portuguese tin-glazed earthenware bowl. Research by graduate student Eleanor Stoddart of Memorial

University's Archaeology Unit has demonstrated that this bowl was of a style and form manufactured specifically for ship crews (Eleanor Stoddart 2000, pers. comm.). Such bowls are found on the ships that Portuguese mariners worked on, and in the shore areas they frequented. Exact copies of this bowl have been found at a Portuguese shipwreck site in Mombasa Harbour, as well as the adjacent onshore Portuguese fortress of Fort Jesus (Kirkman 1974: Plate 41.1; Piercy 1977: Fig.15; Sassoon 1981:Fig.15). These bowls are not common in the Portuguese tin-glazed earthenware found at other areas in Ferryland , and this also lends support to the suspicion that these were not regularly manufactured for the export trade. Though something of an intangible factor to assess, direct trade between highly mobile mariners must account for some of the diversity in the ceramic wares represented at Area D.

Trade networks must have provided Newfoundland with the larger part of its Iberian wares. For example, Merida-type wares were imported to sites in southwest England, though they are spread unequally between ports. They are very well-represented in seventeenth-century Plymouth, and less well-represented in Barnstaple and Bideford (Allan 1995:303). Exeter sites do not contain Merida-type wares in any number from the seventeenth century (Allan 1984a:111). Because Plymouth merchants did play an important part in freighting ships for Newfoundland (Allan and Barber 1992:229), Plymouth could have acted as a centre of redistribution for Merida-type ceramics.

4.9 Ceramics and Status

Evaluating ceramic evidence is one of the most fruitful means of understanding the socio-economic standing of the people who used the ceramic assemblage. As Martin

(1994:170) notes, "because ceramic items could soar from the prosaic to the luxurious- with accompanying price differentials- these artifacts speak of the investments people made and their potential as material symbols of wealth and power". This, of course, makes the assumption that the monetary value of a ceramic assemblage equates with the social rank of the persons who compiled the assemblage (Ackermann 1991:26). This assumption allows the archaeologist to tabulate the proportion of expensive ceramics in a given collection- usually represented by tin-glazed earthenware or porcelain- and rank it next to other assemblages. The position of one assemblage relative to others should indicate the relative amount of money that its users were able to allocate to the acquisition of expensive, non-essential wares, and thus demonstrate their relative social status.

There are, of course, some well-known problems inherent in this assumption. For example, in the seventeenth century, ownership of ceramic vessels was not universal for either poorer or wealthier folk (e.g. Beaudry et al. 1988:54; Martin 1989). Wooden, leather, or pewter vessels were used alongside, and often instead of, ceramic vessels by the poorer or middling sorts, while pewter and particularly silver provided a far better investment for the wealthier sorts of people (e.g. Horn 1988). The ownership of tin-glazed earthenware was therefore not universal amongst upper wealth groups. So using this ware as a proxy for household wealth and thus, status, is at best an imperfect measure. Pope (1986:194,198) notes, however, that the poorest people could not afford expensive goods, so the presence of tin-glazed earthenwares does indicate the presence of people with at least some discretionary income.

The comparison of the frequency of tin-glazed earthenware from Area D with that from other sites is found in Table 4.3. The Area D rate is closer to the bottom

Table 4.3:
Tin-Glazed Earthenwares as a Percentage of Total Vessel Count from
Selected Seventeenth-Century Sites

Site	Date, Site Function	Tin Glaze Percentage
Renews ***	ca. 1640-1670; Dwelling	4 %
Martin's Hundred Site B *	ca. 1620-1640; Dwelling	8 %
Ferryland B Level 3 *	ca. 1630-1640; Forge	9 %
Ferryland Area D	ca. 1675-1696; Dwelling	11 %
Martin's Hundred Site H *	ca. 1620-1622; Dwelling	11 %
Ferryland Area B Ev.143/5**	ca. 1660-1696; Dwelling	14 %
Martin's Hundred Site A *	ca. 1625-1645; Gentry Dwelling	17 %
Ferryland Area B Level 2b,f*	ca. 1640-1670; Domestic Fill	18 %
St. Mary's City ST1-23 *	ca. 1638-1660; Gentry Dwelling	40 %

* Numbers from Pope (1986: Table 12). The numbers for St. Mary's City were calculated by Pope (1986:201).

** Numbers from Nixon (1999a: Table 6.5)

*** Numbers provided by Stephen Mills (1999, pers. comm.).

Note: Martin's Hundred Sites B and H are dwellings belonging to ordinary settlers. Site A comprises a group of structures including the residence of Governor Harwood. St. Mary's ST1-23 is the St. John's site, the residence of Secretary John Lewgar, the administrative meeting place of the then-capital of Maryland (Pope 1986:201).

end of the group, suggesting that the owners were located somewhere within the lower end of the middling status group. This is not entirely consistent with evidence from other lines of evidence, including: the large size of the house (relative to other examples from seventeenth-century Newfoundland), the presence of glazed windows (see Chapter 8), several fancy wine glasses, a sealed wine bottle, a case bottle with a pewter cap (see Chapter 5), a jacket or waistcoat with fine silver thread stitching around the buttonholes, and a pair of finely engraved silver cufflinks (see Chapter 7). In the face of these up-market goods, the low percentage of tin-glazed earthenware from Area D may provide a good example of the use of alternate goods, most certainly pewter and perhaps even some silver plate.

Other attributes of certain artifacts can be used to determine if they were luxury goods, used by the wealthier sorts to demarcate their social status (e.g. Appadurai 1986:38). One attribute of a status-sensitive artifact include those whose use suggests knowledge of complex, specialized, status-laden behaviours. In other words, the monetary value of the object is not the key to understanding its value as a status symbol, but rather the social meanings behind the proper use of that object in social situations. As Martin (1994:171) notes: "It was not just the objects that mattered; one had to know how to use them in socially dictated ways to convince the observer that one was an appropriate participant". In these cases, the artifact itself may be a seemingly mundane item, but its ordinariness belies its importance as a medium for the transmission of notions of social competence.

For example, two chafing dishes (one of North Devon manufacture, and one of Saintonge manufacture) were recovered from the excavations. These were used for displaying and keeping food warm at the table. These chafing dishes have not been found in the Area B or Cupids dwellings, which suggests that they were not a necessary part of every planter's eating regime. In fact, these may be part of status-laden display behaviour, as articulated best by Yentsch (1990:27): "The display component of food utilized food itself, the vessels in which it was served, and the setting in which it was presented. Display, in fact, was one of the cornerstones of the sociable dining in which men and women engaged". In attending to such social niceties as the display of food at the table, perhaps the Area D planters were trying to assert their familiarity with upscale dining habits.

The presence of two chamber pots may also help to distinguish rituals of a different, but no less important, status-laden activity. Of the three fully reported domestic dwellings yet analysed from seventeenth-century Newfoundland, chamber pots are only found in only the Area D assemblage. An exhaustive analysis of the tin-glazed earthenware assemblage from Ferryland found only five tin-glazed chamber pots, and all of these date to the eighteenth century (Stoddart 2000:84). Other analyses further demonstrate that chamber pots are generally scarce on seventeenth-century sites elsewhere (Deetz 1996:85), and when they are found in any number they do tend to occur on sites created by large and wealthy households (Noel Hume 1979:85).

Of course, these impressions are derived entirely from ceramic evidence, which does not account for metal forms of chamber pots. However, Horn (1988:Table 1, 2, 3) has found similar results from a study of probate inventories in Virginia, which includes

all chamber pots, regardless of their material of manufacture. Horn's (1988) study demonstrated that the greatest percentage of chamber pots is found in the highest wealth groups. These results do not mean that those in lower wealth groups did not use some form of receptacle for the containment and disposal of human waste; what it does imply is that the wealthier tended to avail themselves of a vessel *specifically* made for this purpose. Following Appadurai's (1986:38) list of attributes for luxury goods, chamber pots ownership may indeed be status-laden, because they imply specialized knowledge of acceptable behaviours, in this case reserving a special pot for one specific purpose and none other. Certainly their absence on other domestic sites in seventeenth-century Newfoundland suggests that they were seen as luxuries rather than necessities.

Other ceramic artifacts may imply an elevated social standing by their very presence in an assemblage. A Saintonge polychrome figurine suggests an attention to unusual decorative detail. Studies of seventeenth-century English probate inventories show that decorative goods (in this case, pictures and looking glasses) tend to be owned by tradesmen and local gentry, though the former group tended to own more than the latter (Weatherill 1988:169,185). Most of the decorative elements which are found to increase so markedly in the early modern period are unlikely to survive archaeologically, so this trend is best explored with documentary evidence. However, the fortuitous preservation of this Saintonge figurine may, in some small way, be seen as part of the early modern trend of filling the interior of the home with such non-essential material comforts (e.g. Johnson 1996:173-174,190; Shammas 1980, 1990:169-193).

And finally, one last material correlate of social status as outlined by Appadurai (1986:38) may be seen in the presence of a Spanish lustreware jug. This quality lies in

goods that are difficult or complicated to acquire, which may or may not result from the actual scarcity of the item. Lustreware, even late medieval and early modern periods, is only occasionally found in English port towns of the south and southwest (Allan 1995:302). Those finds which are made are frequently found in contexts which are significantly later than the find itself— sometimes even a century or more later (Allan 1995:302; Gerrard et al. 1995:286; Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975:16-17,28; Ponsford and Burchill 1995:318).

This has some significant implications for the consumption of this ware in southwest England, and by extension, Newfoundland. Certainly the social value of these tin-glazed wares may be greater relative to other tin-glazed earthenwares, where such extraordinary curation is not as prominent. In other words, lustreware apparently had heirloom qualities, which resulted in their later deposition in archaeological sites (Ponsford and Burchill 1995:318). The apparent scarcity of these wares may indicate that they were imported as souvenirs (not as part of a full-scale luxury trade) by sailors visiting Iberian ports (Ponsford and Burchill 1995:318). Certainly the difficulty of obtaining these wares (restricted as they were to those with access to the mobility of mariners), their overall scarcity, and their social value as heirlooms (demonstrated through curation) all mark lustrewares as status-sensitive objects. These same characteristics which made lustreware a status object in England likely transferred to Newfoundland, where they are equally as rare a find. The Area D vessel is one of only six or seven excavated to date from the entire site (Eleanor Stoddart 2000, pers. comm.).

Material goods imbued with all of these characteristics— of scarcity, difficulty of procurement, curation, and the implication that the owner knows and understands how to

use the item in status-reinforcing behaviours— can be used to understand the social status of their users. These results certainly suggest that the inhabitants of the Area D house were of the ‘middling’ sort, who could afford a few luxuries that even their neighbours at the Area B house or their predecessors at the Renews house could not. However these characteristics of the assemblage do not suggest that it was created by Lady Sara Kirke, who was both a member of the local merchant-gentry and one of the wealthiest planters along the English shore (Pope 1992a:311-312). That this assemblage belongs firmly a household of middling status will almost undoubtedly be made apparent once the Mansion House (very likely at Area F) is definitively identified, completely excavated, and its contents analysed (Carter et al. 1997:59-62).

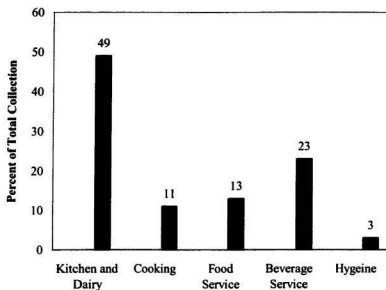
The available archaeological evidence and the absence of reliable documentary evidence clarifying the social position of the residents at Area D mean that a fine-grained social distinction (i.e. whether upper-middle class or lesser gentry) cannot be suggested. This does not mean that archaeological evidence for social status cannot be married to the fine social distinctions that were recognised in the seventeenth century. In early modern times, three larger groupings of people were often recognised- gentlemen, the middling sort, and the poor (Wrightson 1992:37). All available evidence indicates that the Area D residents are best classified as ‘the middling sort’ of people. Ultimately, then, the broad social categories that must sometimes be used in cases such as these do indeed possess the emic relevance which archaeologists seek (Deagen 1988:8).

4.10 Vessel Form Analysis

The advantages of classifying vessels under the POTS typology (or in this case, under the Ferryland variant of the POTS typology) is that its use enables inter- and intra-site comparisons, and provides insights into the frequency of different activities. Table 4.4 below shows the percentage of Area D vessels in the Ferryland POTS categories. The reader should note that in calculating these percentages, the handful of vessels whose form could not be determined have been excluded from this analysis. Vessels whose identification was unclear and spanned Ferryland POTS categories (e.g. vessel could be a pot or a pan) were excluded from this tabulation. Vessels whose identification was unclear but at least was subsumed within one Ferryland POTS category (e.g. bottle or jug) were included in this tabulation. Similarly, other vessels whose function was basically clear but whose individual form was not were classified in their larger Ferryland POTS category (e.g. unidentified cooking vessel) were included. For comparison's sake, the Area D results are listed with the results from other areas of Newfoundland. What is notable is the remarkable similarity of the frequencies from seventeenth-century Newfoundland sites. This is graphically expressed in Table 4.5.

Comparing the Newfoundland numbers with other colonial sites also renders visible several observations regarding the Area D collection and indeed, the Newfoundland assemblages as a whole. Comparative sites were selected if their minimum vessel lists were clearly published and seemed fairly consistent with the POTS typology. Particular care was taken with site selection here, because the Kitchen/Dairy category is broken down into Food Storage, Dairying, and Food Preparation groups to elucidate some

Table 4.4: Vessel Frequency by Ferryland POTS Category
Area D, House Locus



Ferryland POTS Categories

Total Number of Identifiable Vessels: 291

Kitchen and Dairy: n=144 (49%)

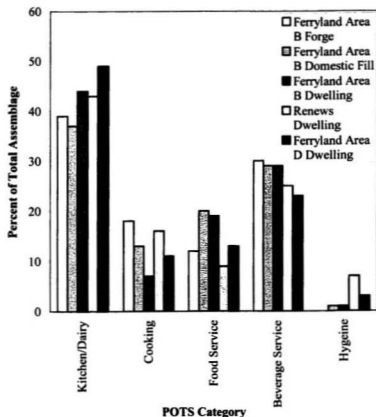
Cooking: n=32 (11%)

Food Service: n=38 (13%)

Beverage Service: n=67 (23%)

Hygiene: n=10 (3%)

Table 4.5: POTS Categories from Seventeenth-Century Newfoundland Sites



Note: Area B (Forge and Domestic Fill) data is taken from Pope (1986:Table 9,10). Area B (Dwelling) data is from Nixon (1999a:Table 6.1). Renew's data is from Stephen Mills (1999, pers. comm.).

fine-grained distinctions between assemblages (Table 4.6). Vessel identifications which did not seem to conform with the very particular POTS definitions, or whose identification could not easily be converted to this typology were excluded. Following Pope's (1986:Table 24) distinctions, the Storage category includes pots, tall pots, jars, and lids; the Preparation category includes bowls; the Dairying category includes milk pans; and the Cooking category contains pipkins, flesh pots, pans, and ceramic ovens. The first trend that this chart makes apparent is that the percentage of storage vessels on Newfoundland sites is quite high.

Indeed, compared with other sites from the Chesapeake, Newfoundland sites show the highest percentage of storage vessels, particularly North Devon tall pots. To highlight these changes clearly in graphical form, the Storage Vessel category was separated from the others and compared by itself to a lumped category containing the rest of the utilitarian, kitchen-centred vessels (i.e. Food Preparation, Cooking, and Dairying categories). This nicely underscores the importance of food storage vessels in assemblages from Newfoundland (Table 4.7). The dominance of storage forms suggests that Newfoundland planters were particularly dependent on imported food, certainly to a far greater extent than those who lived in the agriculturally-centred colonies in the Chesapeake.

This is not a surprising supposition. Even though agriculture and dairying did occur in Newfoundland, they certainly remained secondary to the fishery (Pope

Table 4.6: A Comparison of POTS Categories Between Selected Sites.

Site	Storage	Preparation	Dairy	Cooking	Food Service	Beverage Service	Hygiene
Compton Homelot	2	15	4	41	24	15	0
Martin's Hundred H (Dwelling)	23	1	14	16	26	16	4
Martin's Hundred B (Dwelling)	12	8	12	14	34	13	7
Martin's Hundred A (Gentry Dwelling)	13	4	23	15	22	15	7
St. Mary's, ST1-23 (Gentry Dwelling)	10	7	21	9	42	7	3
Smith's Ordinary (St. Mary's City, ST1-13)	13	9	9	1	33	34	1
Ferryland Area B Forge	36	3	0	18	12	30	0
Ferryland Area B Domestic Fill	26	4	7	13	20	29	1
Ferryland Area B Dwelling	35	6	3	7	19	29	1
Renews Dwelling	42	0	0	16	9	27	7
Ferryland Area D Dwelling	43	2	4	11	13	23	3

Notes: Compton Homelot, Maryland, dates ca.1650-1660 (Gibb 1996).

Martin's Hundred site H, Virginia, dates ca.1620-1622 (Pope 1986: Table 16).

Martin's Hundred site B, Virginia, dates ca. 1620-1640 (Pope 1986: Table 17).

Martin's Hundred site A, Virginia, dates ca. 1625-1645 (Pope 1986: Table 18).

St. Mary's City ST1-23, Maryland, dates ca. 1638-1660 (Pope 1986: Table 19).

St. Mary's City ST1-13, Maryland, dates ca. 1667-1680 (Pope 1986: Table 20).

Smith's Ordinary is a Tavern.

Ferryland Area B Forge (L3) dates ca. 1630-1640 (Pope 1986: Table 9).

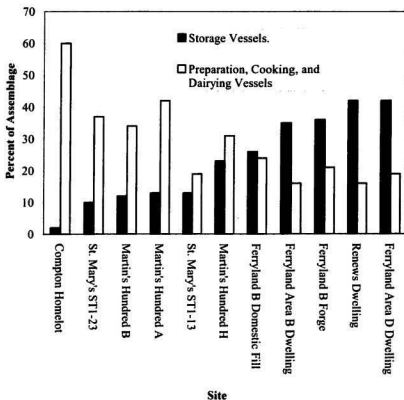
Ferryland Area B Domestic Fill (L2) dates ca. 1640-1670 (Pope 1986: Table 10).

Ferryland Area B Dwelling dates ca. 1660-1696 (Nixon 1999a: Table 6.1).

Renews Dwelling dates ca. 1640-1670 (Mills 1996; Stephen Mills 1999, pers. comm.).

Area D Dwelling dates ca. 1670/5-1696; data from house locus only; excludes vessels of unidentified form.

Table 4.7: Food Storage Vessel Frequencies Compared to Preparation, Cooking and Dairying Vessel Frequencies for Selected Seventeenth-Century Sites



Note: Data obtained from same sources listed in Table 4.6. The total number of vessels for each site can be found in Table 4.6.

1986:39). The busy summer fishery required very long hours spent fishing and processing fish, with time for rest only on Sundays (Pope 1992a:44). This meant that many planters would have little time to invest in large-scale agriculture during the summer growing season, or tend large animal herds. Planting kitchen gardens and raising small numbers of swine were the most common non-piscatorial food production methods.

Indeed, a high proportion of storage vessels on a seventeenth-century Newfoundland site may demonstrate that the assemblage belonged to a permanent resident (Crompton 2000). Transient fishermen visited Newfoundland at the ideal time: between the supplies (of food and alcohol) brought out with their ship, the local fish harvest, wild foods, and local produce from planter gardens, food would be in ample supply. Any food in ceramic storage pots that the transient fishermen did bring out with them would probably leave with them at the end of the summer, assuming they were unbroken. Therefore, a high proportion of food storage vessels would not mark the scatter of post-molds and small midden that would mark the remains from a temporary dwelling for transient fishermen.

The situation was quite different for year-round planters. When winter set in, an adequate supply of stored and preserved foods (particularly dairy products) would be necessary until ships arrived the following spring with fresh supplies. We know that planters certainly did hunt caribou, bear and beaver in the winter (Pope 1986:36), but the rest of their diet must have relied heavily on stored and preserved foods. We might

therefore expect to see a greater number of storage vessel containers in the archaeological assemblage of a permanent planter.

Dairying vessels are not abundant in the Area D collections, nor are they abundant in other Ferryland assemblages (See Table 4.6). Cattle are mentioned in historic documents, and excavations at Area C's cow byre produced a large number of milk pans. This certainly suggests that the greater part of dairying was carried out elsewhere on other parts of the site, perhaps at the Area C cow byre. Fortunately, one census taken in 1677 lists the livestock that each of the eight listed planters owned. Cattle ownership is clearly concentrated in the hands of two planters, David Kirke Jr. and William Robinson, who owned eight and ten cattle each, respectively (Poole 10/09/1677). Only two other planters owned cattle, and each of these only had two each. It seems that only a few planters took an interest in raising cattle, and were able to invest the time in their care. The dairy products obtained from raising cattle may have been sold to other planters.

Cooking vessels are poorly represented in the Area D collection, especially compared to sites not in Newfoundland. Such evidence does not indicate that there was a separate kitchen unconnected to the Area D house. Burnt cooking vessels, a large animal bone deposit in the fireplace, metal cooking utensils such as a roaster, and the fragments of a copper kettle all demonstrate that cooking did indeed take place in the Area D house. All of this demonstrates that the Area D planters chose more than just ceramic vessels in which to cook their food.

Representation of food service vessels is surprisingly low. This is again probably a case of the use of alternate materials, in the form of pewter and wooden tablewares. Pewter in particular was widely used in the seventeenth century, especially for flatwares

(Beaudry et al. 1988:55). For example, in seventeenth-century Maryland over 90 percent of the top two-thirds of wealth groups owned pewter (Martin 1989:7). Its value lay in its durability, and in its use as a source of portable wealth in that could be resold (Martin 1989:1). Given that the socio-economic position of the Area D residents is firmly planted within the middling sort, it seems most likely that the deficiency in ceramic serving vessels was augmented with pewter wares. Indeed, some pewter was excavated at Area D in a disturbed layer, though its original form cannot be determined because it is melted and badly preserved. Because of poor preservation and poor provenience, it cannot be included in the present analysis.

The proportion of beverage service vessels in Newfoundland assemblages has received some comment (Pope 1989,1996b). Alcohol (in the form of wine, rum, and brandy) was shipped to Newfoundland in large quantity, and both the documentary and archaeological records attest to its heavy consumption (Pope 1997:51,54). Indeed, a census taken in 1677 shows that of the 30 planters living in St. John's, a full 29 kept tippling houses (Pope 1992a:385). It was widely used as a vehicle for exchange, both between peers and between planter and servant, as a mark of sociability and as a form of payment (Pope 1997). Many planters created tippling houses under the roof of their homes, so as to recover part of their wage costs and to provide 'little hearths', or centres of sociability, to migratory crews (Pope 1997:60-61). And of course, the ruling merchant-gentry of Ferryland (the Kirke family) always stood to profit from ordinary planters' creation of tippling houses by levying a license fee of 15 per annum (Cruse 27/11/1677). Cruse also alleges that even David Kirke himself kept a common tavern in his own house, with which to "draw and keep ship masters, fishermen and others" (Cruse

27/11/1677). Clearly, then, the dispensation of alcohol played an important role in Ferryland's social and economic vitality.

A comparison of the percentage of ceramic beverage service vessels recovered from seventeenth-century Newfoundland sites consistently shows high proportions relative to the entire assemblage, usually numbering between 22 and 30 percent. Area D does have a lower percentage than either the Area B house or the Forge room (Table 4.8), but this does not mean that less drinking took place in the Area D house. Rather, glass bottles played a relatively larger role in beverage service than at Area B. This issue will be explored in further detail in Chapter 5.

Another interesting point is raised in comparing beverage service frequencies of the Newfoundland examples to other seventeenth-century sites (again, see Table 4.8). Here, we see the Newfoundland examples are consistently high, and are exceeded only by various tavern assemblages. The Wellfleet Tavern in Massachusetts, the St. John's Inn in Maryland, and Smith's Ordinary (ST1-13) in Maryland all show similarly high percentages (all between 34-52 percent). Clearly the particularly high numbers of beverage service vessels come from full-time taverns or inns: structures devoted in their entirety to the lodging, victualling, and alcoholic lubrication of customers. The Newfoundland tippling houses do not approach these high numbers of beverage service vessels (between 23 and 30 percent) because they fulfilled several functions in addition to being a tavern. Aside from providing a place for visiting mariners to tipple, these houses served as family residences, as structures to house permanent and seasonal servants (see Chapter 8), and as a storehouse for large quantities of imported food. In addition, the Newfoundland tippling houses must have been largely seasonal operations. The massive

Table 4.8: Comparison of Beverage Service Vessels from Selected Seventeenth-Century Sites

Sites	Dates and Character	# Bev. Service Vessels / Total # Vessels	Percent of Total Assemblage
St. Mary's ST1-23 ¹ , Maryland	ca. 1638-1660, Gentry Dwelling	6 / 90	7 %
Martin's Hundred B ² , Virginia	ca. 1620-1640, Dwelling	25 / 194	13 %
Compton Homelot ³ , Maryland	ca. 1650-1660, Dwelling	8 / 54	15 %
Martin's Hundred A ² , Virginia	ca. 1625-1645, Gentry Dwelling	20 / 126	15 %
Martin's Hundred H ² , Virginia	ca. 1620-1622, Dwelling	15 / 95	16 %
Ferryland Area D ⁴	ca. 1675-1696, Dwelling	67 / 292	23 %
Renews ⁴	ca. 1640-1670, Dwelling	11 / 44	25 %
Ferryland Area B L2 ²	ca. 1640-1670, Domestic Fill	28 / 97	29 %
Ferryland Area B L3 ²	ca. 1630-1640, Forge	10 / 33	30 %
Ferryland Area B ⁵	ca. 1660-1696, Dwelling	55 / 188	30 %
St. Mary's ST1-13 ² , Maryland (Smith's Ordinary)	ca. 1667-1680, Tavern	83 / 245	34 %
Wellfleet Tavern ⁶ , Massachusetts	ca. 1690-1740, Tavern	96 / 236	41 %
St. John's Inn ⁷ , Maryland	ca. 1666-1690, Tavern	249 / 481	52 %

¹ Data from Pope (1986: Table 19), vessel count by author. Data has since been published by King (1988: Table 2, "Household Phase").

² Data from Pope (1986: Tables 9,10, 16-20).

³ Data from Gibb (1996), subtracting glass bottles.

⁴ Data from Stephen Mills (1999, pers. comm.). Vessel count excludes one unidentified hollow ware form.

⁵ Data from Nixon (1999a: Table 6.1)

⁶ Data from Bragdon (1988: Table 8.2), beverage service vessels grouped according to POTS typology. Thus, the vessel forms listed in Table 8.2 used to calculate the beverage service count include: cups, mugs, mugs/beakers, beakers, and jugs. Site date taken from Eckholm and Deetz (1971).

⁷ Data from King (1988: Table 2, "Inn Phase").

⁸ Data from house locus only, excludes vessels of unidentified form from total vessel count.

increase in Newfoundland's summer population must have been the driving force that resulted in most residences operating as tipping houses. Therefore, it is understandable that the Newfoundland dwellings show *consistently* high proportions of beverage service vessels, but never the highest, which are associated only with full-time taverns. In other words, the cultural environment in which a tavern is sited affects the type of assemblage associated with it (Rockman and Rothschild 1984:112-113).

4.11 Conclusion

This chapter began with an explanation of the analytical methods used to quantify and describe the large ceramic assemblage excavated at Area D. The POTS typology as set forth by Beaudry et al. (1988) and slightly altered by Pope (1986) is used in the current analysis. The Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV) method was used to quantify the large ceramic collection from Area D. Each ceramic ware type found at Area D has been described, paying attention to fabric description, the type and pattern(s) of decoration used (if any), and the regional origin and distribution of each ware. Using ceramic wares for dating the Area D structure was found to be only of limited use for the present analysis.

The incidence of English ceramic wares is high at Area D, and some of these wares can be used to understand trade patterns. While North Devon ceramics are widely distributed around the North Atlantic, the presence of rare forms at Area D may indicate some special access to the products of the North Devon kilns. The presence of Totnes,

and Exeter Coarse Sandy wares at Area D are found to indicate trade with ships laden from Dartmouth and Exeter, respectively. Verwood wares found at Area D likely indicate trade with southern English ports, most likely Poole, Southampton, or Portsmouth.

The problems and practicalities of using ceramic evidence to infer social position is also dealt with at length. Determining the relative frequency of tin-glazed earthenware is the standard method of elucidating social status, and the frequency of this ware at Area D is found to be on the lower end. However, it is argued here that the presence of non-utilitarian vessel forms (such as chafing dishes and chamber pots) and rare ceramic wares (such as Spanish lustreware) demonstrate familiarity with status-sensitive behaviours. The Area D dwelling is the only average planter house examined which has produced these special wares and vessel forms, suggesting that these wares (and the status-laden behaviours that they imply) were not a necessary part of every ordinary planter's lifestyle. All of this evidence suggests that the Area D planters were part of the 'middling' ranks of local society.

An analysis of the POTS categories found at Area D is compared with those found at other sites, both in Newfoundland and on other New World colonial sites. The frequency of storage vessel forms is quite high in the Newfoundland examples, suggesting that Newfoundland planters relied heavily on stored foods. The low frequency of dairying vessels at Area D suggests the planters who lived there did not keep their own cattle, but rather obtained local dairy products from other planters who specialized in their production. The frequency of beverage vessels found at Area D and other Newfoundland sites is quite high, which demonstrates that the planters ran tipling houses out of their

homes during the summer months. Comparing the Newfoundland planter assemblages with those found elsewhere in taverns has demonstrated that the taverns produce more beverage-related vessels than the planter houses; this must be attributable to the seasonal nature of the Newfoundland tippling house. The analytical results obtained in this chapter are compared with those found in the glass analysis in Chapter Five, and the distribution of various POTS frequencies with the house itself is examined in Chapter Eight.

Chapter Five: The Glass Assemblage

5.1 Introduction

This chapter examines in detail the glass assemblage excavated at Area D. The methods used to analyse the collection are laid out, followed by a short history of the case bottle and the results of the case bottle analysis. Following this, a description of the stylistic development of the English wine bottle is given. The number of these bottles counted from the assemblage are detailed, from both the house and well locus. The well locus bottles are particularly important for understanding the date that the well ceased to be in use, because they are numerous around and within the well. Bottles of French origin are uncommon in the assemblage, but the few which were recovered are briefly discussed and analysed. Several fine drinking glasses also number amongst the glass collection, and the Area D glasses discussed in light of the development of drinking glass manufacture. The implications of the glass beverage service and consumption vessels is then discussed, and linked to the ceramic beverage service and consumption vessels discussed in Chapter 4. Following this, the few pharmaceutical bottles that are found in the collection are analysed after their development is summarized. And finally, the collection of window glass is discussed, along with the implications for the placement of windows in the Area D structure.

5.2 Method of Analysis

This analysis began with a visual examination of all the glass sherds recovered from the Area D excavations, totalling 3034 catalogued entries ². Many of these sherds were eliminated from this investigation as they clearly belonged to the nineteenth-century Brazil house occupation. Following this, sherds which were determined to be of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century date were separated and laid out, according to their general category (wine bottles, case bottles, drinking glasses, and window glass). For each event, sherds were sorted by excavation unit, and the search for crossmends began, first within each event, and then between different events. Mends were noted and adhered with a solution of 5% B-72 dissolved in acetone. The remaining fragments were sorted into vessels, much in the same manner as ceramic vessels were sorted using the Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV) method discussed for ceramic vessels in Chapter 4. The only category of glass artifact excluded from this process was the window glass, where only a simple sherd count was made (window glass sherds were only examined to determine their method of manufacture and original shape). Each distinct glass vessel was given a unique vessel number, and each number was prefaced with the letter 'G' (for 'glass') to distinguish them from ceramic vessels (denoted with a 'C'). Below, each major type of glass product- English wine bottles, case bottles, French bottles, drinking glasses, pharmaceutical bottles, and window glass- is outlined and results summarized.

² The number of actual sherds is actually much higher; this number does not include groups of sherds given one catalogue number.

5.3 Case Bottles

One of the major types of glass vessel recovered from Area D is the case bottle. These have been in production since at least the early seventeenth century (Noel Hume 1969a: 62). These tall bottles are square in cross-section, and were blown in a square-sided mold of clay or wood (McKearin and Wilson 1978:225). They generally have a short neck with an everted lip (Noel Hume 1969a:62). The lips were sheared and lightly fire-polished, and were left otherwise untooled. Bottles with flared openings were likely closed with simple stoppers, such as corks (Noel Hume 1961:106). Occasionally, some of these bottles were fitted with a threaded pewter collar and cap (Noel Hume 1969a:62). As their name implies, their shape allowed them to be carried in wooden cases for protection, often twelve to a case. Their capacities included pint, quart, gallon, and two-gallon sizes (McNulty 1971:105). Case bottles were likely filled with distilled spirits such as gin and brandy, though like wine bottles, they probably saw use as containers for many types of liquid (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987: 232; McNulty 1971:104).

Case bottles have not received as much scholarly attention as wine bottles. This may be because of the typological stasis of their form; that is to say, their form changes much less through time than that of wine bottles. Therefore, they are not as useful for dating purposes on archaeological sites. At present, it is difficult to attribute a bottle to any one of the many manufacturing centres throughout Europe; thus their potential for illuminating patterns of trade is slight (McNulty 1971:107).

Despite these reservations, some trends regarding the development of case bottles can be offered. Case bottles from the earlier part of the seventeenth century are of light

green metal and square in section, tapering only slightly towards the base (McNulty 1971:105; Noel Hume 1969a:62). Sometime in the mid-seventeenth century, case bottles with sides that tapered in towards a smaller base were produced, and the degree of tapering increased later in the century (McNulty 1971:105-107). These later, very tapered bottles are usually darker in colour and have thicker walls (McKearin and Wilson 1978:225). In his comprehensive study of the Ferryland collection, Wicks (1999) has divided case bottles into two groups: Type A and Type B bottles. Type A are the earlier, square-sectioned, thin-walled style, and Type B bottles are the tapering-sided, darker coloured bottles. He finds that the Type B bottles dominate contexts post-dating the Dutch raid of 1673 (Wicks, pers. comm.).

5.3.1 Results

In total, forty case bottles were recovered from Area D, and selected examples are illustrated in Figure 5.1. Of these, thirty-six originate from the house locus, and four from the well locus. Using Wicks' (1999) typology, these were separated into Type A and Type B bottles. From the well area, one Type A and three Type B case bottles were recovered. From the dwelling area, fifteen are Type A bottles, and twenty-one are Type B bottles. One Type A bottle has a threaded pewter top attached, though the cap to the vessel is missing.

The location of the Type A and Type B sherds were mapped to determine if any spatial patterns emerged. Plotted, the sherd location indicates that Type A bottle sherds were largely deposited in the midden, while Type B bottle sherds tended to originate from

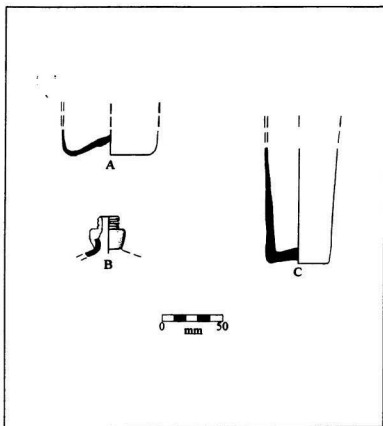


Figure 5.1: Case bottles.

A) is a Type A bottle (Vessel No. G40);
B) is a pewter-topped case bottle (Vessel No. G41);
C) is a Type B bottle (Vessel No. G51).

within the dwelling's walls. Some Type A sherds were found within the house walls, but most of these belong to the same vessel, suggesting that the majority of Type A bottles had been broken and discarded early on in the house's occupation. This does fit nicely with Wicks' (1999) finding that Type A bottles date earlier than Type B bottles. The majority of the case bottles are of the Type B form, confirming that the major period of occupation occurred in the last 25 years of the seventeenth century.

5.4 English Wine Bottles

Before the seventeenth century, the bottles produced in English glasshouses were generally delicate, thin, and light-coloured (Dumbrell 1992:14; Wills 1968:4). Not until the early seventeenth century did English glasshouses begin to produce a thick-walled, heavy, and strong dark green glass wine bottle (Banks 1997:23). The development of this sort of bottle resulted from some important changes in English glasshouses, one of which was the adoption of the coal-fired furnace between 1610 and 1620 (Crossely 1983:151). This was, in part, a response to wood shortages and a subsequent royal ban on the use of wood fuel in glasshouses (Mortimer 1995:135; Vose 1994:1). The intense heat that coal furnaces generated gave the glassmaker the ability to produce the new, stronger dark-coloured glass (Hanrahan 1978:57; Vose 1994:2). This, paired with increasingly efficient furnace design, provided the technological prerequisites the glassmaker needed to produce this new vessel with increased consistency (Jones 1986:11; Vose 1980:114).

It is certainly clear that once developed, likely in the 1630s, the glass wine bottle became increasingly popular with consumers (Jones 1986:11). Glass bottles began to displace the ceramic and leather vessels which had, until this time, been widely used for

dispensing beverages (Noel Hume 1961:96). Glass bottles became especially valued for good reason: their dark colour protected light-sensitive beverages like wine; and their strength enabled them to better withstand the pressure from effervescent or fermented beverages (McKearin and Wilson 1978:9). Glass bottle production accordingly increased to supply the continued demand. By the third quarter of the seventeenth century, the presence of glasshouses dedicated solely to bottle production testify to the emergent importance of this new beverage container; bottle production had now become an industry in its own right (Dumbrell 1992:20). By 1696, over forty glasshouses existed, producing an estimated three million bottles every year (Vose 1980:130).

Glasshouses tended to centre in London and Bristol, though others were scattered in less populous areas throughout England, including the West Country (Buckley 1925,1929,1930; Wyatt 1965:7). During the seventeenth century, their products successfully supplied overseas markets as well as domestic ones. In general, English colonies received English-made bottles, though certainly a small number arrived at French colonies, and a few French bottles found their way to English sites (Alyluia 1981:62; McKearin and Wilson 1978:27; Smith 1981:103). The English dominance of the wine bottle trade was offered little competition by the fledgling and often short-lived attempts at bottle production in the seventeenth-century New World colonies (Hudson 1961: 79; McKearin and Wilson 1978:26-28). Certainly the Area D collections reflect this trend: almost without exception, the wine bottles examined for this project are of English manufacture. Though the bottles studied here cannot be assigned to a particular glasshouse or region, the West Country glasshouses must have been particularly

important to Newfoundland because of the robust pre-existing West Country trade in other commodities.

Bottles may have been shipped either full or empty. By the mid-seventeenth century the use of bottles as commercial shipping containers had just begun, though casks were still the dominant container for much of the overseas trade (Jones 1986:18). Certainly casks were by far the most important container in the seventeenth-century Newfoundland trade, as many shipping records for wines and spirits refer to barrels, tuns, and pipes (Pope 1997:50). If packing methods in later centuries are any indication, empty bottles were likely shipped in baskets or stowed loose in the hold (Jones 1986:14). Once at its destination, the bottle likely had several different functions. From the mid-seventeenth century onwards, glass bottles were used both to store and mature wine, beer and cider (Jones 1986:19-21). Bottles were also used as service vessels at the table in many different social arenas, be it a table in a private home or tavern (Banks 1997:17,23; Jones 1986:23).

5.4.1 English Wine Bottles: Stylistic Development

The earliest wine bottles were likely manufactured in the 1630s, but more precise dates are difficult to suggest, because it was not until the 1650s that some bottles were made with dates stamped on them (Davis 1972:15; McKearin and Wilson 1978:10). The form of wine bottles has changed since the first years of their production. Fortunately, these changes are rather well understood, largely because the practice of sealing wine bottles (impressing a date and often initials onto a pad of molten glass on the side of the bottle) has allowed bottle styles to be dated.

Enough sealed bottles do exist to understand their evolutionary sequence for the seventeenth through to the early nineteenth centuries. The reader must be cautioned, however, because while their stylistic evolution is generally linear, some forms do overlap (Dumbrell 1992:34). This is the likely result of different glasshouses changing the shape of their bottles at different times. Bottle shapes must therefore be considered a general dating guide, providing the analyst with an age range rather than a more specific date (Banks 1997:23).

This overview given here relies on the traditional descriptive divisions, nomenclature, and dating, though complementary schemes of dating will be also be described and used wherever possible. The earliest wine bottles, often called *shaft and globe* bottles, had long, parallel necks and globular bodies, with a small indent (known as the *push-up*) in the base (Dumbrell 1992:44). The push-up created a small, and in this case, very unstable, resting point for the bottle (Noel Hume 1961:98). Around the neck, a thin trail of molten glass was laid down. This feature (the *string rim*) was used as an anchor around which the bottle's closure was tied down (Jones 1986:27). On these early shaft and globe bottles was placed as far as 12-15 mm from the lip. Following Dumbrell's (1992) chronology, these bottles generally date c.1650 to 1660.

Shaft and globe bottles changed in the 1660s in several different ways. The neck became shorter with less parallel sides, and the placement of the string rim was closer to the bottle's lip (Dumbrell 1992:50). The shoulders of the vessel became wider than the base, resulting in a prominently shouldered, bucket-shaped body. The push-up had become higher and wider as well. All of these changes resulted in a squat, shorter-necked,

heavier bottle, which usually appear in contexts of ca. 1660 to ca. 1680 (Dumbrell 1992:51).

The gradual transition to the *onion* bottle form began in the 1680s. The neck shortened even further, and the string rim had moved even closer to the lip of the vessel. Between about 1690 and 1700, the string rim ceases to be a neat disc of glass; rather, it has been tooled on both surfaces to give it a V-shaped bevelled edge (Dumbrell 1992:57; Jones 1986:43). In addition, the neck above the string rim is flared, giving the neck a 'waisted' appearance. This trait typifies the period from 1685 to 1700 (Dumbrell 1992:57). After this, the neck shortens even further, and the body loses the bucket shape to become round and globular (Dumbrell 1992:57; Noel Hume 1969b:35). This shape was common from about 1680 to 1700. From 1700 to approximately 1730, the onion shape changed somewhat, acquiring a squatter body shape, with straighter sides made by rolling (marvering) the bottle on a flat surface (Dumbrell 1992:62-3). String rims during this period are placed almost at the edge of the lip (Banks 1997:30). These changes to the onion form typify the period 1700 to 1730.

The trend towards bottles with straighter sides continued to develop, and this straight-sided style is characteristic of *mallet* bottles. Their straight sides sloped outwards to large bases with deep kick-ups (Dumbrell 1992:79; Jones 1984:73). Their long necks had string rims placed slightly further down the neck compared to onion bottles (Banks 1997:30). They also had long necks, and pronounced shoulders which lent the bottles a square silhouette (Dumbrell 1992:79-80). These bottles are found in contexts dating between 1725 and 1760 (Dumbrell 1992:79). The straight sides of the mallet bottle

foreshadow the appearance of the true cylindrical bottle, which is round in cross-section and is similar in shape to the modern wine bottle (Dumbrell 1992:91).

The cylindrical bottle form evolved in the 1730s and co-existed with the mallet form for some time; however, the cylindrical bottle would eventually become the dominant wine bottle form (Jones 1986:73). One distinct advantage of this shape is that the cylindrical bottle enabled bottles to be securely stored lying down on their sides, preventing the cork closures from drying out (Banks 1997:23; Noel Hume 1969b:35). By the 1750s at the latest, the bodies of cylindrical bottles were formed in cylindrical molds, lending an increasingly standardized appearance to the cylindrical bottle. These bottles tended to have varied *finish* styles (that is, the collective appearance of the string rim, lip, and bore) throughout the eighteenth century (Jones 1986:33). These have been comprehensively studied by Jones (1986), and can be useful for dating purposes.

During the course of this analysis, Dumbrell's (1992) close analysis of very small morphological changes proved very useful for dating neck and rim fragments, particularly of onion bottles. Wicks' (1999) research also proved invaluable in a different way. In the style of Jones' (1986) study of eighteenth-century bottles, Wicks measured dated seventeenth-century bottles, and sorted his measurements into discrete groups. Providing metric parameters for bottle styles has resulted in a typology that differs from, but is not incompatible with, the traditional one as outlined above. He has discerned two types of shaft-and-globe bottles, which he names Type A and Type B, dating to 1650-1665 and 1660-1675, respectively. Type C is of the size of an onion bottle, but retains some shape characteristics of Type B bottles, and dates between 1670 and 1688. Types D, E, and F are all onion bottles, dating to 1689-1700, 1682-1705, and 1699-1721, respectively. His

measurement parameters for each type of bottle were graciously made available for this study, and were found to be invaluable in classifying and dating base fragments in particular. The use of the Wicks Typology is highly recommended for further research on seventeenth-century bottles, as the metric parameters provided for each type should help to minimize the impact of inter-researcher bias in assigning a bottle to a particular date bracket.

For the eighteenth-century bottles, Jones (1986) is indispensably useful, for not only are the changes in form described visually, they are also characterized metrically. For bottles with complete or almost complete profiles, Jones (1986:115-116) also provides formulae for classifying bottles into distinct types and calculating their dates based on a variety of measurements, which was occasionally useful in this analysis.

5.4.2 Results

Sixty-eight wine bottles were sorted from the Area D collections, and span the range of occupation and use of the area. Selected vessels are illustrated in Figure 5.2. Information on individual vessels is presented in Appendix II. For clarity's sake, the vessels associated with the house will be discussed separately from the vessels associated with the well. The house and associated midden bottles are represented almost completely by the onion style, dating ca. 1680-1720. Twenty-one onion bottles were found from both undisturbed and disturbed strata. Ten onion bottles are from unarguably undisturbed contexts. In addition, six more onion bottles have some sherds from undisturbed contexts and some from disturbed contexts, and as such were certainly associated with the house. Only five of the twenty-one bottles are from completely

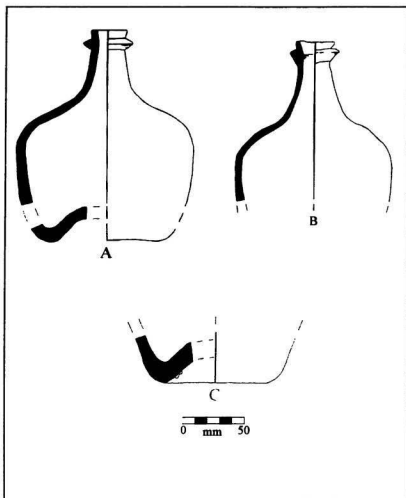


Figure 5.2: English wine bottles from Area D.
A) is an onion bottle (Vessel No. G1);
B) is an onion bottle (Vessel No. G2);
C) is a Wicks Type C bottle (Vessel No. G60).

disturbed contexts (vessel numbers G16, G17, and G19-G21). These problematic vessels may not originate from the occupation of the house, as the land at Area D certainly saw use after the house's destruction. Of these five vessels, two have finishes characterized by the earliest onion bottles (ca. 1680-1690); but because of the aforementioned concerns, they will not be included in this analysis. A minimum vessel count of sixteen onion bottles is therefore proposed for the dwelling and its associated midden at Area D.

A preliminary visual inspection of the diagnostic sherds from the 16 vessels positively associated with the house suggested that most are early variants of the onion bottle style, dating from 1680 to the early years of the 1700s. Relatively complete base fragments were measured and compared to Wicks' (1999) set of measurements, demonstrating the validity of the initial supposition. Six base fragments were complete enough to measure, and of these, three are Type E (1682-1705), two are Type D (1689-1700), and only one is Type F (1699-1721). Fragments of onion bottles occur in almost every event, suggesting that both the construction and the occupation of the house occurred in the last quarter of the seventeenth century.

Only three bottles from the dwelling's midden predate the late seventeenth-century onion bottle so common in the Area D collections. One is the base from a Type C bottle (1670-1688), and another is the base from a Type B bottle (1660-1675). Though these are earlier forms, the end dates of their production are not inconsistent with the suggested period of occupation for the house. It is also worth noting that neither of these bottles was found within the walls of the house; rather, they were found in the midden and therefore probably date from the earlier years of the house's occupation. One even earlier vessel was recovered, a Type A (1652-1665) bottle represented by a complete

neck. This find also came from the midden, and may represent casual use of the Area D land before the dwelling was constructed. The strong modality of the bottle type distribution supports the conclusion that the house at Area D saw a brief, but intensive occupation. Bottles were often curated for some time before being thrown away (Busch 1991:114), so one might expect a longer occupation at Area D to produce far more early bottles than have actually been found.

One onion bottle sherd has the edge of a bottle seal still adhering, though unfortunately any information contained on the seal has broken off and is now lost. When a wine bottle was sealed, a pad of molten glass was affixed to the side of a bottle and impressed with a seal, which often contained a date. Other information that can be found on bottle seals can include the name or initials of the owner, coats of arms, crests, and tavern names (Morgan 1976:30; Wicks 1998:99). Sealed bottles are far less common than unsealed bottles; for example, only eight complete seventeenth-century seals have been found thus far amongst the Ferryland collection (Wicks 1998:102). They were certainly more expensive than unsealed bottles (Banks 1997:30; Dumbrell 1992:20; Wicks 1998:100). Certainly in Ferryland, only the most prominent local people ordered sealed bottles (Wicks 1998:101). Sealing bottles with an individual's initials served to mark the bottle as it's owner's private property, or to commemorate events like births and marriages, or to express one's social status (Wicks 1998:101).

The presence of this seal may imply that the inhabitants of the house at Area D could spare the money for the occasional luxury, or may also imply an incidence of gift-giving. There is also evidence that the inhabitants marked their property in another manner; one sherd (in vessel G5) has an initial pecked into the glass. Unfortunately, the

sherd is fragmentary and only part of the letter remains, probably part of an 'E' or an 'F'. Marking a bottle in this manner probably served part of the same function as sealing a bottle—it serves to mark the bottle as private property.

The bottles excavated around the well locus show a pattern similar in many respects to those excavated around the house locus. Seven onion bottles were sorted from the sherds excavated around the well. Most of these sherds originate in disturbed layers; only one bottle (vessel G26) contains sherds originating in an undisturbed context. Visual examination of the vessels demonstrated that six of the seven bottles are later forms of onion bottles: that is to say, they tend to date in the ca. 1700 to 1730 range. Six of the bases were complete enough to measure and compare to Wicks' (1999) data, and these measurements confirmed the visual examination. One bottle is Type E (1682-1705), while five are Type F (1699-1721). Only one shaft-and-globe bottle (number G32; represented by a small neck fragment) dating to ca. 1660 was recovered from around the well. Taken together, this suggests a construction date in the later part of the seventeenth century, while the dominance of onion bottle forms points to the latter third of the century as the period of its most intensive use. Those living in the house at Area D certainly made use of the nearby well, as is documented by crossmends made between the two loci (in vessels G23 and G77). The presence of several Type F forms (dating 1699-1721) testifies to the well's continued use in the early eighteenth century, after Ferryland was resettled.

Wine bottle sherds of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century date from both loci at Area D. These total seventeen vessels from the dwelling (vessels G84-G100), and sixteen vessels from around and inside the well (vessels G101-G116). All were deposited in the disturbed layers of the site, testifying to the area's continued use, even after the

dwelling was destroyed. Though the well-house was certainly destroyed in the French raid of 1696, the well must have remained usable. This would have been of value to those farming the Downs area, as well as useful to those otherwise employed in the eighteenth-century tavern (at Area E) atop the nearby hill to the south of Area D. These factors all account for the continued deposition of wine bottles around the Area D house and well. Notably, very few sherds post-dating the 1696 destruction were found in the undisturbed layers of the house.

Very few sherds of seventeenth-century bottles came from inside the well itself; this implies that the well had been cleaned regularly. This is consistent with other excavated wells, where often most of the fill dates to the end of a well's life, when wells became more important as a repository for trash than as a water source (Noel Hume 1969d:31). Many more bottle fragments of eighteenth-century date were excavated from within the well itself. A visual examination of these demonstrate that the well was filled in sometime between 1770 to 1790. To further affirm this date, Jones' (1986) dating formulas for neck, body, and base fragments were calculated on several bottle fragments, and this affirmed this date. These sherds were found quite deeply buried in the well, with most of the sherds falling between 409 cm and 679 cm below the surface. Finding these late eighteenth-century sherds in such a deep position confirms suspicions that the well was kept fairly clean, and that filling it in occurred as one unified event taking place over a short period of time.

5.5 French Glass Bottles

Only a small number of bottles from the Area D excavations were determined to be of French manufacture, and these are illustrated in Figure 5.3. French bottlemaking in the seventeenth century was not a strongly established industry, and French merchants likely imported better-quality bottles from elsewhere (Hanrahan 1978:59). French bottles of the seventeenth century were thin-walled, light-coloured fragile bottles wrapped in wicker jackets (Hanrahan 1978:56). These bottles are not very stable in archaeological contexts and tend to decay rapidly (Noel Hume 1961:110). By about 1700, French bottle manufacturers had adopted the coal-fired furnace, which had the same results as this change in England: the production of strong, thick-walled glass bottles (Hanrahan 1978:60; Scoville 1950:11).

The form of these new bottles diversified in the eighteenth century (Harris 1979:91). One type is known as the 'flower-pot' bottle, because it tapers from the shoulder to the base, giving the silhouette the general appearance of an earthenware flowerpot (Hanrahan 1978:63). Another distinctive feature of these bottles is the pontil mark: the blowpipe was used to empontil the bottles, leaving a distinctive ring on the bottom of the bottle (Jones 1991: 96). Often the string rims are crudely applied, as they are secured against the neck only in two or three places (Noel Hume 1969a:69). These were produced from at least 1730 onwards.

French glassmakers also produced a case-type bottle, which has a distinctive blue or blue-green tinted metal, often riddled with seed bubbles (Harris 1975:132). It is square in cross-section, can taper slightly from shoulder to base, and have a pontil mark either

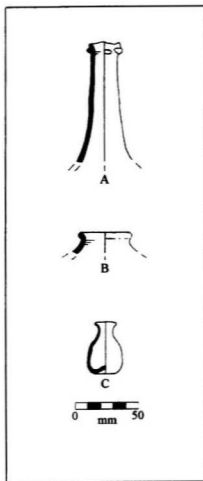


Figure 5.3: French wine bottles: A) Vessel No. G83; B) Vessel No. G81.
Pharmaceutical bottle: C) Vessel No. G74.

made with a glass-tipped rod or a blowpipe (Hanrahan 1978:65; Harris 1979:96). The neck lacks a string rim, can range from short to long in length, and exist in both wide- and narrow-mouthed forms (Hanrahan 1978:66; Harris 1974:78-80). While often found on eighteenth-century sites, this type of bottle may have seen production in the seventeenth century (Hanrahan 1978:Fig. 8).

5.5.1 Results

Only one French bottle (vessel G81) was found from an undisturbed context at the dwelling locus. It is a case-type bottle represented only by the lip of the vessel. The metal is blue-green in colour, and is heavily seed-bubbled. The lip is slightly thickened, but otherwise lacks a string rim. Another similar case-type French bottle (vessel G82) was found in a disturbed context, and is represented by a thick base, and bears a blowpipe pontil mark. And finally, one complete wine bottle neck was recovered from inside the well (vessel G83). The style of the bottle's finish suggests a date of ca. 1760 (Dumbrell 1992:134). That only three seventeenth- and eighteenth-century bottles were recovered from the area is a testimony to the strength of the English bottlemaking industry.

5.6 Drinking Glasses

Drinking glasses changed stylistically from the late sixteenth century onwards, and these changes are fortunately well-dated. In the last quarter of the sixteenth century, under direction of Venetian glassmakers brought to England, a native glassmaking industry began in England (Noel Hume 1969b:10). These elaborately decorated glasses were manufactured from soda lime glass, producing a light, thin, and delicate vessel

(Noel Hume 1969b:10). The metal often has a grey or brown-coloured tint (Charleston 1984:259). Venetian glasses were often intricately decorated with hollow-blown *knops* (or stem protrubances) applied *gadrooning* (or ribbing), and filigreed serpentine-like extensions from the stem (Bickerton 1971:22, 28, 48-53). Such glasses closely resemble Venetian products, and are as a result termed *glasses a la façon de Venise* (note also that glassmakers in the Netherlands were also producing *façon de Venise* glassware) (Palmer 1993:4). The very finest of these products can be difficult to distinguish visually from their Venetian counterparts, though they are distinguishable with chemical analysis (Charleston 1983:130; Mortimer 1995:137).

Despite this burgeoning English industry, imports of true Venetian glassware (often termed *cristallo*) continued. The correspondence and design sketches of one glass seller, John Greene, still survive (Elville 1961:85; original manuscript reproduced in Fryer and Selley 1997: Plate 5). The sketches of glasses he wanted his Venetian glassmaker to make are stylistically more conservative compared to the elaborate Venetian style, comprising a conical foot, simple hollow knopped stem, and conical bowl (Bickerton 1971:22; Noel Hume 1969b:12-13). Glasses in this style are often found on archaeological sites between 1670 and 1685 (Elville 1961:85; Noel Hume 1969b:12). Another important development in seventeenth-century glassmaking was the invention of lead-crystal glass. Until this point, glass drinking vessels were made out of *soda glass*. This type of glass has had soda or potash added to the mixture of ingredients to lower the melting point of raw materials (Elville 1967:127; Frank 1982:34; Mortimer 1995:135). In England, glassmakers, such as George Ravenscroft, experimented with their own *cristallo*, with varying results. His patented 'cristaline glass' was found to 'crizzle', or

develop tiny cracks over time, resulting in a grey, opaque glass (Fryer and Selley 1997:188; Mortimer 1995:137).

To combat this, Ravenscroft added lead oxide to the mixture of raw materials (MacLeod 1987:777). He found that the lead gave the glass a higher refractive index, lending the finished vessel a luster and brilliance not found in any continental products (Palmer 1993:4-5). Lead glass was also softer than soda glass, and was therefore easier to engrave or incise (Seddon 1995:77). Lead glass was more difficult to work in its molten state, and more suited to simple shapes than it was to the highly intricate *façon de venise* decoration (MacLeod 1987:776; Seddon 1995:77). This fed into the demands of the English market, which had been demanding simpler shapes since the time of John Greene (St. George 1982:284). Lead glass quickly usurped the drinking glass market and resulted in a far decreased demand for soda glass.

By the 1690s, a new, peculiarly English style of drinking glass had developed: the 'baluster' style. These were heavy-stemmed, plain glasses whose thick stems took advantage of the attractive refractive qualities of lead glass. The stems were drawn and pinched into a number of decorative shapes, the most popular being *baluster* and (a little bit later) *inverted baluster*, often incorporating refractive air bubbles or *tears* (Noel Hume 1969a: 189; Noel Hume 1969b:16). These heavy-stemmed glasses were popular until the second quarter of the eighteenth century (Noel Hume 1969a:192).

5.6.1 Results

Eight drinking glasses (vessels G117 to G124) were recovered from the Area D excavations in varying degrees of completeness; of these, seven of these were found in

the dwelling or in its midden. Selected examples are illustrated in Figure 5.4. One English *façon de venise* style glass was found in the destruction layer, dating between ca. 1670-1690 (Noel Hume 1969a:187). It bears a basal knop accented with narrow vertically-applied ribs. It is virtually identical in style to the still extant sketches of drinking glass styles drawn by the Englishman John Greene (see Fryer and Shelley 1997: Plate 5 for a reproduction of the original manuscript). Two baluster-type glasses with tears whose general style dates from 1690-1740 were also recovered from the site. One of these vessels (number G 124) was found near Feature 30, far from the house, and therefore cannot be considered part of the dwelling assemblage. One vessel is only comprised of a folded foot and some thinly blown, seed-bubbled bowl sherds in a light green metal. Another glass from an undisturbed event consists only of a fragment of a hollow-blown knop in a colourless metal, and its general style is unidentifiable. Another vessel is from a disturbed context, though it is clearly a seventeenth-century style. It is made of a dull, grey coloured soda metal, and dates to ca. 1680 (Allan 1984: Fig. 153).

5.7 Implications: Beverage Containers and Service Vessels

Wine bottles have been found with the remnants of such diverse contents as preserved cherries, lead shot, and milk (Kelso 1984:157; Noel Hume 1969c:20, 1970:40). However, they primarily saw use as containers and decanters for wine, as historic documents attest (Wicks 1998:101). As such, then, they are the most visible correlates of the wine trade, which was of major importance to the early modern economy in Newfoundland. The dried fish caught in Newfoundland was shipped to Mediterranean and Atlantic Island ports, which was sold for valuable commodities such as wine, fruit,

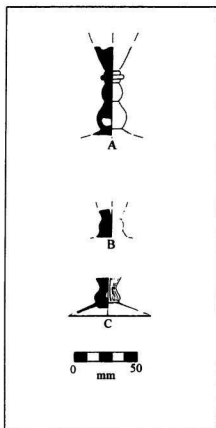


Figure 5.4: Wine glasses from Area D.

A) is a baluster-stemmed glass with teared knob (Vessel No. G124);

B) is a baluster-stemmed glass with teared knob (Vessel No. G119);

C) is a *facon de venise* style glass (Vessel No. G117).

oil and cork (Pope 1996b:1; Steckley 1980:344). This, in turn, was shipped back to England, and a small portion of these goods were redirected to Newfoundland (Pope 1997:47).

The import market for wine to Newfoundland was, by all accounts, a robust market indeed (Pope 1989:85). For example, documents from 1677 record that in St. John's, the total value of wine, brandy and rum exceeded the value of all other imports into the town (Pope 1997:51). What, though, does this heavy use of alcohol imply about the consumers? Certainly it saw a very important use as a form of currency: planters who employed servants gave alcohol and tobacco as partial payment (Pope 1989:86-87; 1997:57). Not only would this act as a material payment, but also as a social one, as Pope (1997:57) notes: "the distribution of little luxuries [like alcohol] would acquire social credit among those with whom he shared". In other words, gifts of alcohol both expressed and reinforced social obligations between social inequals. Between social equals, alcohol had other social values. It was a valuable commodity that was easy to carry about in bottles, and easy to share out among peers (Pope 1989:90). As such, "binges would disperse such short-term 'savings' in a neighbourly way" (Pope 1997:57). And finally, in individual terms, drinking alcohol was seen as a physiological remedy against the cold and moist climate in Newfoundland (Pope 1989:90).

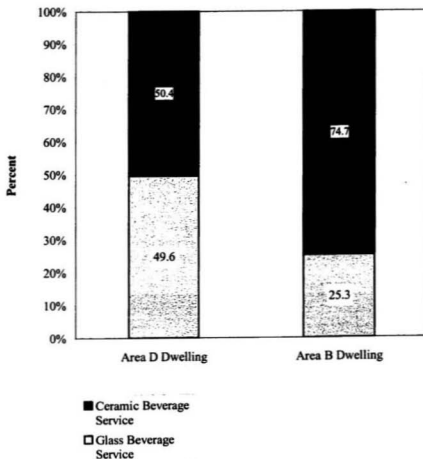
The glass bottles recovered from Area D are the material correlates of these social processes. The bottles themselves could be used as containers for the presentation of alcohol, and decanters for sharing it out. Certainly the number of bottles recovered indicates that alcohol consumption was considered important by the inhabitants of the house, and that this consumption was carried out in a way which would have been

socially acceptable by a reasonably well-off planter: the pewter-topped case bottle, the sealed wine bottle, and the collection of fine drinking glasses suggest that the inhabitants felt that spending money on the 'proper' accoutrements of drinking was a reasonable expense. Indeed, as Table 5.1 indicates, the Area D inhabitants made a greater investment in glass serving and consumption vessels than did their counterparts at Area B; perhaps this preference does indeed reflect the tastes of the status-conscious (Wicks 1998:101).

5.8 Pharmaceutical Bottles

Another bottle type commonly found on seventeenth- and eighteenth-century sites is the small pharmaceutical bottle. These bottles were undoubtedly used for medicines, as is suggested both by early modern treatises on medical chests and by extant examples of the chests and the bottles they contained (Young 1994:6-7). Under exceptional circumstances, the bottle contents are occasionally preserved, and certainly chemical analysis has determined that some originally contained medicines (e.g. Gibson and Evans 1985:152-154). Certainly, small phials would have had other uses, such as containers for toiletry preparations and ink (Crellin and Scott 1970:152; Jones and Smith 1985:90). The early to middle seventeenth-century bottles show a great deal of stylistic variation (Noel Hume 1969a:72). Some are multi-sided moulded vessels, some are thinly-blown globular vessels with straight necks and simple sheared lips, while others were cylindrical vessels that tapered inwards from the shoulder to the base (Noel Hume 1956:100, 1969a:74). In the second half of the seventeenth century, the amount of stylistic variation seems to have declined: the dominant form is a cylindrical, tall vessel, with weak

Table 5.1: A Comparison of Glass and Ceramic Beverage Vessel Frequencies from Area D and B Dwellings, Ferryland



undeveloped shoulders and a flat, everted lip (Ashurst 1987: Fig 16; Noel Hume 1969a:74). The weak shoulders of these bottles result in a somewhat conical profile (as a result, these are often called *steeple* bottles), but by the end of the seventeenth century, the shoulders were increasingly angular, producing an increasingly rectangular silhouette (Noel Hume 1969b:42). This general form was popular through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, though by the middle of the eighteenth century they were made with colourless glass (Charleston 1984:261; Noel Hume 1969a:74).

5.8.1 Results

All of the pharmaceutical bottles from Area D were recovered from the area in and around the dwelling, and selected bottles are illustrated in Figure 5.3. Five bottles were found in undisturbed strata (vessels G74 to G78), and two in disturbed strata (vessels G79 and G80). One of the latter two (G79) is certainly of seventeenth-century origin and whose original context was disturbed on the construction of the nineteenth-century fireplace. The other (G80) is represented by a very small square base which is too small to be a case bottle, and is of uncertain date (J. Wicks, pers. comm.). In total, then six pharmaceutical bottles originated in the house structure. The earliest bottle (vessel G74) dates to the first half of the seventeenth century. It is the only complete glass vessel recovered from the Area D excavations. Its globular body shape, short flaring neck, and simple sheared lip are characteristic of this early period (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:236). The rest (G75 to G79) are bottle fragments from the second half of the century, with tall conical bodies and wide, flat, everted lips. The survival of the early seventeenth-century bottle suggests careful curation by the owner. These bottles indicate

a strong interest in medicinal and possibly cosmetic matters by the Area D residents; this concern with hygiene-related vessels is also reflected in the ceramic collection.

5.9 Window Glass

By the end of the seventeenth century, window glass could be made by two different processes. One method of window glass manufacture (called the broad glass method) involved blowing an elongated tube of glass, slicing off the ends and down the long axis of the bubble, and opening the tube so that it lay flat (Noel Hume 1969a: 234). This produced a sheet of glass of approximately 3-x-4-ft. in size, often marked with flaws from the surface upon which it was laid flat (Davies 1973:78). It is often further marked by elongated seed bubbles, oriented in a linear fashion along the axis of the original cylinder (Frank 1982:142). This type of glass is usually of blue-green or yellow-green colour (Noel Hume 1969a:233).

Crown glass, on the other hand, was manufactured by blowing a large bubble, cracking off the blowpipe and attaching the bubble to a pontil, and enlarging the blowpipe hole while rotating the bubble (Noel Hume 1969a:234). Eventually, the globe opened up to produced a large disc, with a large raised pontil scar, or *bull's-eye* (Frank 1982:25). Crown glass was air-cooled, and because it did not touch a surface which might dull its fire-polish, a clearer, more luminous glass was produced (Davies 1973:80; Frank 1982:142). Both seed bubbles and stress lines resulting from the spinning action occur in a circular pattern in crown glass, allowing it to be distinguished from broad glass (Noel Hume 1969a:235). Crown glass was not produced until the late seventeenth century, and was (because of its better quality) more expensive (Davies 1973:80). Whatever the

method of manufacture, the sheets of window glass were cut into much smaller panes of varying shapes- square, rectangular, and diamond- called quarries (Noel Hume 1969a:233). The quarries were joined with a web of H-sectioned lead strips, properly called turned lead (Noel Hume 1969a:233).

5.9.1 Results

One of the analytical problems that window glass presents is distinguishing its sherds from case bottle sherds. The partial solution used here involved finding corner pieces or edge pieces of window glass which are very straight, and are marked with tiny striations from cutting. These sherds also often bore shadowy impressions along their edges where the turned lead had been attached, best seen in reflected light (Davies 1973:90). The colour of these diagnostic sherds of window glass was noted to be of a blue-green colour quite distinctly different from the yellow-green case bottle sherds noted in the collection. Then, sherds of similar colour were sought amongst the collection. These were checked to ascertain that their thickness was largely uniform, because sherds of case bottle glass (particularly the thicker-walled Type B bottles) would be more likely to taper from thick to thin along their vertical axis.

In this manner, 174 sherds of window glass were sorted from the collection, and these cluster largely in two groups: along the western end of the north wall, and along the southern end of the western wall. This certainly implies that two windows were installed in the house. The placement of windows will be further addressed in Chapter 8.2.1. That the windows were intact at the time of the house's destruction is evidenced by many sherds showing evidence of burning; that is, warping and discolouration.

Many of the sherds also have seed bubbles drawn out in a linear pattern; this indicates that only broad glass was used in the panes. A few corner pieces of the original quarrels remain, and these indicate that the quarrels were of diamond shape. An eighteenth century treatise (Richard Neve's *The City and Country Purchaser's and Builder's Dictionary*) indicates that diamond-shaped quarrels were made in two sizes: the square quarrel, with an acute angle at the bottom corner of $77^{\circ} 22'$, and the long quarrel, with an acute angle of $67^{\circ} 22'$ (Davies 1973:82). The corner fragments recovered from the house match the dimensions of the square quarrel almost exactly. Ten of these quarrels made a square foot of glass, the unit by which glaziers charged for their glass (Davies 1973:82).

These were likely fitted in a casement window swinging open on a hinge, as these were the dominant window form until the eighteenth century (Calloway 1996:112; Davies 1973:78). Indeed, strips of strap iron which would have suited this framing purpose perfectly do occur in the Area D iron collections. In the late seventeenth century, installing a glass window was not unduly expensive: prices in the early eighteenth century indicate that the price for new lead and glass varied between sixpence and one shilling and sixpence a foot for glass, and between two- and sixpence per foot for lead (Davies 1973:84). However, it is interesting to note that neither the late seventeenth-century domestic structure at Area B nor the small dwelling at Renews had glazed windows (Mills 1996; Douglas Nixon 1999, pers. comm.). Indeed, the only seventeenth-century structures with glazed windows excavated in Newfoundland are the Mansion House at Ferryland (Area F) and the dwelling associated with the administrator of the Cuper's

Cove (Cupids) settlement (Gilbert 1998). It seems that even in late seventeenth century Newfoundland, glazed windows may not have been seen either as affordable or a necessary expenditure in one's home for the ordinary planter.

5.10 Conclusion

This chapter begins with a discussion of the methods used to quantify and characterise the glass collection excavated at Area D. Then, the form and development of wine bottles, case bottles, French bottles, and drinking glasses is outlined. Each of these subjects is followed by a discussion of the number of bottles found, their dates, and their implications for the occupation and use of the Area D locale. Then, the use of glass service and consumption vessels is placed within the historical context of the trade in wine and spirits to Newfoundland. A great deal of alcohol was imported into seventeenth-century Newfoundland. Alcohol was used as a form of currency, and was exchanged between planters and between planters and their servants. The importance of alcohol within the seventeenth-century Newfoundland planter lifestyle is reflected in the large number of glass vessels found at Area D. The role of these same glass vessels in demarcating social status is further explored, and the ownership of a sealed glass bottle and a pewter-topped case bottle reflects the taste of a status-conscious planter household. The Area D residents also made a greater investment in glass service and consumption bottles than they did in similar ceramic vessels.

The development of pharmaceutical bottle styles is detailed, and the number of bottles found at Area D are described and dated. The survival of a bottle dating to the earlier part of the seventeenth century suggests careful curation by the owner. And

finally, an analysis of the window glass sherds is undertaken, and the results indicate that two windows were placed in the Area D house, and that both of the windows were intact when the dwelling was destroyed. The windows consisted of diamond-shaped sections of broad glass, joined together with strips of turned lead. The placement of windows is further discussed in Chapter 8.2.1.

Chapter 6 The Clay Tobacco Pipe Collection

6.1 Introduction

This chapter investigates the clay tobacco pipe collection excavated at Area D. First, the history of clay tobacco pipe manufacture is explored, focusing on English makers, but also touching on American makers. The role of tobacco pipes in dating archaeological sites is discussed, followed by the results of the pipe bowl and pipe bore analyses for Area D. And finally, the regional origin of the tobacco pipes is outlined, followed by discussion of how these origins reflect patterns of trade to seventeenth-century Newfoundland.

6.2 The History of Clay Tobacco Pipe Manufacture

Clay tobacco pipes are frequent finds on seventeenth-century (and later) sites, no doubt reflecting the popularity of tobacco smoking, which had risen exponentially since its introduction to Europeans in the late fifteenth century. Pipes were produced in many centres in Britain and the Netherlands. The great majority of the pipes excavated at Ferryland are of English manufacture, so only the history of their development will be dealt with here. London was a major manufacturing centre from the early seventeenth century, which very early on had a monopoly on their manufacture (Jackson and Price 1974:10). As such, London pipemakers had only little competition from other centres, such as Bristol, where pipemakers operated clandestinely (Markell 1992:159; Oswald 1970:228). As a result, it is difficult to distinguish between pipes of London and of

provincial manufacture. London's dominance was only eclipsed in the 1640s with the growth of pipe manufacturing in outlying centres.

Initially, tobacco was very expensive, and so it was smoked only in tiny pipe bowls, often described as acorn-shaped (Jackson and Price 1974:9). The bowls had bulbous bodies, which slanted away from the smoker. The bowl's mouth was often circumscribed with rouletting, or a narrow, fine-lined impressed band. These bulbous bowls grew in size throughout the seventeenth century. By the end of the century the bowl angles had changed: they no longer slanted away from the smoker, but were instead upright, with mouths running parallel to the stem. The bowl itself had become comparatively large, with straight sides, and lacked rouletting.

Tobacco pipe fragments are generally found in large numbers on archaeological sites, because they were inexpensive and purchased by a wide range of consumers. They were easily broken, and thus were discarded in equally large numbers. Excavated pipe bowls are an excellent aid to dating the site from which they are recovered, because the development of pipe bowl styles is fortunately well understood. Early period pipes from different regions generally resemble each other more than they differ. As a result, pipes predating 1640 need only be compared to a national typology. After 1640, regional differences begin to develop and become more pronounced as the century develops. Determining the origin of any given pipe becomes more difficult after this time; fortunately, typologies for different regions of England have been established. Thus, many pipe bowls can be assigned a fairly tight date range of about thirty years based solely on their general appearance (Oswald 1970:222).

Occasionally, symbols called maker's marks are found on pipes. These marks can be located on the bottom of the heel, along the side of the heel, on the bowl, and occasionally on the stem. Marks take one of two appearances: the relief mark, in which the detail forms a raised surface, and the incuse mark, which appears incised into the pipe. These marks (usually initials, but occasionally symbols) denote the product of a particular pipe maker's kiln. Often, historical documents survive which allow the correlation of maker and mark. This can refine the general date ascribed to a given form of pipe bowl, particularly if that maker was only producing pipes *after* that general style was in use. Together, then, an examination of pipe bowl styles and maker's marks can reveal information not only regarding the date of an assemblage but also regarding the trading patterns that delivered the pipes to their point of use.

6.2.1 American Pipes

Not all pipes in the Ferryland collection are of English, or even European, origin. Pipes were also made in the both the Maryland/Virginia and the Massachusetts areas of America; at least some of these were made for local consumption during times of economic depression (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:172; Henry 1979). The presence of these pipes in the Ferryland collection attests not to economic depression, however, but to the developing trade links with American ports. Most of the pipes from both of these areas were made of a red clay which fires to a pink- to brownish-red colour. Occasionally the red clay appears to be marbled with lighter firing clays (Miller 1991:82). Some makers in the Chesapeake region also made pipes from white-firing kaolin clay, and these forms are often highly decorated. In total, over 200 Chesapeake bowl forms have been

identified from various sites, whether made of red clay, white clay, or variations thereof (Emerson 1994:37).

The highly decorated white clay 'Chesapeake pipe' had developed by the middle of the seventeenth century, decorated with zoomorphic motifs, stars, lines, and occasionally initials (Mouer 1993:129-146). These designs can be attributed to a creole folk culture in the Chesapeake region, which drew inspiration from a shared set of design elements of Native, European, and African origin (Emerson 1986:169; Mouer 1993:146). These pipes are found in the Chesapeake region until the early eighteenth century (Fuchs 1995:28).

Red clay pipes (often undecorated, but sometimes decorated in the same manner as the white clay pipes) were also manufactured, either by hand or by mold (Crass 1988: 90-93). The pipes found in the New England area seem to be typologically different from those found in the Virginia/Maryland area, though comparatively little has been published on the New England finds (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:172). Little is known about the people who made the red clay pipes, wherever they were produced. Occasional finds of wasters (i.e. unsuccessfully fired pipes) are found, but not in enough number to make any sort of conclusion about the local pipe-making industries (Emerson 1994:37). Often, the manufacture of hand-made bowls is ascribed to local native populations, while mold-made pipes are said to be products of the European colonists (e.g. Miller 1991:75; Riordan 1991:102). Given that so little is known about the production sites of these pipes (much less the ethnic affiliation of the people using the production site), this distinction seems overly facile. Handmade pipes are generally common in the Maryland area before 1670, while mold-made pipes generally date between 1670 and the end of the century

(Pogue 1991:20). Redware pipes (more likely of Massachusetts-area manufacture) are also found on New England sites of mid to late seventeenth-century sites (e.g. Camp 1975; Faulkner and Faulkner 1987; Gibson 1980:164).

As a final cautionary note, the reader should note that not all red clay bowl and stem fragments are from the Chesapeake; red clay pipes were also produced in nineteenth-century Montreal, and these occur in disturbed events from Area D (Walker 1977:360). These are easily identifiable because nineteenth-century decorated moulded bowl styles were used, and the stems have 'MONTREAL' stamped on their sides. The pipe's fabric is also different from the seventeenth-century examples, in that the Montreal examples are very smooth and soft, and tend to be pinkish-red in colour. The seventeenth-century fragments tend to be of grittier fabric, at least from the examples seen in this study.

6.3 Analysis

The excavated pipes from Ferryland were first analysed by Pope (1988, 1992a). This remains the basic standard typology used by subsequent researchers, with additions and modifications as necessary (e.g. Carter 1997a, Gaulton 1997a, Nixon 1999a). Gaulton (1997a) has exhaustively continued this research, and his work has been invaluable, particularly in deciphering makers' marks. All of these sources were crucial to the present analysis, the results of which are presented in table form in Appendix III.

The reader should be warned the pipes discussed below do not represent the sum total of pipe bowls excavated at Area D. Only bowls which were complete enough to identify their regional origin were included in this study. The full profile (heel through

lip) from the back or front of the pipe bowl had to be present in order to include it in this analysis. This emphasis on complete forms grossly underestimates the actual number of pipe bowls originally used at the Area D site; many of these have been reduced to small, unidentifiable fragments.

In total, 83 pipe bowls were analysed. The pipe bowl collection is overwhelmingly large; as a result, the goal of this analysis was not to examine, identify and account for every bowl excavated. Instead, bowls were studied for the following reasons: to date the construction and confirm the date of the destruction of the dwelling and the well; to evaluate the geographic origin of recovered pipes to perhaps elucidate trading patterns; and to determine the degree of disturbance that the seventeenth-century layers had endured since their deposition. The last goal, determining the degree of disturbance, is discussed in Chapter 3.6.

6.4 Dating the House and Well

6.4.1 Pipe Bowl Forms

Given the disturbance factors at work on the site and the evidence presented above that the events at Area D have little internal integrity (see Chapter 3.6), then determining the construction date of the house is not a simple process. During the destruction of the house, at least some of its walls collapsed outwards onto the midden. The destruction layer subsequently mixed with earlier midden deposits and earlier artifacts deposited during the casual use of the area before the dwelling's construction. Pipes from this mixed destruction/midden context were not included in the present analysis, because it is

unclear whether their presence is a result of the early casual use of the Area D terrace, or to the house's construction, occupation, and destruction.

In addition, attempts to discern dates of different events were unsuccessful. The vertical position of any given artifact from Area D has probably been disturbed to some extent (See Chapter 3.6). Accordingly, vertical position (i.e. depth below surface) was ignored, and all of the pipes derived from the structure were lumped together to try to determine its occupation range. Sixty-three pipe bowls were considered from the house, and these suggest that the house may have been occupied as early as 1660. The pipe dates are integrated with the dates derived from glass wine bottles, and are presented graphically in Table 8.2. Selected pipes from Area D are illustrated in Figure 6.1 and 6.2. Only a few makers' marks were noted on the selected pipes examined, and these are also summarized in Appendix III.

The well, on the other hand, produced only two pipe bowls complete enough for analysis. One was found deeply buried in the well itself; its seventeenth-century date (1690-1720) suggests that it, unlike most of the artifacts found in the well, was deposited in the earlier period of the well's use. Another pipe bowl was found in Event 168, or the hard-packed dirt excavated from the well shaft while it was under construction. This pipe bowl was found near the bottom of the event, and dates between 1660 and 1710. This suggests a construction date that post-dates 1660, which is comparable with the construction date of the house.

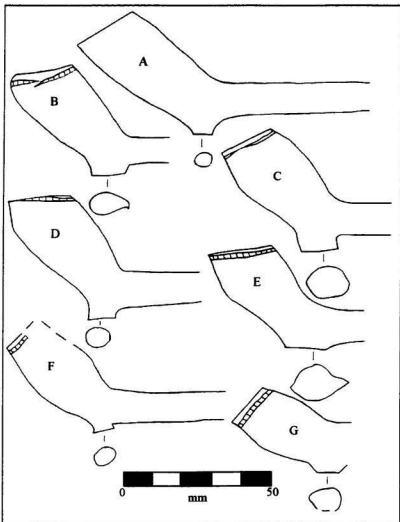


Figure 6.1: English Pipes from Area D.

A) London 1680-1710 (Catalogue No. 84963); B) Devon 1660-1710 (Catalogue No. 81683);
 C) Bristol 1660-1690 (Catalogue No. 74437); D) Exeter 1690-1720 (Catalogue No. 86788);
 E) West Country/Bristol (Catalogue No. 767690); F) Exeter 1660-1680 (Catalogue No. 76913);
 G) London/Bristol? 1640-1670 (Catalogue No. 121690).

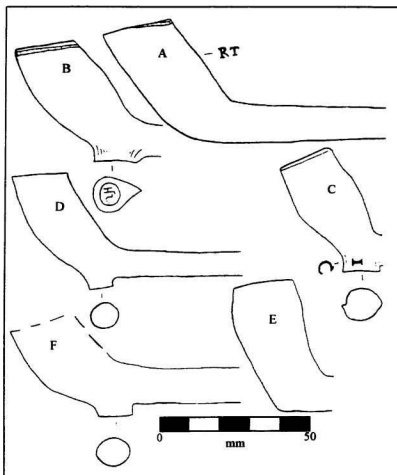


Figure 6.2: English and American-made pipes.

- A) Bristol/London 1670-1710, mark of Robert Tippet II (Catalogue No. 74428);
- B) Poole 1680-1710, partial IH? mark (Catalogue No. 69135);
- C) Glasgow 1670-1700, mark of James Colquhoun (Catalogue No. 81067);
- D) Portsmouth ca. 1700-1720 (Catalogue No. 81067)
- E) American-made red clay pipe, handmade? (Catalogue No. 72944);
- F) American-made marbled red and white clay pipe, mold-made (Catalogue Nos. 105571+261037).

6.4.2 Pipe Bore Analysis

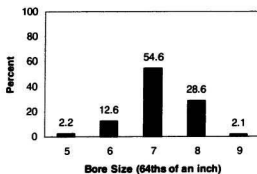
Pipe bore measurements can also contribute to dating processes. This method is based on the observation that through time, the size of the bore in the pipe stem decreases through time (Harrington 1978:63). Bore sizes are measured with a set of drill bits in 64th of an inch gradations; usually the measurements span 5/64 to 9/64. These can be compared to a chart of stem bore size distributions which have date ranges assigned. Harrington's data was further by Binford (1978:66), who computed a straight line regression formula, which calculates a date in years. Further refinements of the regression formula have been developed, with varying degrees of acceptance and usefulness (Walker 1977:10-11).

Each of these methods has its own limitations. For instance, the Binford formula provides only a middle date (or median) for the occupation, rather than a mean (Gilmore 1997:79). Trying to define an entire period of occupation (that is, the outlying dates rather than the middle date) using this method alone is difficult. Furthermore, the Binford method requires a large sample of pipe stems- between 900 to 1000 fragments- to provide consistently reliable dates (Potter and Sonderman 1991:27).

These methods are also limited in their range of acceptable accuracy, which spans the period 1680 to 1760 (Noel Hume 1969a:300). The Area D structures do certainly hover around the lower limit of acceptability for these measures, and this may well bias the result provided by these methods. In addition, both of these methods can be skewed by the presence of Dutch pipes (Walker 1977:9; but see Schrire et al. 1990). Only one pipe stem of Dutch manufacture was found in the collection, so this is not thought to be a limitation here.

While these methods have been found to produce dates of tolerable accuracy on North American sites, many English archaeologists have found the application of them problematic and consider the method discredited (Crossley 1990:275; Walker 1977:10). Often, the dates returned by the formula are far too early. One possible explanation for this problem lies in the incidence of a monotypic assemblage- that is, when the majority of pipes in an assemblage originate from a single regional source. Recent English studies have shown that there are wide variations in manufacture between different parts of England, and these variations likely included the size of wire used to make the pipe bore (Crossley 1990:275; Martin 1987:231). To make matters even more complicated, some studies have shown that tightly dated collections of contemporaneous pipes from the same region can show significant variation in bore size (Schrire et al. 1990:277-278). Whatever the explanation, some skewing element is at work on English sites, and the same has been found in Newfoundland, where the pipes are largely of West Country origin. Perhaps the same phenomenon is occurring here; research has demonstrated that West Country pipes from smaller production centres are notoriously conservative in design (Atkinson 1986:111).

In addition to the general limitations of the method listed above, one site-specific concern also exists. As the Chapter 3.6 demonstrates, Area D events do not display a great deal of internal integrity, so that the pipe stems excavated in any one event may in fact have been originally deposited in another, earlier event. So these complicating factors, particularly the problems presented by monotypic assemblage and site disturbance, account for the incorrect pipe bore date and distribution. As Table 6.1

Table 6.1: Dating Event 96 With Pipe Bores.The Harrington Pipe Bore Percentage Distribution**Event 96 Pipe Bore Distribution**The Binford Regression Formula

Bore Size	Number of fragments	Product
5	18	90
6	104	624
7	452	3164
8	237	1896
9	17	153
3 (Sum)	828	5927

$$X = 3 \text{ Product} / 3 \text{ Fragments}$$

$$X = 7.158$$

Binford's Regression Formula:

$$Y = 1931.85 - 38.26X$$

$$Y = 1931.85 - 38.26 (7.158)$$

$$Y = 1657.985$$

demonstrates, the Binford regression date for Event 96 is 1657.985, and the Harrington pipe bore size distribution best matches the period 1650-1680. Comparing these dates to pipe bowl styles and to other available dating evidence (see chapter 4.7 and 8.3) demonstrates that these methods provide an unacceptably early date.

6.5 Trade Patterns

Not surprisingly, most of the pipes in the assemblage originate in the southwest of England. Of those English pipes that could be identified to a discrete region, 78.0 percent originate in the southwest. This pattern is to be expected at Ferryland, given its strong dependence on the West Country ports in particular for provisions (Pope 1988:14). Previous research has suggested that particular clay pipe origins may reflect local trade relations, given that individual English ports tended to dominate the trade along a discrete segment of the English shore (Pope 1998:15). South Devon merchants, particularly those in Dartmouth and Plymouth tended to dominate the trade until about 1675, after which their position was usurped by North Devon merchants in Barnstaple and Bideford.

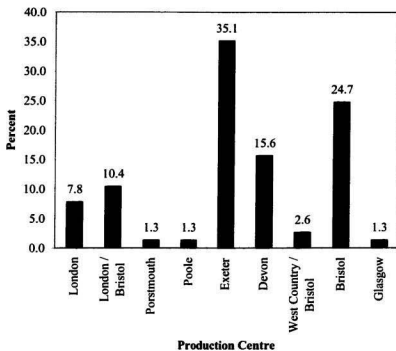
Pope's (1992a:182) research on several contexts from Ferryland demonstrates that clay pipe provenience largely follows this pattern. After ca. 1660, pipes from 'northern' ports (i.e. Barnstaple and Bristol) tend to dominate. Before 1660, pipes that were likely shipped from south Devon ports (i.e. pipes from Exeter, Plymouth, Poole, and London) were more prevalent, though not completely dominant. Following Pope's (1992a:182)

procedure, pipes which could only be provenanced to Devon were divided in half and one half was added to the 'north' grouping and one half to the 'south' grouping.

The regional origins of the Area D pipe bowl assemblage are shown in Table 6.2. Computation following Pope's (1992a:182) guidelines as discussed above was completed, and the Area D results are not exactly consistent with those from other areas of Ferryland. Southern pipes are more numerous, forming 53.3 percent of the assemblage, the majority of which are pipes manufactured in Exeter (35.1 percent). On the other hand, northern pipes form 32.5 percent of the assemblage, of which the greatest number were made in Bristol (24.7 percent). Pipes which could only be identified as London/Bristol and Glasgow were excluded, as their centre for export to Newfoundland cannot be as confidently suggested. Pipes manufactured in the American colonies were also excluded from this calculation.

The Area D percentages are compared with the percentages from Pope's latest context at Area B (Levels 2a and b, dating from 1660 to 1700), where southern and northern pipes comprise 45 and 55 percent of the assemblage, respectively (Pope 1992a: Table 4.2). While the Area D data and the late Area B context show a different regional dominance, both data sets at least show that neither south nor north was overwhelmingly dominant. Perhaps the Area D residents had somewhat different sources of supply than the people who were responsible for the deposit at Area B³. Certainly the ceramic evidence presented in Chapter 4.8.2 does suggest that contact with South Devon ports continued.

³ Note, however, that the Area B deposit discussed here combines fill levels not associated with a structure (Pope 1986:88).

Table 6.2 : English Pipe Bowl Styles by Region

Note: Chart data includes all pipes examined from the Area D collection.

Perhaps these conflicting results are more understandable when placed in the context of changes in English shipping. As Crossley (1990:276) notes, in England: "The vitality of the coasting trade led to overlapping distributions of pipes". Good quality pipes, often but not exclusively manufactured in large centres, were often marketed in surrounding regions, and some pipes migrated very far afield from their original production centre (Crossley 1990:276-277). Pipes should perhaps be regarded in the same manner as ceramics in this sense: finding ceramics on an archaeological site might not reflect trade with that production centre but rather trade with a particular entrepot. This author does not contest that in the later seventeenth century, Ferryland provisions were likely purchased off ships from North Devon. However, perhaps Exeter pipe manufacturers had some particular skill in ensuring their products found their way to Bristol or Barnstaple before these ships were loaded to send to Newfoundland.

Some trade, or at least contact with, the American colonies is suggested by the presence of non-European pipes in the Area D assemblage. To date, the only other area of Ferryland where these 'Chesapeake pipes' have been recovered in any number is from Area F, the likely location of the mansion house; some fragments have been recovered from Area C, but in events which clearly belong to the Area F midden (Gaulton 1999: pers. comm.) A crossmend (see Appendix III) between an Area D pipe and an Area F pipestem has also been located, suggesting interaction between the two areas. Only one redware pipestem was recovered from the house at Area B (Nixon, pers. comm., 1999).

The presence of these pipes in the Ferryland assemblage is provocative. Some researchers have suggested that locally-made (i.e. American) pipes were manufactured in times of economic depression, as a cheaper alternative to European-made pipes (Faulkner

and Faulkner 1987:178; Henry 1979:35). It does not seem likely that their presence in Newfoundland can be similarly explained, because of their presence in middling- and higher-status residences. Similarly, the discovery of Chesapeake pipes with a 'DK' monogram (from a different area of the site), possibly for David Kirke, demonstrate that some of these pipes must have been specially ordered.

At least some of the redware pipes in the Area D assemblage seem best to fit the New England forms, while others almost certainly come from the Chesapeake region. It would seem, then, that pipes from these regions imply trading relations with those areas. Certainly, we know that trade with these colonies (particularly the New England colonies) was increasing over this time; these are a likely correlate with this trade (Pope 1992a: 195). In addition, their greatest numerical presence is found in houses of middling or higher status. This fact, taken with the presence of monogrammed pipes which must have been specially ordered, suggests that these may have fulfilled some extra social function, perhaps as a souvenir or novelty item.

6.6 Conclusion

This chapter explores the development of clay tobacco pipes of both English and American manufacture. After noting some caveats regarding the nature of stratigraphic integrity at Area D, the various pipe bowl styles identified are used to date the dwelling's construction to sometime after 1660. Further refinements of this date will be presented in Chapter 8. The construction of the well is also suggested to date sometime after 1660. An attempt is made to calculate a date for the house based on pipe bore diameters, but because of several confounding factors, these dates are not accurate and should be

disregarded. Some attention to trading patterns is given by tabulating the regional origin of the pipe bowls; these suggest trade with South Devon ports remained at the end of the century, but was by no means the dominant trade. Finally, pipes of American colonial manufacture are here considered to be a reflection of trade with these colonies, and probably were traded as small novelty items.

Chapter 7 The Small Finds

7.1 Introduction

This chapter examines the small finds from Area D- that is, the metal, wood, bone, and miscellaneous stone artifacts. Only artifacts from undisturbed layers are examined here. Disturbance factors (as outlined in Chapter 3.6) have certainly ensured that a significant number of these artifacts migrated to disturbed strata. However, most of the artifacts from disturbed contexts considered in this chapter cannot be tightly dated enough to attribute them to either the nineteenth- or the seventeenth-century occupations. Therefore, these artifacts have been excluded from the present examination. Those artifacts which have been included are listed below, grouped thematically according to their function, and discussed as far as their state of preservation allows. Selected artifacts will be illustrated throughout the text.

Many of the finds presented here are made of metal, particularly iron. An in-depth study of the ferrous artifacts from Ferryland and their burial environment demonstrates that Area D iron artifacts have lost more iron than anywhere else at the Ferryland site (Mathias 1998:180). The iron corrosion results in part from chlorides in the soil, which is itself a result of salt spray, pore water and sea water penetration through the site's stratigraphy (Mathias 1998:177). The house at Area D was built in an exposed location beside the ocean; its siting and its shallowly buried nature therefore contributed to the poor state of metal preservation from Area D. The variable rate of metal preservation throughout the Ferryland site as a whole makes comparing the number and type of metal artifacts present at Area D with those found in other areas difficult to justify; no attempt is

made here, and none should be. The organic and inorganic artifacts are presented here as a thematically organized list, and are annotated wherever possible.

7.2 Cooking and Food-Related Artifacts

Several artifacts relating to food cooking were discovered. One that would have been an important part of daily kitchen routines is a copper kettle fragment, represented in the collection by a lug fragment (Figure 7.1). This lug was probably from a kettle made of sheet copper (Brain 1979:164; Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:Fig. 5.26). The lug is made of sheet copper folded into a rectangle, and placed astraddle the rim (Brain 1979:166; Dilliplane 1980:Fig.67). The sharp top corners have been folded over for protection, and a hole was pierced through the bale to receive a handle. The presence of this kettle must be one of the reasons that the frequency of ceramic cooking vessels is quite low. Kettles were affordable, durable containers for boiling foods, which was one of the most common cookery techniques in the early modern period (Anderson 1971:157; Mennel 1985:48). Kettles were ubiquitous equipment in the English kitchen, and victualling lists from early seventeenth-century Newfoundland show their importance here as well (Thirsk 1978:25; Pope 1986:216-219; Weatherill 1988:147-148). An iron kettle hook such as the one shown in Figure 7.2 was likely used to suspend the kettle in the fireplace (compare hook to Barnes (1988:77)). Field maps indicate that many unidentified fragments of iron were found within the charcoal deposit found in the centre of the fireplace itself. These undoubtedly formed some sort of suspension system for the kettle.

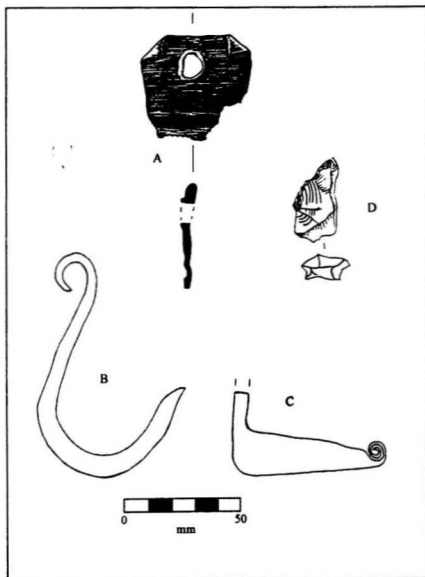


Figure 7.1: Cooking-related artifacts.

- A) is a copper kettle lug;
- B) is an iron kettle hook (drawn from x-ray);
- C) is an iron fire-steel (drawn from x-ray);
- D) is a flint strike-a-light.

Other popular cooking methods included roasting, which was used particularly for meats (e.g. Markham 1986:86-89 [1615]). While spit-roasting was one way to accomplish this, trivet-like grills could also be used in the process. Grills were three- or four-legged stands, with a rack made of long rods upon which the food was placed (Barnes 1988:84-85). The grill is represented in the Area D collections by one of the footed support members, pierced with holes to accept the grill rack rods in a perpendicular fashion (Figure 7.2). The kitchen fire itself was sparked with one of several flint strike-a-lights which have been identified, as well as an iron fire-steel (compare fire-steel to Gibson 1980: Fig. 141; Goodall et al. 1994:Fig.48.9; Karklins 1983: Fig.60b).

Non-ceramic artifacts relating to food storage are few in number. Given the history of the Area D house, this is not surprising. Barrels and similar non-ceramic storage vessels would no doubt have been widely used to store food and drink. But the barrels which would doubtless have been present when the house was in use have been largely lost. First, these would have been targets for hungry French troops during the 1696 raid, then any remaining barrels would have been lost during the house's destruction by fire, and finally, the depositional context at Area D tends not to preserve any remaining organic artifacts very well. These factors mean that the three barrel fragments found (one cork bung and two wood barrel hoops), are but a fraction of what was originally present.

Food consumption artifacts are again few in number, and are only present in the form of three iron knives and two iron spoons (Figure 7.5). All are preserved well



Figure 7.2: Part of the frame from the iron grill. Two holes for the grill rack are still visible in the frame; several others are not visible due to corrosion.

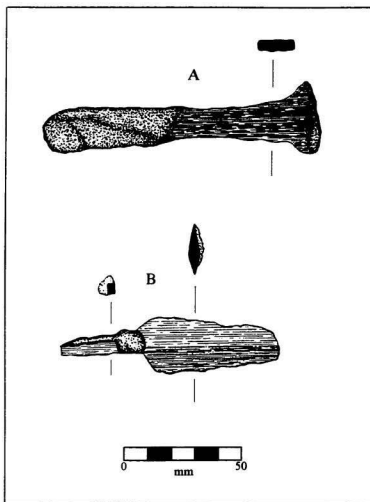


Figure 7.3:

A) An iron spoon fragment with handle and part of bowl;

B) An iron knife fragment with rat-tail tang and part of blade

enough to identify their general form, but little can be said of the individual style of each. One knife has a rat-tail tang, which would have been fitted through a hollowed out handle and secured with a washer (Wade 1982:6). Knives with this type of tang were particularly common in the seventeenth century (Noel Hume 1969a:178). Pewter utensils and food service vessels were not discovered, save one amorphous pewter lump from a disturbed layer. Likely, pewter utensils and food service vessels were originally present, as they were very common in this period (Martin 1989), but did not survive the vagaries of the burial environment.

Some faunal and paleobotanical remains were also recovered from the dwelling. These have not been subject to a systematic faunal analysis as yet. However, some preliminary work has been carried out, and some identifications have been tentatively made. Because this work is preliminary at best, no attempt is made here to count the number of individual animals represented. Fish bone numbers among the faunal remains, including cod bone. Mammals both large and small also occur, and species represented in the assemblage include rabbit, sheep, pig, cow, possibly seal, and cow/horse/caribou bones. Rat bones have also been identified. Bird bones also number amongst the identified material. Some bones do demonstrate the presence of cut marks and other signs of butchering. A further, detailed analysis of the bone and seeds recovered from the area is certainly justified. The limited evidence available does indicate that faunal and paleobotanical artifacts tend to cluster in three places: the fireplace (indicating that food was cooked and refuse was disposed of here) the middle section of the house (perhaps indicating a work area?), and a small deposit outside the house, to the north. In addition,

it is also worth mentioning that a very large deposit of burned peas (over 11,000 in number) was located near the well.

7.3 Architectural Hardware/ Interior Furnishings and Fittings

A large amount of architectural hardware was recovered from the Area D house. These include a large number of nails and staples (Figure 7.4). Doors and windows were well-provided with hardware, represented by strap hinge fragments (Figure 7.5), a possible door latch (compare with Schiffer 1966:712), small and large pintles, and a few melted lead comes from the window glass (Figure 7.6). Most of the comes were probably melted beyond recognition during the fire. Other interior fittings include an eye bolt, and two pulleys (Figure 7.7). The pulleys probably saw use in a maritime context as well. The house and its contents could easily be secured with one of several padlocks recovered (Figure 7.8); more locks must have originally been present in the collection, as at least eight keys were recovered from the excavations (Figure 7.9). The keys are of varying size and all have differently-shaped bits.

One item of furniture is well-represented in the collections, and that is a chest. Chests were extremely common items in the West Country of England, particularly in wealthier households, and they were just as common in New England (Cash 1966:xiv; Sweeney 1984: Table 4). These would certainly have been even more valuable in a maritime context as a way of easily transporting and securing one's portable valuables. The chest is represented by a handle and a built-in lock plate, and possibly leaf-type hinges (compare handle to Barnes 1988: Fig. 1188; Sonn 1979:Plate 204; compare lock to Noel Hume 1969d:Fig. 29; Outlaw 1990:Fig.A3.10.118) (Figure 7.10, 7.11).

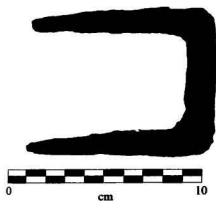


Figure 7.4 (top): An iron staple.

Figure 7.5 (bottom): An iron strap-hinge fragment.



Figure 7.6 (top): A lead window-came.

Figure 7.7 (bottom): The iron ring from a pulley.

Lighting was provided with one crudely made lead candle-holder, constructed by rolling a sheet of lead into a cylinder, cutting the end of the cylinder into segments, flaring the segments out, and attaching them to a surface with small nails (Figure 7.12). Very similar candlesticks (although made out of different metals) have been recovered from Pentagoet and the wreck of the *Machault* (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:Fig. 5.23p,q; Woodhead et al. 1984:Fig. 21). In these contexts, the candleholder was fastened to either a wood board or a brass pan which could be suspended. Another light source is represented by fragments of a pan or grease lamp (Figure 7.13). These lamps are usually oblong in shape, with flat bottoms and a pinched spout at one end which holds the wick (Campbell 1997: Fig.140; Miville-Deschênes 1987:45). The fragment found at area D consists of the base and curved wall of the bowl; the spout and handle are missing. Oils or grease were placed in the bowl, and once lit provided illumination, albeit of an odiferously poor quality (Woodhead et al. 1984:29).

7.4 Armaments and Ammunition

Parts of a flintlock were recovered from the excavations as well. Several of these parts may have migrated to disturbed layers (the lock plate almost certainly did so) and are therefore not under consideration here. The rest of the gun's mechanism has seen serious corrosion. The only clearly identifiable part still remaining in an undisturbed context is the gun's cock (Figure 7.14). A comparison with other published sources indicates that the cock has the receptacle notch for a dog catch (e.g. Blackmore 1990:Fig. 122,123). Gun parts underwent various changes throughout the seventeenth century, and these can provide some rough dates. Because the cock lacks a long, angular 'S' shape, but

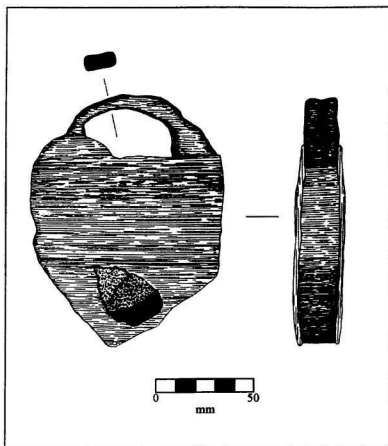


Figure 7.8: An iron padlock from Area D.

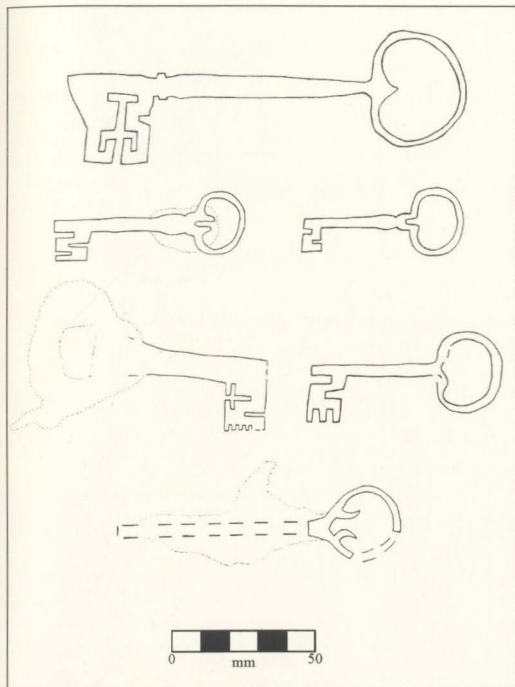


Figure 7.9: Iron keys found at Area D, all drawn from x-ray. Stippled areas indicate corrosion.

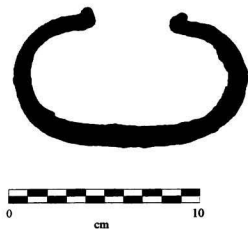


Figure 7.10 (top) Iron chest handle.

Figure 7.11 (bottom): Iron lock plate for furniture.

instead is a squat, thick 'S' with a small notch on the back for the dog's hook, the gun probably postdates 1660 (Petersen 1956:30).

Gunflints and flint debitage from gunflint manufacture are also found at the Area D site. Most of the flint artifacts found range from black to dark grey in colour. This usually indicates that the flint is of English origin, though the quarry sites studied thus far have not shown extensive mining until the later eighteenth century (Kenmotsu 1991:200-201). Some yellow (or 'blonde') flint is also present, though in much decreased frequency, comparatively. Blonde flint is usually understood to be of French origin (Noel Hume 1969a:220). Both types of flint were used by both the French and the English, irrespective of its geographical origin.

Gunflints (using the term in its general sense, describing the entire artifact class) fall into one of two forms: either gunspalls, or gunflints proper. Gunspalls are wedge-shaped, produced by removing flakes (or spalls) from flint cores via direct percussion (Kenmotsu 1991:203). The thin, spark-producing, working edge may show unifacial or bifacial flaking, as the result of thinning to produce a straight edge, or through use (Kenmotsu 1991:203,215). Gunflints, by contrast, are manufactured via blade technology. Long, prismatic flakes are detached from a polyhedral core, and each flake is snapped into small sections (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:153). These distinct gunflints are recognisably triangular or trapezoidal in section. These blade gunflints can occur on seventeenth-century sites during the third quarter of the century at the earliest, though they become far more common in the eighteenth century (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:154-155). Five identifiable gunspalls were recovered from the Area D excavations; blade gunflints were not in evidence (Figure 7.15).



Figure 7.12 (top): A lead candle-holder.

Figure 7.13 (bottom): An iron grease-lamp, top view.

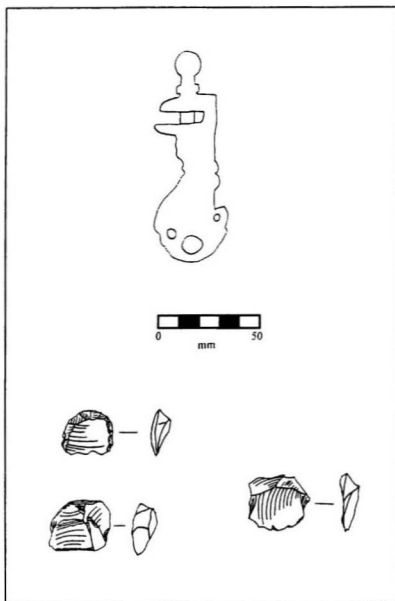


Figure 7.14 (top): An iron dog-catch lock from a firearm.

Figure 7.15 (bottom): Gun-flints manufactured from grey flint.

Seventeenth-century gunflint manufacture has been the subject of study for some years. The earliest studies attribute seventeenth-century gunspall origin to Nordic or Dutch sources, with French gunflint sources occurring in small number at the end of the century (e.g. Blanchette 1975; Hanson 1970:55; Witthoft 1966:22-23). Seventeenth-century gunspalls have been found in various stages of manufacture at Pentagoet. As Faulkner and Faulkner (1987:154) argue: "Under the circumstances, it makes no sense to classify Pentagoet's gunspalls as 'Dutch'... even though they fit the morphological criteria perfectly". This is certainly the case with the Area D evidence. Clearly, the amount of debitage in all stages of reduction indicates that gunflint manufacture was occurring at the site, making these products definitely 'English'. The flint was probably imported in the form of ballast, as has been noted at many other New World sites (Kent 1983:37).

Lead shot of varying sizes was also recovered in some quantity from the Area D excavations (Figure 7.16). Because lead shot was used into the nineteenth century, any shot recovered from disturbed contexts was not included in this analysis (Noel Hume 1969a:221). In total, 2212 pieces of lead shot were recovered from undisturbed events. Some of this shot is badly burned and warped from the 1696 fire. Of the shot that is misshapen, none can be convincingly characterized as spent shot fired from a weapon. Diameter measurements of the larger-sized shot vary widely; however, two distinct clusters of shot sizes can be discerned. One cluster is of a caliber to suggest use in a gun of between 23 and 25 bore size, and another cluster was probably used in a gun of 140 to 142 bore size (Brown 1980:392).

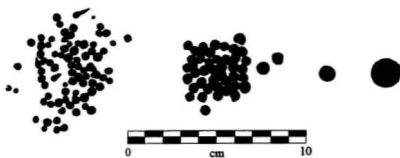


Figure 7.16: Lead shot of varying caliber.

The vast majority of the shot is very small in size. This small shot (often called 'bird shot') was used in large number in a single shot; when fired, the gun scattered the shot widely. This was particularly effective in shooting wildfowl and small game (Brown 1980:63; Noble 1973:122); it is probably not a coincidence that bird bones do occur in the Area D faunal assemblage. This very small shot was manufactured by the 'Rupert' or drip method, which involves draining molten lead through a sieve into a pan of water (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:155). Shot made improperly would have a teardrop shape, described in the seventeenth century as 'tails' (Brown 1980:65). Some tailed shot is present in the collection; whether this is a product of incorrect manufacture on-site or of a substandard import shipment is unclear.

Larger shot was clearly manufactured at the dwelling. Evidence for on-site manufacture is found in the presence of lead sprue. Large shot molds were available to the consumer, which were capable of manufacturing several balls at once. Molten lead was poured into the closed mold and trickled into round hollows to form shot (Blanchette 1980:Fig. 54; Lindsay 1975:Plate 21). When opened, the balls remained linked together by the hardened lead in the casting channels (known as sprue). Ten segments of sprue demonstrate that at least some of the Area D shot was made in this manner. The largest size shot found at Area D was probably not made in these molds, because those seventeenth-century 'nutcracker' molds were relatively thin, and could only produce small sizes (Noel Hume 1969a:222). Larger gun balls were made singly in scissor molds, and the excess sprue that extruded through the pouring hole was trimmed off. Whether this size of lead shot was made on-site or imported is unclear.

Amorphous large pieces of lead with cut marks suggest that lead was imported in bulk form and melted into shot to meet the needs of individual settlers. Gaining access to bulk lead would have been easy for the average planter. Lead (or iron) was often used as ballast on ships sailing without cargo, or with particularly light cargo, such as tobacco (King 1995:15-16). Lead ballast had a distinct advantage over stone ballast: lead's greater density meant that lead ballast laid in a ship would have a greater weight than the same amount of stone ballast. This left more room for cargo (King 1995:16). The documentary record for Newfoundland does reflect the widespread use of lead ballast, because of the light weight of dry fish (Pope 1996:11-12). Access to bulk lead would therefore not have presented a problem for the seventeenth-century planter. Pre-made lead shot was also occasionally imported (Pope 1992a:391, 1996b:12).

The distribution of lead shot across the dwelling and its environs cluster nicely into three separate groups. One group is located in the middle of the house, next to the south wall; the largest concentration occurs in the one excavation unit, where 133 pieces of shot were recovered. Another cluster occurs along the north section of the west wall, where one excavation unit alone contains 527 individual pieces. Perhaps these two discrete deposits belonged to two different people. One final deposit was located in the midden, to the south of the house, where one unit contains 430 pieces of shot. These deposits probably represent the spilled contents of storage containers, perhaps during the ransacking of the house in 1696; perhaps the midden deposit represents an accidental drop and loss incident. Interestingly, segments of sprue were found with each deposit; this may indicate that waste or bulk lead was stored with the shot for subsequent shot production.

Four cannonballs were found from undisturbed contexts. These testify to the violence and thoroughness of the French destruction in 1696; indeed, cannonballs are often found in destruction levels from other areas (e.g. Gaulton 1997a:49). Three distinct calibers can be detected. The largest cannonball (which has certainly lost some iron through corrosion) measures 120.0 mm in diameter and weighs 3702 grams; this is roughly equivalent to an 11-pound ball. Another cannonball measures 85.7 mm in diameter and weighs 2306 grams, which is the equivalent of a six-pound ball. A similarly-sized ball measuring 81.3 mm in diameter was unavailable for weighing, it is however likely that given its similar diameter it would also be a six-pound cannonball. Yet another cannonball measures 76.4 mm in diameter and weighs 1721 grams; this is the equivalent of a five-pound ball. Another cannonball of a similar size as this was found in a disturbed event. Though the ball is split in half along its midline, it too has a maximum diameter of 76.4 mm, which suggests that it might have been a five-pound ball.

These cannonballs were probably used to bring down the stone chimney stack rather than the rest of the timber house, which could be (and indeed, was) easily destroyed by setting it alight. Interestingly, three of the smaller five- and six-pound cannonballs were found along the North 9 line of excavation units, with eastern coordinates of E143, 145 and 147 (The fourth cannonball, which was found split in a disturbed layer, may not be in its original position). The alignment of the three balls might suggest the use of cannon firing three shots east or west to topple the chimney stack. At this angle, the cannonballs would strike the south corner of the stack, weakening it structurally, and cause it to topple over. The single large cannonball was found in the centre of the house.

7.5 Coins

Several coins were recovered from the Area D house and midden. These were treated in the Memorial University Archaeology Unit's laboratory, as well as in the laboratory of the Canadian Conservation Institute in Ottawa. Four of the coins were identified or had their identification confirmed by the Bank of Canada. Six coins from the relevant time periods were recovered from Area D, all but one of which are silver coins.

The earliest in dated coin is an Elizabeth I silver sixpence dated 1579. It is in very good condition, and its very early date suggests that it was lost in the area long before the construction of the Area D house (Tuck 1996:37). It was found in a disturbed layer from the midden area of the site. One James I silver sixpence (1603-1625) was found in an undisturbed midden context, and one Charles I silver shilling dated 1638 was recovered from an undisturbed context at the house/midden boundary. Because coins tended to be in circulation for long periods of time, their ability to provide accurate *terminus post quem* can be limited, and this is certainly the case for the coins described above (also see Noel Hume 1979:189).

Two coins which are useful in dating the dwelling were produced in the reign of William III. One is a copper coin whose lettering is difficult to read. Because it is copper, however, it must be a low-denomination coin, either a halfpenny or a farthing (Noel Hume 1969a:160). The coin must date to the years 1694-1702 of William's reign (after the death of his wife Mary II) because his portrait appears singly, rather than paired with Mary's portrait. This coin was found in the destruction layer of the house, and demonstrates that the house was destroyed in the French raid of 1696, rather than in the

Dutch raid of 1673. Another William III coin (a silver sixpence) dated 1697 was found in the seventeenth century fill found in the nineteenth century fireplace base (Event 166). This post-dates the destruction of the house, but is consistent with the re-visitation of Ferryland by its former inhabitants and other fishing masters in this year. One other silver coin was found in the destruction layer of the house, but is so badly corroded that it is illegible.

7.6 Clothing and Other Personal Artifacts

Remnants of cloth and similar organic artifacts are rare finds on archaeological sites, and certainly the adverse depositional environment at Area D makes their occurrence no less infrequent. Some few fragments of burnt wool have survived; further analysis of their fibres, weaves, and possible dye treatments are beyond the scope of this thesis. However, one fragment does deserve special comment, and that is composed of three sections of wool pierced with buttonholes. It is probably from the edge of a jacket, likely a man's coat, which were becoming increasingly popular items of dress throughout the seventeenth century (Harte 1991:280). The buttonholes themselves are finished along the edges with silver thread. This combination of woolen fabric and expensive silver thread might seem initially incongruous. However, the later seventeenth century saw increasingly finer, lighter woolens (called stuffs) become more popular as the fabric of choice for the fashionable set, though by no means did the new woolens replace the silks, brocades, and velvets of earlier decades (Ewing 1984:25; Priestly 1985:184; 1991:193).

The silver thread used to finish the buttonholes was a very expensive item. Thirsk (1978:113, 116) discusses its expense in the early modern period, and notes the

dissatisfaction of overseas customers who received cloth woven with gold or silver thread that had been adulterated with less precious copper thread. Staniland's (1997:242) notes on the fashionable clothing of the medieval period are equally applicable to the status-conscious consumer a few centuries later:

"Clothing was... a refined possession, manipulated to convey its owner's wealth and taste. The finishing touches, like... buttonholes or tablet-woven edgings, furthermore suggest that some of the finer points of dress would only be apparent to those who came close enough to see such discreet detail" (Staniland 1997:242).

Therefore, the few fragments of silver-bound buttonholes attest to their social significance and the implications for the status of their wearer.

Also recovered from the dwelling is a pair of finely engraved silver linked buttons. The button faces are octagonal and flat, and engraved with the image of a horse and seated rider (Figure 7.17). The two faces are joined at the back by an oval link. Linked buttons for use at the shirt-front are generally rounded or dome-shaped, while cuff-links or sleeve buttons are flat-faced or hollow and dome-shaped (Egan and Forsyth 1997:222; Noel Hume 1969a:89). The cuff-links from Area D are octagonal, which fit stylistically with cuff-links made up until the mid-eighteenth century (Camp 1975: Fig. 37 no. 9; Noel Hume 1969a:89). The image on the front is finely engraved.

Stylistically, the image on the front of the cufflinks is part of the decorative trend that depicted English sporting scenes and other rural pursuits on buttons, which became increasingly popular in the eighteenth century (Epstein and Safto 1991:61). "Engraved buttons such as these reveal the way in which the accoutrements associated with rural activities, like riding and hunting, shaped the appearance of men's fashion in general"



Figure 7.17: The cufflinks found at Area D. The face of each cufflink measures 16.3 mm. Photo courtesy of Dr. J.A. Tuck.

(Epstein and Saffro 1991:61). Certainly, these cufflinks would have been relatively costly items of apparel, particularly in the seventeenth century (during the eighteenth century, buttons of precious metal and jewellery began to penetrate much further down the social scale) (Pendery 1992:67, Table 5). Probate inventories from the New World colonies bear this out, and also demonstrate that only men of greater social status tended to compliment their fine dress with buttons of precious metal (Trautman 1989:58).

One maker's mark (SI or IS) is found engraved on the back of the cufflinks. No other hallmarks are found, which suggests (but does not definitely prove) that these are not of English manufacture, as unmarked silver items are occasionally found. Well-established laws dictated that all silver goods must be marked with stamps indicating their assayed silver content, and their location of manufacture (Quimby 1995). Protracted searches of American silversmiths have not produced any maker's marks similar to the ones seen on these cufflinks, though this does not rule out an American origin, or one from further afield, such as the Netherlands. Unfortunately, then, the origin of these cufflinks cannot be suggested.

Other buttons were also found scattered about the dwelling. Four are of copper, one of which is covered with a silver-coloured metal; one is of bone, and two are of iron. Several buckles and buckle fragments were also recovered, mostly of copper; these are all of a size and shape suggesting use as either a closure for kneebreeches, or as garter buckles, or belt buckles (Miville-Deschênes 1987: Fig. 36; Noel Hume 1969a:85). Though not expensive, these items all suggest that some care was taken with personal appearance by the settlers at Area D (Figure 7.18).

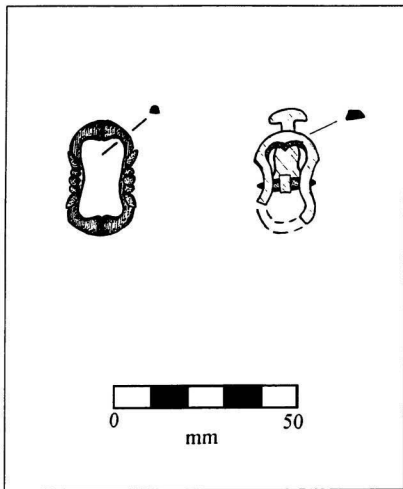


Figure 7.18: Copper buckles.

Though not part of personal adornment, the slate pencil fragment recovered from the excavations does belong in the category of 'personal artifacts'. The fragment is a rounded shaft that had obviously been discarded after breaking. A flat abraded side to the shaft suggests the pencil may have been broken while being sharpened. Slate pencils were in use for long periods (Petroski 1989:28), and have certainly been identified in other seventeenth-century contexts (e.g. Kenyon 1986:42; Mynard and Zeepvat 1991:59, 168). The presence of a writing instrument does not however imply that its owner was fully literate. In the early modern period, reading and writing were practiced to different degrees of proficiency. Some people were able to read printed words, while fewer could read handwritten words and could write in one of a variety of stylized scripts (Thomas 1986:100). Indeed, one need not be terribly literate, or even numerate, to keep track of one's affairs. Pragmatic tally sticks, counters, slates, and chalkboards were the instruments of accounting for those with less formal education (Thomas 1987:119).

7.7 Tools

Woodworking and other tools would have formed an important part of any settler's belongings. Their usefulness extended beyond the construction and maintenance of the house to the winter pursuits of lumbering, boat-building, and oar-making, which were important avenues of income for late seventeenth-century planters (Pope 1986:35). Axes would have been a basic item in any settler's toolchest, and six were recovered from Area D in varying degrees of completeness. At least two felling axes and two broadaxes have been identified (Figure 7.19); felling axes were for chopping and

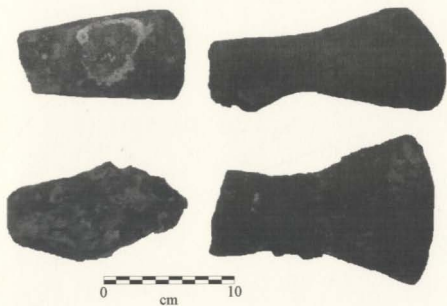


Figure 7.19: Axes and axe fragments from the Area D collection.

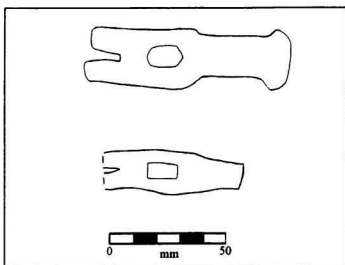
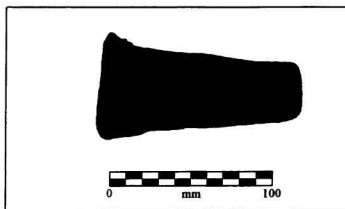


Figure 7.20 (top): An iron wedge.

Figure 7.21 (bottom): Iron hammers, drawn from x-ray.

trimming trees, while broadaxes were used for squaring logs and splitting off planks (Gaynor 1993:321). Splitting wedges, of which there are three in the collection (Figure 7.20), would also have been invaluable in splitting wood, offering more control and requiring less energy than a splitting wood with an axe (Trent 1982b:546). Two hammers (Figure 7.21) and a crowbar (Figure 7.22) have also been identified, and again would have been standard equipment for any planter. A gouge and an awl fragment were also recovered, for use in fine woodworking and joinery (Gaynor 1993:339; Gaynor and Hagedorn 1993:Fig. 1). Several tools are also unidentified, and are only represented by their wooden handle end. Finally, tool maintenance and care is demonstrated by the presence of several sharpening stones and two large circular grindstone fragments.

7.8 Fishery-related artifacts

No less than seventeen fishhooks, either fragmentary or whole, are found in the Area D collection (Figure 7.23). Most are of a large size, which not surprisingly implies fishermen were catching large fish like the cod (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:226; Outlaw 1990:p. 151, Fig. A3.19.231). Four lead weights of varying sizes were also recovered (Figure 7.24). Three curious prong-like artifacts were also recovered, similar to some excavated from the forge at Area B (Carter 1997a). These are likely fish prongs, or *pews*, attached to a wooden rod handle and used for lifting cod (Balcom 1984:Fig.23; Samson 1980:Fig.50V) (Figure 7.25-7.26). One weight, a cylinder of sheet lead, was probably used with a hand-line to catch fish near the surface; the shorter line meant that the sinker did not have to be a heavy one to keep the line plumb in the water (Samson 1980:76, Fig. 51). Another weight, a solid cylinder with a hole at one end, was probably also used with

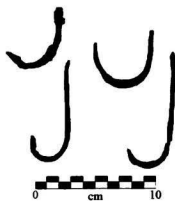


Figure 7.22 (top): An iron crowbar.

Figure 7.23 (bottom): Iron fish-hooks.

a hand line (Samson 1980:Fig.46). Its greater weight ensured a plumb line in greater depths of water, or in areas of stronger current (Samson 1980:72). Other weights found are of a size and shape which suggest use as net weights (Steane and Foreman 1988: Fig. 12.8). Part of a charred net and some associated lead weights were also recovered from the well area of the site.

7.9 Conclusion

A discussion of the nature of preservation at Area D prefaces this chapter; this is an important point, because the burial environment at Area D is one of the poorest at Ferryland for the preservation of ferrous metals. Comparisons between the iron assemblage from Area D and those from other areas of Ferryland are not recommended, because the occurrence of iron artifacts at Area D reflects differential preservation environments rather than original inhabitants' acquisition of material culture. The small finds (ferrous and otherwise) which have survived the burial environment are discussed thematically in this chapter, according to their (sometimes presumed) primary function.

Some small finds related to cooking implements have been found, and their presence in the Area D assemblage explains the relative paucity of ceramic cooking vessel frequencies, explored in Chapter 4. The only artifacts related to food consumption were a small number of utensils, but this low number may have more to do with looting by French troops and the adverse burial environment than with the number of food consumption implements originally owned by the inhabitants.

A fairly comprehensive collection of architectural hardware has been identified, though much of it is broken or poorly preserved. Nails and nail fragments number in the

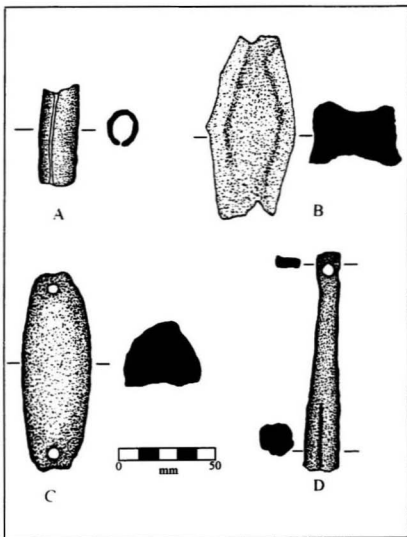


Figure 7.24: Lead weights.
A) Hand-line weight.
B) Net weight
C) Net weight
D) Hand-line weight.

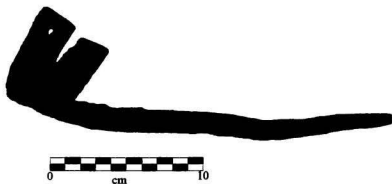


Figure 7.25 (top): A complete iron fish prong, side view.

Figure 7.26 (bottom): A broken iron fish prong, top view.

thousands, testifying to the fact that the house was timber-framed. Strap hinges and pintles would have been used for doors and windows, and the discovery of a few lead cames that escaped melting confirm the presence of glazed windows (further discussed in Chapter 8). A number of keys and locks (and one probable chest) would have provided safety and privacy for the planter family and their possessions. Interior illumination was provided with both candles and grease-lamps. The use of armaments by the planter is well-represented, with the discovery of gunflints, lead shot, and a dog-catch cock. The planters probably owned a fowling-piece (suggested by the small bird shot) as well as two more guns of larger bore size.

Other essential equipment owned by the planters include various tools (such as axes, wedges, a crowbar, a gouge, and an awl) as well as the grindstones and sharpening stones used to maintain the tools. Fisheries equipment is also well-represented, reflecting what was the planters' primary economic pursuit. The small finds from Area D also demonstrate that personal appearance was important to the planters, as the fine accessories (copper buckles and the silver cufflinks) and fine textiles (the silver-stitched buttonholes) attest. And finally, the small finds from Area D also provide information about the end of the dwelling's occupation. The presence of cannonballs in the collection demonstrates the thoroughness of the French destruction. The coins found help to pinpoint the date of the house's destruction as the French attack of 1696.

Chapter 8

The Dwelling and Well: Dates, Construction, and Interpretation

8.1 Introduction

This chapter will first bring together all of the available dating evidence which has been introduced in preceeding chapters to suggest dates of construction for the house and well. Following this, the exterior appearance and internal layout of the dwelling will be reconstructed using available archaeological evidence, and this will be compared with other seventeenth-century structures excavated in Newfoundland, limited though this sample might be. Following this, attempts to discern the influences on this building style will be made, and in so doing, the construction traditions used at the Area D house will be compared with those used in other New World colonies and in England.

8.2 Determining Layout from Archaeological Evidence

The degree to which the external appearance and internal layout of any excavated dwelling can be reconstructed hinges on what Deetz (1996:128) terms the *focus* and *visibility* of the archaeological remains. The concept of *focus* denotes the extent to which the excavated architectural features (postholes, hearths, and cellars) can be clearly 'read' to reconstruct the structure's original form. The dwelling's *visibility* indicates the amount of physical remains present.

The Area D house has a fairly substantial degree of visibility, as a large stone fireplace, stone flooring, segments of collapsed walls, and some beams all survive, though the actual house sills have not. The focus of the visible remains has been rather blurred,

however, because of the disturbance from nineteenth-century construction. The muddled focus of the house remains means that the location of features such as the door and windows must be approximated through artifact distributions. Evidence for the interior division of space must also be so approximated. And furthermore, the process of constructing the nineteenth-century house (clearing the area of rocks which originated in the seventeenth-century structure and constructing the fireplace base) mean that the original deposition of the sills, post-mold, and collapsed timbers has been disturbed and (in the case of charcoal deposits) sometimes obliterated. The Area D well has a similar degrees of focus and visibility.

8.2.1 House Reconstruction: The Superstructure

The dimensions of the house are 12-x-5.4 meters (39-x-17'6"), including the fireplace in the gable end. This was measured in the field; the outline of the house's walls was determined by noting the large, rectangular area in front the fireplace that had been cleared of rocks. Other features denoting the boundaries of the house, such as neatly laid stone sills like those found at the Area B dwelling (Nixon 1999a), were absent. Reconstruction of the building's superstructure therefore had to rely upon the position of scattered timbers, stratigraphic evidence, and a distribution analysis of artifacts. The most obvious feature excavated from the house is its large stone fireplace. Stone rubble overlying the fireplace and the site in general suggest that the chimney was constructed fully in stone, rather than wattle-and-daub, as was a common practice in the Chesapeake (e.g. Carson et al. 1988:124).

This appears to be the only part of the Area D house that utilised stone in its construction. Unlike many of the other structures erected at Ferryland with stone foundations and walls, this structure apparently rested upon wooden sills. The absence of any post-holes suggests that the house's foundation was laid directly on the ground. Some linear arrangements of stone were located at Area D, but these are related to the nineteenth-century dwelling and indeed outline the location of the so-called Brazil house (see Chapter 3). The stone sills of the nineteenth-century house may in part be robbed from the chimney fall of the seventeenth-century house.

The walls of the house were certainly timber-framed; the discovery of over 4 400 nails or nail fragments recovered from undisturbed contexts certainly suggests this. Indeed, one section of the wall which apparently buckled in while burning is preserved at the northwest corner of the house (see Figure 3.11 in Chapter 3). This lumber could have been sawn locally, as this was an important winter activity of the planters (Pope 1986:35); alternately, it could have been imported timber. A document from 1676 demonstrates that sheathing and clapboard was also imported from New England (O'Dea 1983:4). In the absence of post-holes around the perimeter of the house, the wall planks were probably set vertically into a timber sill. Or, if vertical-plank construction was not used, the posts themselves were probably set into the timber sills. Similar construction styles have been noted from surviving structures from Massachusetts (Carson et al. 1988:125).

The roofing material is not represented with any degree of certainty. Roof slates can be immediately ruled out, as none was found in the excavations. In 1622, Edward Wynne wrote in a letter to George Calvert that he roofed half of the Mansion House in deal boards (i.e. planks) and half in sedge, flag and rushes (i.e. thatch) that he found

growing around the harbour (Pope 1996a:10). Wynne found that such thatch as he could gather made a tighter and warmer covering for the Mansion House. The cow byre at Area C, built about the same time as the Area D house, was roofed in thatch (Gaulton 1997a). The archaeological strata at Area D do not include a layer suggestive of a sod or thatch covering; however, this may say more about the state of preservation and disturbance at Area D than it does about the actual roofing material used. One charred long beam with attached planks was excavated from inside the house, but this may equally well derive from a loft structure. The question of roofing material remains an unresolved one, and either sods, boards or (less likely) thatch may have been used.

Determining where the door was located is a much more difficult problem. The collection does contain door hardware, but its distribution did not help pinpoint the door's location. Fortunately, the locations of the house walls are known; it is simply a matter of determining where along these lines the door was located. Archaeologists are aided in such matters by the rubbish disposal practices commonly used in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This so-called 'broadcast' method of refuse disposal involved gathering up one's rubbish and throwing it out of the nearest door; purposefully excavated pits for trash disposal are uncommon before ca. 1750 (Deetz 1996:172). This practice allows archaeologists to define entrance locations by the increased quantity of midden deposits which were deposited at the doorway (South 1977:47). Following this logic, most likely location of the door to the Area D house was located in the southwest corner (Figure 8.1).

Exactly *where* in the southwest corner the door was can also be estimated. Midden deposits, particularly outside the major entrance of the house, tend to be walked upon.

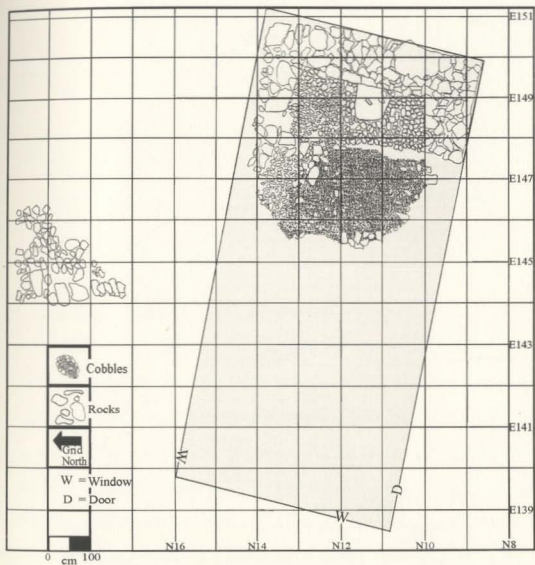


Figure 8.1: Location of dwelling's door and windows, and location of dry-laid stone to the north of the house.

This trampling reduces the sherd size of ceramics (Deetz 1996:172; Schiffer 1977:27). Faulkner and Faulkner's (1987:64) study has demonstrated that sherds of (in this case) clay tobacco pipes located at the entrance to a fort had been trampled into extremely tiny fragments. With this in mind, the doorway may have been located in the N10 E139 or E140 unit, as the artifact counts here are particularly low, suggesting that artifacts were trampled and/or kicked out of the way as people arrived at and left the house. Two more midden concentrations are located along the southern quarter of the west wall, and the western quarter of the north wall. These were thought to be probable window locations; when the frequency of window glass sherds is plotted, they tend to fall in these two areas. The windows, then were also a portal for garbage disposal.

8.2.2 House Reconstruction: Internal Layout

Determining the internal layout of the structure is plagued by the same problems of reconstructing the house's superstructure: poor preservation and disturbance. And indeed, disturbance is actually a larger issue in this area because the interior of the house has actually seen a fair bit of earth-moving when a fireplace was constructed and a line of post-holes was sunk in the nineteenth century. Despite these complicating factors, a plan of the internal division and use of space can be proposed with some certainty. First of all, the stone fireplace could have in itself been a separate seating area. The mound of charcoal in the middle of the fireplace represents the fire area; it was not uncommon for narrow benches (called 'settles') to be placed inside the hearth beside the fire to provide a warm seat (O'Dea 1983:5). The cobble floor in front of the large stone fireplace may have

also served as a separate activity area, demarcated by its cobbles from the rest of the house, which only had a gravel/sand floor.

In the absence of any postholes definitively dating to the seventeenth-century occupation, the internal space in the house was therefore defined by certain informal use-areas (or perhaps moveable partitions) rather than formal rooms. This can only be determined by plotting the location of different types of artifacts. This is of course rendered slightly more complicated by the excavation of the nineteenth-century fireplace base, because it disturbed a portion of the lower half of the house. Any conclusions that are drawn about the differential use of space in this half of the house must therefore be considered tentative at best. Different groups of artifacts were plotted in the course of this analysis. These include ceramic cooking vessels, ceramic kitchen and dairy vessels, ceramic and glass beverage service vessels, and ceramic food service vessels. Single artifact classes, such as nails, faunal remains, and lead shot were also plotted to determine if any patterns could be detected.

Because of co-mingled strata, it cannot be determined if any of the events found during excavation the remnants of a second floor or a loft. Certainly the presence of a second floor might be expected, but the archaeological evidence is too problematic to demonstrate its presence or absence. Reconstructing the superstructure and second floors of a building from which only the ground floor plan has been recovered is an acknowledged problem for archaeologists and architecture historians alike (Rahtz et al 1982). Historical evidence and conclusions drawn from contemporary English buildings which are still standing today certainly suggest that second floors were standard (see stairways in house plans in Hall 1991:Fig. 2; see elevation drawings in Williams and

Gilson 1985). Evidence from different areas of England suggests that upper floors may have provided storage room or chambers for servants (Barley 1991; Carson 1976). There are not any extant dwellings dating to the seventeenth-century architecture in Newfoundland (Pocius 1983:12), so the appearance and/or function of such expected upper floors is as yet unknown. Therefore, this analysis must accept as a confounding factor the possibility/probability that artifacts from an upstairs floor collapsed onto the main floor. These may or may not further muddy the spatial distribution of artifacts, and thus, any interpretation of the differential use of space within the house. This problem cannot be resolved, and the decision was made to accept the 'noise' that the artifacts from an upper floor might project. The conclusions offered below are therefore suggestions only.

To determine if the house had been divided up into rooms, the number of sherds from every vessel in each artifact class was plotted. Then, the number of artifacts found in the east half (the fireplace end) of the house was compared with the number found in the west half, using the E145 grid line as a convenient divide. The number of artifacts in each half was totalled, and then expressed as a percent of the total population plotted. Some probable differential use of space is suggested by this analysis (the results are presented in Table 8.1). Food storage vessels (here taken to be tallpots and pots) occur largely in the western half of the building, as do beverage storage vessels (represented by jars and glass bottles). Cooking vessels also tend to be found in this half of the house, with the unsurprising exception occurring in the charcoal deposit in the centre of the fireplace. Interestingly, food service vessels (represented by dishes, plates, saucers, porringers, serving bowls, and chafing dishes) overwhelmingly occur in the eastern half of the house,

Table 8.1: Percentage distribution of selected artifact classes and their location within the Area D dwelling.

Artifact Class	Eastern Half		Western Half	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
Food Service	170	75 %	57	25 %
Food Storage	7	8 %	78	92 %
Beverage Consumption	92	45 %	111	55 %
Beverage Storage	29	10 %	249	90 %
Cooking Vessels	26	32 %	55	68 %
Faunal / Paleobotanical	43	9 %	456	91 %

suggesting that eating, and perhaps even a table were placed at this end. Curiously, though, the eastern end of the house does not appear to be solely the polite entertainment area, as beverage consumption vessels (counted as cups, mugs, drink pots, and wine glasses) were spread evenly between both halves of the house.

Other interesting groups did occur. Animal bone and some few paleobotanical remains were found mostly in the western half of the house, further supporting the notion that this part of the house was used for food storage. Some deposits were found in the fireplace, further demonstrating that the hearth was used for cooking as well as warmth. Lead shot occurs in two very large deposits, one in the eastern half and one in the western half. Both deposits consist of shot of varying size and in varying stages of manufacture, as well as bar lead. These largely discrete deposits suggest that the shot was held together in a container of some sort that was destroyed when the house was sacked, otherwise some of the shot (and particularly the large scraps of bar lead for shot manufacture) would have been salvaged from the ground. Perhaps these two very separate deposits belonged to two different individuals.

8.2.3 The Midden

Most of the midden deposits are as Deetz (1996:172) describes: "[they] work a hardship on the archaeologist, for the artifacts included in the refuse have been trod upon repeatedly and reduced to very small pieces". The artifacts from the Area D midden are small, worn, and scattered- that is to say, very few vessels from the midden had enough mended sherds to recreate the full profile (i.e. from base to rim) of the vessel. One area which did not conform to this general pattern was located just to the north of the house. It

consists of a deposit of ceramic and glass vessels, many of which are complete enough to reconstruct that vessel's full profile. In addition, most of the sherds from each vessel originate in adjoining excavation units, demonstrating that the sherds had moved little since their original deposition. Two relatively complete onion bottles indicate that this unusual deposit was at least in part made while the house at Area D was in use. These deposits are found next to a possible post-mold, given the designation Event 118.

These deposits rest just to the east of, and in some cases are intermingled with, a section of roughly-laid stone (Figure 8.1). Part of the eastern and most of the western margin of this stone deposit seems undisturbed—that is, the stones are laid in a line. The southern margin does not form a neatly laid line; perhaps the stones have been removed from this section during later cultivation. The stones are resting upon and intermingled with a clearly undisturbed seventeenth-century deposit. Two complete pipe bowls were found in with these stones (see Appendix III, Event 117), dating this feature to sometime after 1660.

What these atypical artifact deposits and roughly-laid stones represent still remains unclear. But the large number of vessels in a primary deposit (i.e. they were deposited where they were broken) suggests that this was a work area. They cannot originate from an undetected window or door in the house, because unlike other door or window deposits found at Area D, the sherd accumulation does not run right up to the walls of the house. The most likely scenario which can explain the stonework, the post-mold, and the artifact accumulation is that some sort of seaward structure was constructed at Area D. Excavations at Damariscove Island, Maine, uncovered two seventeenth-century stone stage heads (Faulkner 1985:79, Fig. 11). The laid stones at Damariscove

probably form the underpinning for the stages; however, the Damariscove site only preserves the seaward portion of the stage heads, as the landward side sat on bare rock. Perhaps the stones at Area D, in combination with the post mold, formed part of the underpinnings of a stage. Admittedly, though, the steep bank beside this stone structure would have made a rather high stage. Or, perhaps the dry-laid stone was originally used as a drying platform for fish; certainly similar surfaces have been located at Ferryland.

Whatever structure the stones and the post-mold represent, the deposit of primary-context artifacts does suggest something else at work. Perhaps these deposits result from vessels dropped while unloading supplies from a boat—at least some of the artifacts shattered on the rock-laid surface. Given the proximity of the Area D house to the shoreline, it might be easier to unload supplies from a small boat rather than unload supplies at the Pool and carry them all the way to the house. Indeed, the location of the north window in the house is interesting; its placement there, with a view out to sea, suggests that there was something there to look at. All of these points taken together, particularly the presence of dry-laid stone, the post-mold, and the possible evidence of unloading activities, suggest some sort of seaward structure.

8.3 The Well: Description and Construction Techniques

The construction of the well will be outlined in detail here, using White's (1994) reporting guidelines wherever possible. The well is located just to the south of the Area D dwelling, some fifteen meters from the southernmost wall of that house. That the well was intended for household use is testified to by the presence of household goods in and

around the well itself. The Area D residents certainly used the well, as crossmends between both glass and ceramic sherds found in both loci have been made.

On the surface, the well has a square-shaped masonry cap built up from the seventeenth-century ground surface. Only one side of the well-head seems slightly disturbed; the rest of the masonry courses were found intact, unlike many excavated examples which have been robbed of their well-head and lining (e.g. Noel Hume 1969d:31, 1969c:32). The well-head and surrounding debris uncovered during excavation are shown in Figure 3.13, in Chapter 3.

The interior shaft of the well is round in shape, though the bottom two feet are octagonal in section. The round section of the well averages 86.3 to 91.4 centimetres (34 to 36 inches) in diameter, suggesting that an ideal width of about 91.5 cm (3 feet) was planned during the well's construction. Excavation within a steel culvert inserted into the well demonstrates that the well walls are not exactly plumb, because only a 70 centimetre (28 inch) wide culvert could be inserted into the well. The well measures 25 feet deep below the present ground surface, or 24 feet deep below the uppermost masonry. The well is stone lined almost to the bottom; the lining rests on a single course of bricks and four partly squared logs. Flooring was not utilised at the bottom of the well shaft, because the dirt forming the bottom was formed of hard-packed sand and fine gravel.

The construction method of the well is evident. Some shallower wells were built from the bottom up; that is, a hole slightly larger than the well itself was excavated, and the lining was built up from the bottom (Noel Hume 1969e:145). Other wells had their walls built while the excavators dug down. The Area D well was clearly manufactured using the latter technique. This was made clear upon the discovery of the lowest element

of the well's construction, the squared logs (or *curbs*) found at the very bottom of the well, below the masonry walls (White 1994:41). The curb is a support upon which the brick and rocks forming the well lining were placed as the earth was excavated beneath them. The curb was usually held in place with wedges (Noel Hume 1969e:146). The well shaft was excavated for a small distance beneath the curb, and then the wedges were removed, allowing the curb and the lining rocks to slide down the newly excavated shaft under their own weight.

Excavations at the Area D well discovered a row of bricks resting atop the curb, and below the masonry walls. These bricks are eroded and firmly wedged in place, and excavators were unable to dislodge any to measure them in their entirety. It is therefore unclear then whether these bricks are wedge-shaped *compass* bricks, specially made to provide stability in well construction (Noel Hume 1969d:24, 1974: Fig. 20).

Historical documents reveal that Edward Wynne and his men had excavated a well some 16 feet deep by 1622 (Pope 1996a:11); therefore, the Area D well is not that constructed by the original colonists. The Area D well is 25 feet deep, and the recovered pipe bowls and glass bottles suggest a construction date sometime after 1660. Furthermore, the well's location makes it an unlikely candidate as the colony's first water source. In the earliest years of the colony, Edward Wynne had expended a great deal of energy to fortify the settlement properly (see Chapter 3.4, 'Area F'). It would be militarily counterintuitive to construct a well *outside* of the defensive walls of a fortified structure; certainly this practice was generally avoided at other English military sites (Kenyon 1990:157). Doing so would leave the well vulnerable to seizure during an attack, and thus potentially depriving the besieged colony of a water source.

8.3.1 The Well-House

Two post-molds were found to the northwest and southwest of the well-head, each at a distance of distance of about a meter from the nearest well-head wall. Had excavations continued further to the east, a second pair of post-holes may well have been uncovered. These post-holes probably formed the supports for a wellhouse. Segments of burnt timber demonstrate that the well-house was destroyed by fire, like the nearby Area D dwelling. Field notes record that roof slates were recovered in the excavations; they were likely the roofing material used for the wellhouse.

One rogue post-mold was located several meters to the west of the well-house (Figure 3.13). This was associated with a charcoal layer and deposit of artifacts which seemed distinct from the scattered refuse around the well. It consisted of burnt net fragments with associated lead weights, a deposit of over 11 000 burned peas, 176 burned sherds from a single Merida jar, an almost complete North Italian marbled red and white bowl, and one Pope Type K pipe (dating 1660-1690). This deposit is curious, and as yet unexplained. It could represent the post-mold and contents of an outbuilding constructed beside the well (which could explain the storage-related and fisheries-related artifacts) but the fancy North Italian bowl seems incongruous with this interpretation. Perhaps another dwelling was constructed beside the well, and the excavations only uncovered a small corner of it. The only way to resolve this problem lies in further excavation.

8.4 Dating the House and Well: Conclusions

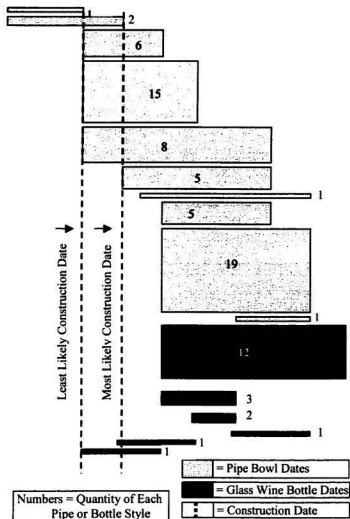
This section proposes to bring together all of the available evidence regarding dates to suggest the occupation span of the house. Certainly the limited ceramic vessels which can be dated suggest a late-seventeenth century occupation. Bringing together the evidence from the clay tobacco pipe bowls as well as the glass wine bottles suggests an even further refined date. The date ranges of each style of bottle and pipe, as well as the number of examples for each style, are shown against a time-line in Figure 8.2. The pipes indicate an occupation date of sometime after 1660, but most of the wine bottles suggest a date of occupation after 1680. However, accepting 1680 as an approximate date of construction would render an uncomfortable number of pipe bowls as 'residual' from earlier uses of the Area D terrace. Although some of the pipe bowls were initially manufactured in 1660, their production range often extends into the 1680's or 1700's, and therefore overlaps nicely with the production range of the glass bottles. Using 1670 as the approximate date of construction is a more conservative compromise between the pipe bowl and glass bottle evidence.

One major historical event may help further refine this date: the Dutch destruction of 1673. An eyewitness to the raid noted that the attackers "plundered, ruined, fired, and destroyed the commodities, cattle, household goods, and other stores belonging to these inhabitants" (Lovelace 29/03/1675). While there is no evidence that the Dutch actually destroyed the inhabitant's houses, they certainly did target the economic infrastructure of the settlement. And certainly, with the presence of some kind of seaward structure and a well at Area D, we might expect to see some evidence of destruction; certainly the Dutch destruction layer is well-documented at other parts of the site (e.g. Gaulton 1997a:52).

Figure 8.2:

Pipe Bowl Dates, Glass Wine Bottle Dates, and the Area D Dwelling

Date: 1640 1650 1660 1670 1680 1690 1700 1710 1720 1730



The attacking troops also entered houses and destroyed household goods. If this is so, one might expect to find evidence of such destruction in the midden, such as deposits of burnt artifacts in primary deposit (i.e. broken and burned where they lay in the midden). There is one such deposit, that associated with the seaward structure discussed above in section 8.2.3, but these contain later pipe bowls and datable artifacts, such as onion-style wine bottles, which post-date 1680. While this suggestion is by no means certain, it does seem plausible that the Dutch destruction of 1673 would have left some kind of mark on either the Area D house, midden, or well structures. The date suggested for the house is therefore post-1673.

Evidence for the construction of the well is sparse by comparison. Only two pipe bowls were found in undisturbed levels, and these date after 1660. Undisturbed events from around the well did not produce any diagnostic glass sherds. Disturbed levels revealed the remains of seven glass wine bottles, most of which are variants of the onion bottle, based on Wicks' (1999) typology. Only one fragment of an earlier wine bottle was found. The evidence available for dating purposes here is admittedly meagre; therefore, a conservative estimate for the date of the well's construction- sometime after 1660- is most appropriate. The Area D artifact analysis discussed previously has found a few crossmends in glass and ceramic sherds between the house locus and the well locus: this also demonstrates that the house and well were in use at the same time.

8.5 Socio-Economic Status and Vernacular Architecture

The first distinction which must be made in inferring socio-economic status from domestic remains is to determine if the dwelling belonged to a permanent or to a transient

resident. In the third quarter of the seventeenth century, over-wintering populations (i.e. permanent residents) along the English shore numbered between 1600 and 2500; with the influx of migratory fishermen during the summer, this number swelled to between 6000 and 7000 (Pope 1992a:208).

Distinguishing between these two populations is critical for inferring socio-economic status from domestic dwellings, because permanent residence may be taken as an indication of middling socio-economic status. Setting up a plantation required a certain amount of financial expenditure, to arrange for the construction and provisioning of a home, along with all the attendant fees which were due to the governing proprietor (see section 8.5.1 below). This explains why the class origin of planters probably derives from the least-impoveryished husbandmen, as well as yeomen and traders (Pope 1992a:323). And even when former servants set up their own plantations in Newfoundland; they were probably older than average, to allow time to have accumulated the money to set up a plantation (Pope 1992a:322). Thus, the very presence of a permanently resident planter probably implies a resident who was at the very least, part of a new middling class in Newfoundland (Pope 1992a:321).

Distinguishing between permanent and transient residents is then an important archaeological goal. This topic has been submitted to a detailed analysis, which will be outlined below (Crompton 2000). One key element which distinguishes between these two resident types lies in the form of the excavated dwelling. Historic documents record that the structures used by migratory fishermen were built at the beginning of every season, and either recycled at the season's end for firewood or destroyed by competing fishermen (Faulkner 1985:69). The structures were themselves ephemeral, consisting of

wattle-and-daub construction, or possibly tents made out of wooden posts and sails (Faulkner 1986:86). Their archaeological footprint should be represented by a scatter of postholes and an insubstantial midden (Faulkner 1985:64,76).

The house at Area D does not conform to these expectations. The house has permanent features which need not be constructed for a temporary residence (i.e. its large stone fireplace) and has added features (i.e. glazed windows) which were far from necessary elements in a rudimentary, temporary shelter for fishermen. Furthermore, the house was actively maintained throughout its history, clearly implying multi-year occupation, as the cobble floor in front of the fireplace was relaid at least once. And finally, the heavy reliance on stored foods (see Chapter 4.10) suggests that adequate supplies were imported to see the residents through the long winter. All of this suggests a permanent residence.

If this is a house belonging to residents of the middling sort, then how does it compare to houses of their socio-economic contemporaries in England? Any perusal of a comprehensive gazetteer of contemporary housing styles in England will demonstrate that the houses of the middling sort were far grander than those found in the Ferryland excavations (e.g. Barley 1986, 1990). They tend to be larger, with more rooms dedicated to specific functions. Indeed, individual, archaeologically-detectable traits which are used in England to assess social status range from overall size, number of rooms, presence of special-purpose rooms (e.g. parlours, butteries, dairies), to double-pile plans (Hall 1991). Hall's (1991:5) study also demonstrates the 'middling sort' in Gloucestershire (here represented by yeomen and husbandmen) occupied houses in which number of rooms ranged between 3 or 4 at the bottom end to 12 or 15 at the top.

Clearly, the houses of the middling sort in Ferryland are far smaller than their contemporaries at home. This disparity is true also for the local merchant-gentry. The Mansion House, built for George Calvert and his family, is described in detail in a letter written by Edward Wynne:

"[The house is] 44 foot of length and 15 foot of breadth; containing a hall 18 foot long, an entry of 6 foot and a cellar of 20 foot in length; and of the height, between the ground floor and that over head, about 8 foot; being divided above that throughout into four chambers and four foot high to the roof or a half storey. The roof over the hall I covered with deal boards and the rest with such thatch as I found growing here about the harbour.... When I had finished the same with only one chimney of stonework in the hall, I went forward with our kitchen, of length 18 foot, 12 foot of breadth and 8 foot high to the eaves, and walled up with stonework, with a large chimney in the same" (Pope 1996:9-10).

By comparison to other structures inhabited by ordinary planters in seventeenth-century Newfoundland, the Mansion House was actually a large and complex structure (e.g. compare Mills 1996 and Nixon 1999a). But in comparison with English gentry homes, and indeed with the Calvert's own ancestral home (their family seat known as Kiplin in Yorkshire), the Mansion House must have seemed small, cramped and rather inelegant (Yentsch 1994:53,100). Indeed, this trend continued; the very first house built to receive George Calvert's son Leonard in Maryland (Leonard Calvert was that colony's first Governor) had dimensions similar to the Mansion House at Ferryland (Miller 1994:65,67, Fig. 5.1).

The disparity between houses of colonists in the New World and their social equals at home in England has not passed unnoticed by other archaeologists, for example those working in the Chesapeake region (e.g. Horn 1988:89). Determining the reasons why the transition to the New World resulted in the construction of smaller houses is

beyond the scope of this thesis. The point made here is that detecting the social position of the owner of a colonial dwelling through an analysis of house size, style and form of houses is not impossible. It is suggested however that comparisons to houses belonging to persons of similar status in England is unsatisfactory given the problems noted above. Instead, houses should be compared with their contemporaries in the region *in which they were constructed*; for this analysis, we should compare houses locally, rather than globally. We must remember that social status as enshrined in one's constructed environment was first (and perhaps most importantly) displayed in the local society in which the inhabitants circulated, and therefore it must be evaluated by local standards.

8.5.1 Newfoundland Examples

The examination of house structures in seventeenth-century Newfoundland must proceed largely from archaeological evidence. Detailed surveys of Newfoundland's architectural landscape have not uncovered any extant structures dating to the seventeenth century (Pocius 1983:12). The sample of seventeenth-century Newfoundland houses upon which we have to draw for comparative purposes is admittedly small. Two houses (at Area D and Area B) have been excavated from Ferryland (Nixon 1999a), one at the nearby harbour of Renew's (Mills 1996), and one from Cupids (Gilbert 1998). The Mansion House at Ferryland is known in some detail from documentary evidence, as discussed above. Yonge's maps of Ferryland and Renew's (drawn in 1663) show various small, single- or double-cell houses with gable-end chimney stacks. However Yonge's maps are not entirely accurate (Tuck 1996:37), so regrettably they cannot be used here.

Three of the houses listed above (the Area B, Area D, and Renew's house) were inhabited by small planters. Interestingly, the structures they lived in are all fairly similar. All are timber-framed, though the Area B and Renew's house have dry-laid stone foundation while the Area D house has ground-laid timber sills without foundations. All houses have direct entrances into the structure at the end opposite the fireplace. Each house has a large gable-end stone fireplace. Available evidence suggests these houses are all of single-cell plan, lacking internally constructed walls, though the Renew's house and the Area D house show evidence of differential use areas (Mills 1996:54; see section 8.2.2 Area D evidence). Each house has a floored area in front of the hearth; wooden platforms are found in the Area B and Renew's dwellings, and a semicircular cobblestone floor is found in the Area D house.

The houses do differ significantly in some traits, the most noticeable of which is size. The Area D house measures 11.9-x-5.4 metres (39'-x-17'6"), the Area B house measures 9.0-x-4.6 metres (30-x-15 feet) and the Renew's house measures 6.1-x-4.1 metres (20'-x-13'6"). Another difference between the houses is found in the presence or absence of glazed windows. Only the Area D house provides definite evidence of glazed windows.

The Mansion House and the Cupids dwelling are different from the houses discussed above. First of all, they were probably not inhabited by ordinary planters, but rather by the local gentry or local manager/governor; these were the administrative centres of the Colony of Avalon and the Cupers' Cove Plantation (Gilbert 1998:48). These two houses are both internally divided into rooms. Certainly the Mansion House has special purpose rooms, in the form of a separate entry-way, a hall, a cellar, an

attached kitchen, and five chambers on the second floor, including the chamber over the kitchen. This stands in distinct opposition to the ordinary planter homes, which were apparently multi-purpose spaces lacking such formalised internal complexity.

The Mansion House and the Cupids dwelling are not, however, much different from the Area D house in dimension. As stated above, the Mansion House measures 13.4-x-4.6 metres (44-x-15 feet) and the Cupids house measures 11-x-3.7 metres (36-x-12 feet) (Gilbert 1998:48), while the Area D house measures 11.9-x-5.4 metres (39'-x-17'6"). Another similarity includes the presence of glass windows. The Cupids dwelling, the Area D dwelling, and the structure thought to be the Mansion House had glazed windows.

It seems, then, based on this preliminary evidence from an admittedly small sample, that some traits do distinguish the houses of ordinary planters from the houses belonging to the local gentry or administrative governor in seventeenth-century Newfoundland. Overall house size does not allow us to distinguish much. However, the complexity of the internal space—that is, the amount of internal division formalized by actual partitions—does seem to occur in higher-status homes. Special purpose rooms do seem to correlate with social status. Finally, the presence of glazed windows also seems to indicate higher status.

8.6 Architecture and Regional Origin

Often, the appearance of English shore building techniques has been explained with reference to the presumed cultural origins of their fabricators, predominantly thought to be English West Country (e.g. Gaulton 1997a, Nixon 1999a; Pocius 1983; Smith

1983:34). West Country influence has even been detected in the form of buildings and processes used in making dried fish (Pocius 1992:101). Indeed, this influence has been also detected in other colonies where West Country immigration was highest, or where houses have been constructed by individuals of known West Country origin (e.g. Candee 1989:101-103; St. George 1982:166, 1990:251, 255). For example, numerous examples are found in Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, as well as Virginia (for specific locations, see Candee 1989:101-106; Deetz 1979:55-59, 1996:135; Isham 1967 [1928]: Fig. 1,6; St. George 1982:166, 1990:251, 255). It seems sensible that the plan of the Area D house must derive from the construction styles that predominate in the West Country vernacular.

But what version of the West Country vernacular is this? Any perusal of a comprehensive gazetteer on regional variation in vernacular building will demonstrate that West Country traits are not necessarily found only in the West Country, and that those house plans constructed in the West Country are highly variable in form (e.g. Alcock 1973; Beacham 1990; Machin 1978; Mercer 1975). Small West Country house plans can be differentiated on the placement and nature of the following elements: fireplace placement, entry location, entry type, and number of rooms. For example, the placement of the chimney stack in West Country (particularly Devonian) construction is not consistent, but often backs onto a cross-passage or is placed laterally in the front (i.e. non-gable) wall (Barley 1990:61-62; Child 1978:14). Candee (1989:101) notes that gable-end chimney placement is another West-country attribute, though this does not seem to be an overwhelmingly dominant trait (e.g. Mercer 1975). Different entry plans are also found within this region, and these include direct entry into the building, entry into a

lobby, or entry into a cross-passage (Alcock 1978:117; Beacham 1990:14; Williams and Gilson 1985). Certainly, constructing internally-divided, special-purpose rooms is also part of the West Country tradition (e.g. Mercer 1975:147-150, 197-201; Taylor 1974; Williams and Gilson 1985).

It seems, then, that of all of the possible configurations of house designs that could comprise a West-country native's experience, the Area D residents chose to build a direct-entry, open-plan, gable-end fireplace house. Perhaps there are ways to explain the appearance of the Area D house other than by ascribing it to the regional origin of its builder. Similar explanatory questions have troubled other researchers of vernacular architecture; that is, the failure of the 'regional variant' explanation to explain *why* dwellings take a particular form (e.g. Johnson 1990:248). A large body of literature exists documenting societal answers to this question, including developments in relationships between men and women, the rise of privacy, the relations between social inequals, and the separation of visitor and resident, all of which are accomplished by the creation of physical and thus, social boundaries (e.g. Hanson 1998:77; Johnson 1993, 1996:162-174, 1997:152; Markell 1994:60-61; Neiman 1986:307).

Others seek answers in the economic realm. For example, the construction and proliferation of impermanent earthfast (i.e. post-in-ground building lacking sills) buildings in the Chesapeake has been attributed to the vagaries of single-crop tobacco production (Carson et al. 1988:142-144; Upton 1979:177). Such production was labour-intensive with tight profit margins. New planters found it more profitable to spend any extra money on improving production rather than building more substantial homes (Carson et al. 1988:142). Rebuilding houses in a more durable form is associated with

the diversification of local economies and the abandonment of single-crop production for other cultivars, because these were less labour-intensive to raise, and thus saved the planter some significant labour costs (Carson et al. 1988:145, 147).

8.7 Socio-Economics and the Area D Dwelling

It is hoped here that a similar analysis might be undertaken for the excavated seventeenth-century dwellings from Newfoundland. Unfortunately, very few seventeenth-century residents in Newfoundland wrote down their thoughts about the state of the housing they lived in, so any such analysis cannot be verified in the residents' own words. However, Hanson (1998:79) notes, "the interpretations which we place on space [e.g. dwellings] will never be absolute, can never be certain. The best we can offer is internal coherence of an argument which is consistent with the [historical] world as it presents itself to us— but this is, after all, the stuff of theory" (Hanson 1998:79). The best we can do here is try to place our understanding of early architecture in the contemporary social and economic milieu in which houses were constructed in Newfoundland.

The first, and simplest reason explanation that can be offered for this open-plan house is that it is the most expedient to build. It required the least economic input and the least amount of time to produce. Constructing houses with complex layouts requires more lumber, more carpentry, more joinery and more planning than does the construction of what amounts to a box with a roof, doors and windows.

Another reason that the house was constructed in the most efficient manner possible may relate to the insecurity of land ownership in Ferryland. The circumstances of land tenure are seldom discussed in the pertinent seventeenth-century literature, but we

are fortunate that one document does raise the issue, though it does predate the time with which the present study is concerned. A deposition taken from Thomas Cruse in 1667 records that “[David Kirke] imposed taxes on all the inhabitants to pay a great fine and yearly rents for their houses and ground by the water side” (Cruse 1667). Cruse testified that the yearly rent/tax amounted to L 3. 6s. 8d and a fat hog or 20 shillings in lieu of the hog. Cruse was referring to Kirke's proprietary practices in the 1640's, but it does nicely illustrate the circumstances of land tenure in Newfoundland. Particularly, it shows that planters did not claim their land and houses outright but rather owed some form of payment to inhabit them. Rents were certainly paid later on in the later seventeenth century.

Clearly, planters did not have outright possession of their houses and land; in addition, there were external threats to the security of their tenure. In the 1670's, certain West-country interests tried to have all of the planters removed, although they were never successful at doing so (Pope 1992a:457). Other serious threats to the security of the Ferryland planters' establishments came from various French attacks. One attack in 1690 (a reprisal for an English raid on Placentia) only deprived the settlers of their fish (Hawkins 1691). Another French attack occurred in 1694. This one was repelled, because a ship commander in the area suspected such an attack might occur, and he expended some effort and expense re-fortifying Ferryland (as well as fortifying his men during the attack with a good deal of alcohol) (Davis 1695; Holman 1696). Ultimately, the threat of French attack was realized, as French forces did deprive the Ferryland planters of their homes, land, and livelihood in 1696.

In summary, the later seventeenth century, planters did not enjoy a great deal of security of land tenure, whether the threat came from internal or external forces. Johnson (1997:152) notes that "many writers...have related propensity to housebuilding to security of tenure. Willingness to invest in housebuilding also betrays a commitment not just to a higher valuation of material affluence, but more broadly to the house as a commodity and a greater desire to invest on a long-term basis". This raises an important point, and may explain why investment in housing was as simple as possible for the planter. If the possibility exists that a planter might lose control over his investment in a house, then it is wise to expend as little time and effort on the structure as possible.

Indeed, why should the ordinary planter further invest in his land or house? In the agricultural regions of New England and the Chesapeake, planters there used the acquisition of land to bolster both their wealth and status (Pocius 1991:107). In agricultural areas, the fruits of prosperity were channelled back into land or into refurbishing the landowner's home (Carson et al. 1981:161; Gibb 1996:93). However, the key to gaining wealth (and presumably social status) in the fishery-dominated economy of Newfoundland was *not* the acquisition of land; rather, it was the acquisition of boats and fisheries infrastructure. As Pocius (1991:104) notes: "land by and large remained subsidiary to the fishery— something not necessarily to own but to use as a base for the important resource of the sea.... It was not a commodity, as it had been for generations in the homeland". Given the above-mentioned economic and social circumstances, it seems hardly surprising that planters chose not to invest heavily in land or the houses that they built on them. In Newfoundland, excess wealth was more effectively channelled back into the fishery.

Another interesting point regarding the Area D house's open plan relates to the social composition of the householders. Historical research has documented that two-thirds of Newfoundland planter homes were family-based, consisting of husband, wife, and often children (Pope 1992a:235). Servants formed a significant portion of the planter population; within the average planter household, servants outnumbered family members three to one (Pope 1992a:226). For example, Ferryland in 1677 harboured 21 families which employed 109 servants (Pope 1992a:227). But not all of these servants remained with their employer permanently; in 1680, 65 percent of planter's servants overwintered (Pope 1992a:208). All of this means that just as there was a great seasonal flux in the number of persons present in English fishing settlements, there was also a seasonal flux in the number of persons living in the same planter's home. Despite the fact that planter homes were permanent residences, their composition was marked by transience.

Other homeowners have historically dealt with large numbers of servants in different ways. In the late seventeenth-century Chesapeake, the main living areas of a house became less "the shared center of everyday life on the plantation for the planter and his labourers and more the isolated domain of the planter and his family (Neiman 1986:310). The movement of servants and the jobs that servants performed to peripheral buildings, and the formalized division of space within main houses, reflected the desire of planters to distinguish themselves and their social position within the very architecture they built (Neiman 1986:311).

With this example in mind, we might well ask how master/servant relationships were manifested in the built environment at Ferryland. First, we must try to understand who exactly lived under the Area D roof. One census taken in 1677 gives some clues

about social organization. It notes the name of each planter, the number of servants they employed (during the summer), and significantly, the number of servant's dwellings each planter owned (Poole 1677). As Table 8.2 demonstrates, the larger planters (as represented by the Kirke clan and their social equals) certainly have separate servant dwellings. What is less clear is how the smaller planters accommodated their servants. Generally, planters employing fewer than 20 servants per year did not provide separate dwellings for their servants. Given that the planters who owned a separate servant's dwelling might have to pay a separate rent/tax for this dwelling, perhaps lodging a larger number of servants in one's own dwelling for the summer fishing season was wise.

How do these data relate to the Area D house? On the surface, it might seem that the house's internal lack of formal partitions suggests that servants were lodged elsewhere; yet each of the three planter houses (Area B, Area D, and Renewals) are basically of the same plan. Perhaps upper floors were used for chambers rather than storage in planter houses. Edward Wynne's 1622 letter describing the Mansion House notes four chambers on the second floor, and also mentions additional tenements (Pope 1996:9-10). Or, perhaps the use of space between master and servant was marked verbally rather than physically. This is certainly seen elsewhere, for example, between two fishermen at Kittery Island in Maine (Candee 1989:102-103). In this case, each fisherman signed a contract agreeing to inhabit different halves of a house with one fireplace, while giving the man in the unheated end free access to the fireplace as needed. While this example is not an ideal comparison with Area D, what is significant here is

Table 8.2: The Provision of Servants' Lodgings by Planter Families, Ferryland, 1677
(based on Poole 1677).

Planter's Name	Spouse	Dependents	Servants	Lodgings for Servants
David Kirke	0	0	25	2
George Kirke	1	4	21	2
Lady Hopkins	0	1	14	2
Lady Sara Kirke	0	0	17	1
William Robinson	1	2	16	0
William Tommes	0	0	10	1
Jarvase Kirke	0	0	5	0
Samuel Adams	1	3	4	0

that it demonstrates that *social* mechanisms could work to negotiate relationships between non-family members.

The need for privacy and security can be managed in an open-plan house just as well as a closed one, with the judicious and liberal use of locked cabinets and chests. One document detailing a house constructed at Richmond Island in Maine notes that locks and keys secured chambers (Faulkner 1985:70). While separate chambers noted in the Richmond Island case almost certainly did not exist at Area D certainly numerous keys, locks and pieces from a portable chest do exist, which certainly demonstrates a need for secure storage (Chapter 7).

It must also be remembered that smaller planters usually worked alongside their hired crews during the fishing season (Pope 1992a:271-272); indeed, the small planter's immediate profits from that fishing season depended on months of hard work from everyone, be they hired labour or family members. Note also that the last third of the seventeenth century was beset with economic setbacks, particularly in the 1680's (Pope 1992a:456). This period of economic instability spanned a large portion of the occupation period of the Area D dwelling. This would certainly have resulted in the financial diminishment of the Area D planters, and must have likewise affected their servants. It would hardly be in the planter's best interests to begin to erect boundaries between family members and servants, to reinforce physically and visually a sense of inequality between these two groups. This contrasts completely with architectural trends in the Chesapeake, where late seventeenth-century houses were built with greater internal segregation, to create social and physical boundaries between master and servant (Markell 1994:61).

Given the social and economic situation in later seventeenth-century Ferryland, perhaps one should not be surprised that the development in housing styles does not follow a similar path.

And finally, one last point to consider in interpreting the layout of the Area D house regards its use as a tippling house. The distribution of glass and ceramic drinking vessels is spread equally between both halves of the house. Clearly, the entire space was accessible to those in quest of a tippie. Perhaps allowing strangers free and easy access to the entire extent of one's home was all part of providing a pleasant "little hearth" with which to encourage sociability (and drinking, of course) (Pope 1989:89).

In the end, however, each of these arguments may be less important individually than as a whole. What is significant here, and is really the main point, is that the dwelling at Area D was a *multi-purpose* space. It was a domestic structure, meant to house a family and a few permanent servants; it could also have provided lodging for more temporary servants in the summertime; it was also a storehouse for housing the large quantities of stored food that permanent residents required (see Chapter 4.10); and it also served as a tippling house (see Chapter 4.10 and Chapter 5.7). Little wonder then, that the residents of Area D built large undifferentiated spaces; this must have allowed them the maximum flexibility to carry out different activities in different areas as need and opportunity arose.

In addition to these social issues, add the economic advantages of this style of home: the relative ease of constructing such a house, the insecurity of land tenure at Ferryland, the unimportance of land and home ownership in wealth and status generation, and the design of the Area D house seems even more comprehensible. Certainly segregated homes with special 'polite' socializing areas distinct from work areas (as

Johnson 1996:170 suggests) do exist within the West Country vernacular repertoire, and could have just as likely been constructed in Newfoundland (see Mercer 1975: Fig. 105 as an example). But for all of the reasons given above, the curiously undifferentiated planter house at Area D (as well as at Area B and Renew's) ultimately provided a practical solution for the many different needs of these planters.

8.8 Conclusion

This chapter has attempted to reconstruct the appearance and construction techniques of both the house and the well, as far as the archaeological evidence allows. The Area D house was a timber-framed structure resting on timber sills, with a large stone fireplace in the east gable end. The house itself lacked any internal walls, though different use areas can be suggested by the locations of different types of artifacts. The house had two glazed windows in its western end, and a door located in its southwest corner. To the north of the house, the discovery of unusual features and concentrations of artifacts suggests the presence of a seaward structure. The well was constructed in the 'top-down' method, by building up a lining as the well-shaft was excavated. It had a square stone cap at the surface, and was protected with a well-house, burned in the 1696 attack. The house was likely constructed after the Dutch raid of 1673.

Some understanding of how socio-economic status can be related to vernacular architecture is discussed, and some suggestions regarding how this evidence might be applied to Newfoundland are proffered. The role of regional origin as an influence on house design in Newfoundland is examined, and is found only partially satisfactory. Some further considerations are tentatively proposed here. They include: the ease with

which the Area D house could be constructed; the insecurity of ownership attached to permanent residence at Ferryland; and the inability of home and land ownership to translate into increased wealth. Together, these may explain why the open-plan house was apparently the design of choice for the planters studied thus far.

Chapter 9

Conclusion

9.1 Introduction

The dwelling found at Area D represented the first real domestic structure to be uncovered at Ferryland. A basic understanding of the building was developed while the structure was excavated. It was a relatively large, timber-framed structure, it had been occupied sometime during the second half of the seventeenth century, and it had been destroyed by fire, possibly by French troops in 1696. Nearby, a deep, well-built stone-lined well was discovered, which also dated to the same time period. The socio-economic background of the dwelling's residents seemed unclear; James Yonge's 1663 map indicated that this house might have belonged to Lady Sara Kirke, but with a few exceptions, the artifact assemblage did not indicate that the house belonged to a person of high socio-economic means. With these basic facts in mind, a series of research questions was set forth at the beginning of this analysis; by and large, these questions have been answered. The answers obtained, and a summary of the means by which they were obtained will be summarized below.

9.2 The Research Questions

Here, the research questions posited at the beginning of this analysis will be outlined, the means by which they were answered will be discussed, and the evidence used to support any conclusions drawn in this thesis will be summarized.

9.2.1 Dating the House and the Well

Although generally understood to date to sometime in the second half of the seventeenth century, it seemed likely that a close analysis might be able to refine this date. The ceramic collection was researched with an eye towards dating distinctive wares and forms (Chapter 4.7), which was generally consistent with an occupation in the second half of the seventeenth century. However, some vessels may have been curated because of their perceived value and therefore may be older than the house occupation itself. The Mean Ceramic Date was not calculated, because its use is inappropriate with seventeenth-century data.

The glass bottle assemblage was also used to help refine a date for the Area D loci (Chapter 5.4.2). The English glass wine bottles from both the house and the well location are almost entirely of the 'onion' style, which dates after 1680. Glass bottles continue to appear around and in the well from this time right up to 1770-1790. During the French raid in 1696, the wellhouse was burnt down, but the well continued to be used until the later eighteenth century, at which point the well was filled in.

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage played a key role in understanding the date of the two loci. The use of pipe bore analysis can be problematic for seventeenth-century Newfoundland sites, and the results obtained in this study were discounted (Chapter 6.2.2). The pipe bowls suggest that the earliest date at which both the house and well could have been constructed is ca. 1660 (Chapter 6.4.1). For the house locus, this date is much earlier than the glass wine bottle evidence, which suggests a construction date sometime after 1680. A conservative compromise between the two at 1670 was selected. One must also remember that the pipe bowls dating to ca. 1660 generally continued to be

produced through to 1680, and are therefore consistent with a construction date in the 1670's (Chapter 8.3). Because absolutely no evidence for the Dutch destruction was found, in the form of destroyed economic structures or dumps of destroyed artifacts dating to the 1670's in the midden, a date of construction sometime after the Dutch 1673 is posited.

9.2.2 The Dwelling: External Appearance and Internal Layout

The dwelling was thoroughly examined in Chapter 8.2. The house was a completely timber-framed structure, with wooden sills. It had a large stone fireplace in its eastern end. The house had two glass windows in the western half of the house. The door was located in its south-western corner, and would have opened directly into the house rather than in to a lobby. Though it is clear from other evidence (contemporaneous standing structures and historical evidence) that the house would very likely have had a second storey, the state of preservation of individual strata is not secure enough to demonstrate this archaeologically.

The house lacked any formal internal division (i.e. walls), though it is clear from archaeological evidence that space inside the house was used differentially. Most artifact classes were used in the western half of the house, with some notable exceptions. Most of the food service vessels originated in the eastern half of the house (nearest the fireplace), suggesting that a table may have been located there. Beverage service vessels were split equally between both halves of the house, suggesting that the space was accessible to anyone looking for a drink.

The Area D house was compared to other planter houses from Newfoundland, and similarities found (Chapter 8.4). Explanation for these similarities was sought in both the regional origin of the householders, and the social, political, and economic circumstances in which they found themselves.

9.2.3 The Socio-Economic Status of the Dwelling's Inhabitants

Each artifact class analysed in this study was also examined with the goal of understanding the socio-economic standing of the inhabitants. This was a particularly important goal, given the apparent conflict between James Yonge's 1663 map (showing the house of 'Lady Kirke' somewhere in the same area) and the apparent paucity of high-status artifacts excavated. This analysis found that the Area D residents were certainly not impoverished; rather, they would have ranked quite comfortably within the 'middling' level of local society.

The ceramic analysis found that the traditional measure of status, the proportion of tin-glazed earthenware, was quite low (Chapter 4.9). Other ceramic artifacts suggest some attention to status-conscious behaviours, such as the use of chafing dishes at the dinner table, and the use of chamber pots. Neither of these artifact forms have been found at any other house belonging to an ordinary planter thus far.

The glass collection does have some status-sensitive artifacts, including a sealed wine bottle (only a fragment remains), a pewter-topped case bottle, and several wine glasses. Indeed, comparing the planters at the Area D and Area B house show that the Area D planters preferred glass beverage service vessels, while the Area B planters preferred ceramic (Chapter 5.7). This may also represent a status-sensitive choice on the

part of the Area D planters. Glass windows, also a rarity on average planter family homes, were found here, further suggesting a desire to expend money on the dwelling, and thus demonstrate the planter family's position in local society.

The small finds further suggest that the inhabitants placed some value on personal appearance (Chapter 7.6). This was suggested with the discovery of buttonholes from a man's jacket edged with silver thread, and engraved silver cufflinks. Other small copper buckles further testify to some care regarding appearance. With all of these lines of evidence taken together, this analysis has been able to demonstrate that the Area D dwelling did not belong to Lady Sara Kirke. The collection simply does not contain the quality of status-sensitive artifacts which would have belonged to a member of the local merchant-gentry. The Area D collections pale beside the quantity and quality of goods found outside what is thought to be the Mansion House, which would have been Lady Kirke's residence for many years. However, the Area D collections do suggest that the inhabitants were of comfortable middling means, and possessed a number of small luxuries that their neighbours at the Area B house or the Renews house did not.

9.2.4 The Social and Economic Activities in the Area D Dwelling

The dwelling was first and foremost a year-round home for the Area D planters. Domestic artifacts of all kinds demonstrate that food was stored, cooked, and eaten there. They may have imported a good deal of food (other than fish), as demonstrated by the large number of ceramic food storage vessels recovered in and around the dwelling. The presence of animal bones and lead shot in the collection indicates that the planters were also probably hunting whenever they had the chance. We know from historic records that

planters in general kept livestock (especially swine) and kitchen gardens. The low frequency of ceramic dairying vessels at Area D suggests that the planters did not keep cows, but rather obtained dairy products from one of a small number of planters who specialized in cow husbandry. The fisheries-related artifacts found within the house testify to the inhabitant's main occupation: the pursuit of the codfish. All other economic activity would have been secondary to this. Other tasks, such as lumbering and boatbuilding, would have been important wintertime tasks for the planters, and their toolkit was well-provided with the tools to carry this out.

The planters would probably have housed servants with them in their dwelling. The presence of a number of locks and keys suggests a need for maintaining privacy and safeguarding valuables. The planters would have paid their servants in part with alcohol, which explains the elevated proportion of beverage service vessels found there. The planters would also have operated a tipling house out of their home during the summer months. This would have been an important means of generating income (aside from the fishery), as tipling houses took advantage of the massive population increase in the summertime with the arrival of transient fishermen.

9.2.5 The Relationship Between the Dwelling and the Well

The evidence regarding the dates of construction of the house and well demonstrate that the two structures were in use at the same time. Given their close proximity to each other, it stands to reason that the planters in the Area D house would have used the well as their source of fresh water. Occasional crossmends in glass and ceramic artifacts were found between the house and the well locus, demonstrating that the

planters did indeed use the well. But the Area D planters were likely not the only ones using the well. Anomalous deposits found around the well (Chapter 8.3.1) suggests that another dwelling might be located nearby.

9.2.6 General Comparisons with Sites in Other Regions

Wherever possible, the collections excavated at Area D were compared with other seventeenth-century planter houses in Newfoundland. Generally speaking, the collections are fairly consistent between planter houses (Chapter 4.10). Comparisons with seventeenth-century sites in other areas do make apparent some interesting trends. For example, one trend noted in the Chapter 4 was that Newfoundland assemblages show consistently high rates of ceramic storage vessel ownership. This is a testimony to the reliance on a single-source economy (the cod fishery), which meant that little time was left over in the summer to fully develop or expand other summertime economic pursuits like agriculture and animal husbandry. These activities were pursued, certainly, but not to the same extent as the fishery. Another interesting comparison is found in the reasonably high number of beverage service vessels found on Newfoundland planter house sites. This demonstrates that the Area D planters, like so many of their contemporaries in Newfoundland, were operating a tipping house out of their dwelling. The beverage service vessel frequencies from Newfoundland sites are only surpassed by full-time taverns found in other areas.

Comparisons of the types of ceramic wares at Area D to those found on sites in South-Western England can suggest some trade links. For example, the presence of Totnes, Verwood, and Exeter Coarse Sandy in the Area D collection suggest trade with

the Dartmouth, Poole-Portsmouth-Southampton, and Exeter-to-Topsham areas, respectively. The clay tobacco pipes from Area D further support this South Devon/Southern England connection, with the discovery of pipes made in Exeter, Poole, and Portsmouth.

Comparisons between the style and size of the house built at Area D and those belonging to the planter's social and economic contemporaries in England has noted an interesting disparity. The artifacts from the Area D house demonstrate its residents were firmly of the middling sort. The assemblage belonging to the Area D planters would have been quite familiar to their contemporaries at home. Their house, however, would not. Houses of the middling sort in England would have been much larger, with many more special-purpose rooms (such as parlours, butteries, and pantries), and had double-pile plans (Chapter 8.4). This phenomenon is seen elsewhere in the New World colonies. The reasons for this are not known, and are not explored in this work, but are certainly would be worthy of continued study. This is an important note to make, even though it cannot as yet be explained, for it demonstrates the caution with which comparative studies should be undertaken, especially when trying to tease out the complexities of social status. House style, size and relative complexity should be compared with their contemporaries in the region in which they were constructed, rather than with those far away.

9.3 Thesis Summary

This thesis begins with a detailed look at the history of Ferryland in Chapter Two, focussing on its socio-economic and political developments. In so doing, the background

for understanding the life and times of the Area D planters was established. Chapter Three examines the history of archaeology at Ferryland, and looks at the archaeology of Area D in particular. The different loci excavated are described, and the development of land use on the Area D terrace is explained. A discussion of the site formation processes ensues, in particular looking at factors which account for the disturbance of the stratigraphy found there. Despite these disturbance factors, it can be demonstrated that the strata found at Area D are still intact in the horizontal plane, and some spatial analysis is appropriate. Based on the results from experimental archaeology, and from studies of other archaeological sites in heavily disturbed areas, the large number of artifacts found in the plow zone are included in the present analysis. And finally, the events and features excavated at Area D are tabulated, described, and explained.

Chapter Four looks in detail at the ceramic collection from Area D. The methods used to quantify the collection are outlined, and the ware types found are described and illustrated. The ceramic collection can only provide limited evidence for dating the site, because many of the ceramics found at Area D were produced over a wide range of years. A discussion of trade patterns found that West-country ceramics are very well-represented in the collection, demonstrating the planters' reliance on West-country sources of supply. A fair amount of Iberian ceramics are also found at Area D, because ports in this region were so often the recipient of dried fish from Newfoundland. The information that the ceramic collection provided in reconciling the socio-economic status of the planters are discussed. The tin-glazed earthenwares, unusual vessel forms, and rare ceramic wares present in the collection all suggest that the planters occupied the middling ranks of local society. The functional classes of vessel forms found at Area D are

enumerated, analysed, and compared. This demonstrates the wide range of activities that took place within the structure. The planters had large quantities of stored food, and cooked their meals in the house. Dairy products were obtained from other planters who specialized in their production. And finally, the large number of beverage service and beverage consumption vessels demonstrate that the Area D planters operated a seasonal tipling house on their premises.

Chapter Five examines the glass collection. Again, the methods used to quantify the glass vessels were laid out, followed by a history and a discussion of the typological development of the case bottle, the English wine bottle, the French wine bottle, the drinking glass, and the pharmaceutical bottle. The large number of wine bottles and case bottles reflect the popularity of alcohol in Newfoundland, and its use as a form of currency. The window glass found at Area D is also discussed, and an analysis of the location of window glass fragments reveals the presence of two glass windows in the Area D house.

Chapter Six details the development of English and American colonial pipe production. The regional origin of the pipe assemblage from Area D is described, and the implications for trading patterns is detailed. Most of the pipes come from the West-country of England, though occasionally pipes are found from other areas (such as Glasgow and the American Chesapeake region). The majority of the pipe bowls reflect the dependence of the English shore settlements on West-country supply. The American-made pipes were obtained as a result of growing trade links with the American colonies; however, they occur in such small number to suggest that they are part of a souvenir or novelty trade.

The use of pipes in dating archaeological sites is discussed, and pipe-stem bore dating is not found to be an appropriate method to use here (as has been seen on other sites from Newfoundland). The reasons that pipe-stem bore dating does not provide accurate results cannot be determined as yet. However, the fact that most of the pipes found on English shore sites originate from a single regional source, and this may be introducing a skewing element into the calculation of bore dates. The pipe bowls themselves suggested an initial occupation date of the Area D terrace after ca. 1660.

Chapter Seven looks at the small finds of the Area D collection; that is, the miscellaneous metal, wood, bone and stone artifacts. A discussion of the burial environment at Area D is summarized, and it is clear that the preservation of iron in particular at Area D is very poor. Because preservation rates over the site are variable, comparing the Area D iron assemblage with other assemblages from Ferryland is inappropriate. The small finds are discussed thematically, first looking at cooking and food-related artifacts; these would have supplemented the ceramic cooking artifacts discussed in Chapter 4. The architectural hardware and interior fittings demonstrate that the house was fully timber-framed. Though they are only represented by fragmentary examples, the doors and windows were well-provided with hardware (in the form of pintles and hinges).

The planter household was well-equipped with personal equipment. Several axes, a knife fragment, sharpening stones, and whetstones are all found in the collection. Miscellaneous other tools, such as hammers, a gouge, a crowbar, splitting wedges, and several other unidentified tools all demonstrate the importance of woodworking in the planter lifestyle. Fishery-related artifacts, in the form of fish-hooks, lead net weights and

hand-line weights, and fish prongs all reflect the primary economic pursuit of the planter household. Hunting is also suggested by the presence of at least one, and most likely two firearms. Separate deposits of lead shot suggest ownership by two different people. Some coins were found on the Area D terrace. Clothing and personal artifacts are also present, in fragments of a man's jacket and silver cufflinks. All of these categories are illustrated with drawings or photographs wherever possible.

Finally, Chapter Eight attempted to bring all available evidence together to fully describe, analyse, date, and interpret the dwelling and the well. The internal layout and external appearance of the dwelling is summarized. The house is a completely timber-framed structure, with a fireplace in the gable end made completely of stone. Two windows were placed in the west end, and the door was placed in the southwest corner of the house. The well was constructed in a top-down manner, and was provided with a wooden well-house for shelter.

Using data gathered in previous chapters, the occupation dates for the house and the well are refined. The dwelling is given a post-1673 construction date, while the well was probably constructed sometime after 1660. Clearly, the occupants of the house used the well, as demonstrated by crossmends made between artifacts found at the well and in the house. Anomalous deposits around the well hint that there is more to be discovered on the Area D terrace, perhaps even another dwelling. Following this, the dwelling was assessed in terms of its ability to suggest its' occupants socio-economic status, and this was found to be a problematic measure. The role of regional origin in influencing the layout of the Area D house was examined, and was found to be a not entirely satisfactory explanation. Other influences were then sought, drawn from the social and economic

milieu in which the planters operated. These interpretations rely heavily on theoretical approaches, because very few of the Newfoundland planters wrote down their thoughts about the state of the housing they lived in. Ultimately, it was found that the house at Area D was conceived as a multi-purpose space, fulfilling several different social and economic functions. The house was used to house both a family and their servants, to as a storehouse for their provisions, and was open to visiting fishermen as a tipping house. These reasons, taken as a whole, are probably the major influential factors in the overall appearance and internal layout of the dwelling.

9.4 Directions for Further Research

In terms of the Area D assemblage, some research opportunities still exist, as they were beyond the scope of this analysis. For example, the late nineteenth-century house occupation could be examined. The nineteenth-century artifact assemblage is clearly derived from this structure, and would provide insight into domestic life around the turn of the century. Another avenue of research to be explored lies in the small faunal and paleobotanical collection from Area D. The bones have been classified preliminarily, but further work and interpretation is still warranted. Yet another small project could be made of the contents of the well itself. They were not analysed in any degree, because much of the well fill probably dates to the third quarter of the eighteenth century, towards the end of its life cycle. Further excavation on the Area D terrace is certainly merited. Surveys around the well could be undertaken, to see if the suspicions that another dwelling is nearby are correct. And finally, the data presented in this thesis could be used to compare to other seventeenth century domestic structures that are excavated in the future.

Comparisons with earlier domestic structures from the seventeenth century might reveal some interesting contrasts between the early- and late-century Newfoundland planter's lifestyle. Comparisons with domestic structures (and their associated artifact assemblages) of roughly the same date at this would also be valuable. The larger the sample of collections that we can ultimately compare, then the better our understanding of the life and times of the late seventeenth-century planter will be.

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Abbreviations used in the Appendices

CEW Coarse Earthenware

CSW Coarse Stoneware

N/S The North or South measurement within an excavation unit

E/W The East or West measurement within an excavation unit

D.B.S. The depth below ground surface, measured in centimeters

Note: The 'Illustration' field refers to artifacts illustrated in this text. If illustrated, the figure number is given in this space.

Note: The 'Crossmends' field refers to sherds that have been mended together. Sherd numbers that have been mended together are joined with a '+' sign.

Appendix I: The Catalogue of Ceramic Vessels

English Coarse Earthenwares

Vessel Number: C1
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Interior degraded green glaze; dripped glaze on exterior
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration: Figure 4.1a
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108607a-f	N17 E146	17.00	146.00	123			Body; Rim
118572	N15 E141	15.27	141.76	123		49	Body
118781	N16 E140	16.12	140.19	123		60	Body
118958	N15 E142	15.86	142.63	123		52	Body
119564a-d	N18 E143	18.95	143.76	123		52	Body
77691	N11 E144	11.66	144.42	61		22	Base; Body
81076	N10 E141	10.86	141.18	62		42	Rim
84844a-f	N14 E139	14.50	139.72	123		65	Body
88393a-d	N9 E143	9.64	143.34	123		46	Body
93350	N8 E141	8.36	141.88	123		38	Body

Vessel Number: C2
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Dark green interior glaze, degraded on some sherds
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100669	N11 E138	11.82	138.35	96		50	Rim
119675	N12 E146	12.70	146.59	160	23	45	Rim
123309	N14 E148	14.36	148.20	62		36	Base

Vessel Number: C3
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description:
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
111488	N8 E141	8.42	141.55	62		24	Rim

Vessel Number: C4
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Interior yellow-brown glaze; some iron concretions adhering
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
66579a-b	N16 E143	16.68	143.04	63		17	Shoulder; Body
82307a-f	N9 E141	9.27	141.18	62		42	Rim; Body
82500a-g	N11 E141	11.02	141.08	96		53	Rim; Body
86644a-c	N16 E145	16.36	145.47	63		40	Base; Body

Vessel Number: C5
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Brown interior lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 100211+100785+100362

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100211	N9 E135	9.38	135.85	62		20	Rim
100362a-c	N9 E135	9.44	135.88	62		23	Rim
100785	N9 E135	9.44	135.88	62		23	Rim
104856a,b	N14 E147	14.32	147.23	62 & 96		32	Base; Body; Rim

Vessel Number: C6
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Green brown interior lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
77027	N11 E143	11.22	143.30	62		21	Rim
77249	N11 E143	11.31	143.15	62		35	Rim

Vessel Number: C7
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Green interior glaze; some glaze spills on exterior
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
82904	N10 E143	10.15	143.30	96		45	Body
77221a-c	N11 E143	11.16	143.25	94		64	Base, Body
88052	N12 E139	12.74	139.19	96		49	Rim

Vessel Number: C8
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Green interior lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
119008	N11 E139	11.57	139.32	96		42	Rim
59176	N15 E138	15.67	138.59	62		52	Rim
79793	N10 E140	0.00	0.00	63		0	Rim
86643	N16 E145	16.15	145.36	63		36	Body
91818	N11 E138	11.34	138.17	62		44	Rim
93022	N11 E138	11.36	138.05	62		44	Body

Vessel Number: C9
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Deteriorated yellow-brown lead glaze on interior surfaces
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
88633	N12 E136	12.76	136.30	62		25	Rim

Vessel Number: C10
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Deteriorated brown interior glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108375a-d	N14 E137	14.21	137.16	62		37	Base; Body
77156	N10 E142	10.51	142.75	62		55	Rim
82311d	N9 E141	9.38	141.49	62		42	Body; Rim

Vessel Number: C11
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Deteriorated interior glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
105833	N13 E141	0.00	0.00	166	9		Rim
84628	N12 E144	12.05	144.52	96		53	Shoulder

Vessel Number: C12
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Deteriorated interior glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
74330	N14 E140	14.12	140.11	96		60	Rim
95762	N7 E141	7.41	141.35	96		42	Base

Vessel Number: C13
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Mottled green glaze on interior, degraded on some sherds
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 96244+93460ab+93870

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
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116026	N9 E152	9.47	152.50	62		19	Body
89747a-f	N9 E139	9.51	139.32	62		33	Rim; Body; Base
93460a-b	N7 E142	7.71	142.82	96		50	Base
93870a-c	N7 E142	7.82	142.16	96		42	Body; Base
96244	N7 E142			96		40	Body

Vessel Number: C14
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Deteriorated brown lead glaze on interior surfaces
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 119793a+121208ab

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
119793a-d	N19 E144	19.66	144.53	123		40	Body
121208a-f	N19 E143	19.49	143.38	123		52	Base
123286	N18 E143	18.49	143.63	123		52	Body
53615	N18 E140	18.43	140.92	62		52	Rim

Vessel Number: C15
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Yellow-brown interior glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100099	N8 E142	8.58	142.64	96		40	Rim
82459a-l	N9 E140	9.26	140.69	62		39	Body; Rim
89746a-d	N9 E139	9.62	139.72	62		33	Base; Body

Vessel Number: C16
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Interior green lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 59780+59530

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
116163	N9 E145	9.39	145.96	62			Rim
59530	N14 E136	14.52	136.58	62		18	Rim

59780	N13 E136	13.67	136.73	62		17	Rim
88415	N11 E139	11.27	139.78	62		10	Base
89779a-b	N8 E143	8.71	143.64	96		46	Body; Handle

Vessel Number: C17
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Interior brown glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
121888	N14 E145	0.00	0.00	96			Rim
123270	N19 E147	0.00	0.00	62			Base, Body
51377	N19 E140	19.58	140.02	62		21	Rim

Vessel Number: C18
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Deteriorated green interior lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 72902+74463

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
113028	N8 E141	8.23	141.08	96		37	Rim
59984a-b	N13 E138	13.54	138.76	62		26	Body
72902	N14 E140	14.27	140.02	62		49	Rim
74463	N14 E143	14.92	143.83	62		31	Rim
82515a-g	N9 E140	9.57	140.27	62		38	Body; Base
93453	N11 E138	11.34	138.42	62		30	Body

Vessel Number: C19
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Deteriorated interior lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
54576	N17 E141	17.28	141.23	62		51	Body; Base
82473	N10 E142	10.43	142.79	62		31	Rim

91022	N17 E143	17.04	143.13	94		47	Body
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Vessel Number: C20
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Green lead glaze on interior surfaces
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
66209	N16 E141			63			Rim
69215	N16 E142	16.11	142.67	94		70	Rim
68814a-b	N16 E144	16.57	144.91	62		12	Rim; Shoulder; Body

Vessel Number: C21
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Green lead glaze on interior surfaces
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
113169	N8 E141	8.16	141.23	96		37	Base; Body
79671	N10 E140	10.12	140.39	62		35	Shoulder
84302	N10 E143	10.31	143.45	96		44	Body
96947	N9 E138	9.94	138.67	62		31	Rim

Vessel Number: C22
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Green-brown lead glaze on interior surfaces
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 59570+122457

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
122457	N12 E138	12.68	138.10	62		50	Rim; Body
59570	N13 E137	13.86	137.13	62		16	Shoulder
81086a-d	N11 E140	11.36	140.19	96		50	Rim; Body
93363a-d	N8 E142	8.32	142.21	62		32	Body

Vessel Number: C23
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Green interior lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
82502c	N9 E142	9.41	142.26	62		27	Rim; Base; Body
89533a-b	N11 E139	11.19	139.57	88		53	Body; Rim
95099a-b	N7 E139			63			Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C24
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Green interior lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 79773+79774gh

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
79773	N10 E140	10.68	140.79	62		37	Body
79774a-k	N10 E140	10.78	140.86	62		37	Body
91129	N9 E139	9.83	139.20	62		38	Body
91725	N8 E141	8.61	141.65	123		35	Rim; Body
91883	N10 E137	10.41	137.10	61		22	Body

Vessel Number: C25
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Deteriorated green lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
53750	N18 E143	18.78	143.39	62		21	Body; Base
82502d	N9 E142	9.41	142.26	62		27	Rim; Base; Body
69222a-b	N16 E142	16.80	142.26	94		54	Rim

Vessel Number: C26
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Interior yellow-glaze lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
93041a-b	N18 E145	18.22	145.53	62		35	Rim; Body
93236	N17 E144	17.41	144.45	62		22	Rim
95306	N11 E139	11.74	139.81	96		46	Rim

Vessel Number: C27
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Interior green-brown lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114311	N8 E149	8.67	149.60	62		20	Base
119961	N8 E149	8.87	149.56	62		17	Body
86718	N9 E143	9.21	143.62	62		26	Shoulder
88708	N12 E137	12.29	137.68	61		0	Rim

Vessel Number: C28
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Yellow-brown interior lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
81324	N10 E140	10.74	140.52	88		67	Rim
114375	N18 E149	18.00	149.00	62			
51804	N19 E140	19.60	140.82	62		20	Rim
79412a-b	N12 E141	12.16	141.07	96		55	Rim; Body
89479a-b	N12 E139	12.94	139.43	62		54	Body

Vessel Number: C29
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Brown interior lead glaze

Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
118761	N16 E140	16.03	140.31	123		60	Base
62476	N15 E136	15.72	136.33	62		25	Rim

Vessel Number: C30
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Deteriorated brown interior lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
111488	N8 E141	8.42	141.55	62		24	Rim

Vessel Number: C31
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Degraded medium-brown glaze on interior surface
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 116896+86642+86648a

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114673	N14 E145	0.00	0.00	96			Rim
116896	N15 E146	0.00	0.00	96			Rim
119720	N13 E137	13.25	137.38	62		36	Base; Body
86641a-f	N14 E145	14.78	145.60	63		32	Base; Body
86642	N16 E145	16.36	145.29	63		40	Rim
86648a-b	N14 E145	14.42	145.73	63		40	Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C32
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Stratified orange/grey fabric; degraded brown glaze on interior
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
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100061	N11 E137	11.01	137.28	62		41	Base; Body
121698	N12 E147	12.96	147.58	160	23	50	Shoulder
82668	N9 E142	9.43	142.72	88		52	Rim
89791	N11 E139	11.16	139.54	88		55	Rim
96438	N10 E139	10.41	139.10	62		50	Rim

Vessel Number: C33
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Stratified orange/grey fabric; degraded brown glaze on interior; small base (80 mm)
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration: Figure 4.1c
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110557	N18 E147	18.00	147.00	62		80	Base; Body
79716a-b	N10 E140	10.78	140.75	62		38	Rim; Shoulder
79745a-c	N10 E140	10.76	140.88	62		37	Rim; Body
84713	N13 E139	0.00	0.00	96			Rim
96814	N10 E138	10.70	138.82	62		45	Body; Rim

Vessel Number: C34
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Degraded yellow-brown glaze on interior; some glaze spills on rim
 Comments: 119341 joins other sherds but sherd is too worn to adhere properly.
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 132599+89572a+91710+119341

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104856c	N14 E147	14.32	147.23	62 & 96		32	Base; Body; Rim
108570	N19 E146	0.00	0.00	62			Body
119341	N15 E146	0.00	0.00	123			Rim; Body
132599	N12 E144	12.81	144.22	96			Rim
89572a-f	N8 E141	8.43	141.67	123		36	Rim; Body
91710	N8 E141	8.89	141.53	123		34	Rim; Body
93042a-c	N18 E145	18.22	145.53	62		35	Rim; Body
93662	N7 E141	7.89	141.17	96		38	Rim

Vessel Number: C35
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Degraded yellow-brown glaze on interior. Some sooted sherds.
 Comments:

Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)

Illustration:

Crossmends: 60638+60692+60694b+60630

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
60630	N14 E137	14.97	137.33	62		27	Body
60638	N15 E137	15.79	137.23	62		63	Body
60650a-c	N15 E137	15.85	137.39	62		21	Body
60671a-c	N15 E137	15.30	137.70	62		30	Base
60692	N15 E137	15.73	137.39	62		25	Body
60694a-d	N15 E137	15.29	137.63	62		27	Base; Body
60695a-b	N15 E137	15.29	137.63	62		27	Base; Body
60844	N15 E137	15.21	137.53	62		62	Body
62798	N15 E137	15.35	137.25	62		23	Rim

Vessel Number: C36

Vessel Form: Tallpot

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric

Description: Dark green interior lead glaze

Comments: On display at Ferryland

Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
59184	N15 E138	15.12	138.34	96		54	Base; Body

Vessel Number: C37

Vessel Form: Tallpot

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric

Description: Dark green interior lead glaze

Comments: On display at Ferryland

Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
86674	N15 E144	15.20	144.89	63		42	Base; Body

Vessel Number: C38

Vessel Form: Tallpot

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric

Description: Brown-black glaze on interior; gritty interior surface

Comments: Sherd 93671a does join others but mending surface is small and does not hold

Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)

Illustration:

Crossmends: 93671a+93638b+110979a+114851d,e

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110979a-c	N7 E142	7.90	142.10	96		41	Body
114851a-f	N7 E141	7.68	141.72	96		40	Rim; Body
118951	N7 E143	7.87	143.46	96		45	Body
60614	N15 E137	15.52	137.69	62		27	Rim
73630	N13 E140	13.30	140.22	96		60	Body
81284	N11 E141	11.49	141.11	96		60	Body
86258	N16 E142			96			Body
86878a-b	N9 E143	9.40	143.45	96		28	Body
89133a-b	N12 E139	12.22	139.84	96		40	Body
91925	N12 E138	12.30	138.75	96		55	Body
93638a-c	N7 E142	7.46	142.22	96		48	Body
93671a-b	N7 E142	7.10	142.00	96		52	Rim
93908	N7 E142	7.27	142.86	96		40	Body

Vessel Number: C39
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Dark brown lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
88196	N9 E143	9.42	143.61	123		38	Rim

Vessel Number: C40
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Ceramic Type: Coarse Earthenware
 Description: Deteriorated yellow-brown lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
91176a-b	N9 E139	9.84	139.06	62		30	Body; Rim

Vessel Number: C41
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Burnt lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
98156	N7 E143	7.54	143.11	96		40	Rim

Vessel Number: C42
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Calcareous Temper
 Description: Green interior lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
121925	N19 E146	0.00	0.00	62			Body; Rim

Vessel Number: C43
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Calcareous Temper
 Description: Green brown interior glaze; deteriorated on some sherds
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 82613+93764

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114425	N11 E138	11.32	138.81	62		35	Rim
82613	N9 E142	9.28	142.91	88		52	Rim
89244	N12 E139	12.41	139.74	96		42	Rim
93764	N10 E139	10.50	139.04	62		35	Body

Vessel Number: C44
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Calcareous Temper
 Description: Yellow-brown interior glaze; some brown glaze on exterior
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
93026	N9 E145	9.19	145.75	129			Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C45
 Vessel Form: Tallpot

Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Calcareous Temper
 Description: Green-brown lead glaze, deteriorated on some sherds
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 82236+82311a

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
111424a-b	N8 E141	8.50	141.62	62		20	Rim
116952	N13 E137	13.55	137.49	62		36	
82236	N10 E141	10.70	141.35	62		35	Rim
82514a-l	N9 E140	9.57	140.27	62		38	Rim; Body
93507a-b	N9 E139	9.62	139.13	62			Rim; Body
82311a-e	N9 E141	9.38	141.49	62		42	Body; Rim
82502abe	N9 E142	9.41	142.26	62		27	Rim; Base; Body

Vessel Number: C46
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Calcareous Temper
 Description: Dark green lead glaze, burnt on some sherds
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
118556	N16 E144	16.48	144.63	123		55	Base
91923a-c	N9 E139	9.99	139.85	62		32	Body; Rim
89796a	N8 E140	8.69	140.22	62		28	Rim

Vessel Number: C47
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Calcareous Temper
 Description: Brown lead glaze on interior surfaces and on rim
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
77992	N13 E141	13.38	141.15	96		55	Rim; Body
84850a-f	N14 E139	14.50	139.72	123		65	Body; Base

Vessel Number: C48
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Calcareous Temper

Description: Interior yellow-brown glaze; some glaze spilled on rim

Comments:

Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)

Illustration:

Crossmends: 89653+98733+91198

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
59701a-i	N14 E135	14.16	135.62	61		18	Rim; Body
77981	N11 E141	11.42	141.96	87		55	Rim
89653	N11 E136	11.29	136.73	62		26	Base; Body
91198	N10 E136	10.62	136.33	61		33	Base; Body
98733	N11 E135	11.24	135.24	62		24	Body

Vessel Number: C49

Vessel Form: Tallpot

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Calcareous Temper

Description: Degraded brown glaze on interior

Comments:

Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
93394a-e	N18 E145	18.12	145.53	117		63	Base; Body

Vessel Number: C50

Vessel Form: Tallpot

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper

Description: Yellow-brown lead glaze

Comments:

Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
66798	N17 E140	17.73	140.24	62		38	Base; Body
98935	N8 E148	0.00	0.00	63		0	Rim
84845a-b	N14 E139	14.50	139.72	123		65	Rim

Vessel Number: C51

Vessel Form: Tallpot

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper

Description: Deteriorated yellow-brown lead glaze

Comments:

Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
73358	N14 E140	14.93	140.63	87		68	Rim
95791	N8 E135	8.30	135.80	62		33	Base

Vessel Number: C52
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Yellow-brown lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 10)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
113963a-z	S6 E141	5.54	141.08	168	22		Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C53
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Interior dark brown glaze; glaze spills on rim; lid seating flange around interior rim
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
102924							
125154a-n	S9 E137	8.86	137.79	185		37	Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C54
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Temper
 Description: Yellow-brown interior lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
74457	N14 E143	14.80	143.45	62		42	Rim
95071	N12 E137	12.96	137.95	62		60	Rim
95664	N7 E139	7.88	139.39	62		45	Rim

Vessel Number: C55
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Smooth Temper
 Description: Deteriorated dark brown lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
88529	N12 E136	12.92	136.40	61		15	Rim

Vessel Number: C56
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Temper
 Description: Interior brown-green glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
122573a-b	N13 E146	13.10	146.11	123		56	Base; Body

Vessel Number: C57
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Temper
 Description: Deteriorated yellow-green lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 108209a-d+111198b

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108209a-d	N9 E146	9.19	146.28	96		50	Base; Body
111198a-b	N8 E146	8.98	146.20	62		46	Base; Body

Vessel Number: C58
 Vessel Form: Pot or Pan
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Temper
 Description: Deteriorated yellow-brown lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
88007	N10 E139	10.16	139.76	62		16	Base

Vessel Number: C59
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Spills of green glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
82312a	N9 E141	9.38	141.49	62		42	Rim
93483	N9 E138	9.79	138.61	62		32	Rim

Vessel Number: C60
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior yellow-brown glaze; lid seating flange around interior rim
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
132600	N12 E144	12.81	144.22	96			Base; Body
77786a-i	N12 E140	12.65	140.44	87		40	Base; Body

Vessel Number: C61
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior brown-black glaze; lid seating flange around interior rim
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
93451	N9 E138	9.95	138.78	61		18	Rim

Vessel Number: C62
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Green interior lead glaze, deteriorated on some sherds
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104956	N12 E145	12.03	145.28	62		23	Rim
105586	N14 E140	0.00	0.00	162	9		Base
118352a-g	N9 E137	9.91	137.33	62		50	Body
93141a-b	N9 E137	9.71	137.31	61		20	Body; Rim
96258	N10 E148	10.83	148.91	62		24	Rim

Vessel Number: C63
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Yellow-brown lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
89163	N12 E137	12.27	137.80	62		38	Rim
98049a-b	N7 E142	7.32	142.24	96		45	Rim

Vessel Number: C64
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Dark green-brown glaze spilled on exterior surfaces
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
119745a-b	N17 E145	17.15	145.30	62		50	Rim
77114	N11 E143	11.52	143.75	87		36	Rim
89664	N8 E143	8.32	143.78	96		40	Rim

Vessel Number: C65
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Yellow-brown lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration: Figure 4.1b
 Crossmends: 81167+79753

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
116693	N9 E151	9.55	151.72	62		23	Shoulder
79753a-b	N10 E140	10.23	140.16	62		35	Rim; Body
81167a-b	N11 E140	11.12	140.95	62		30	Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C66
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Deteriorated interior green lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
88034a-f	N10 E139	10.85	139.70	62		12	Base; Rim

Vessel Number: C67
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior olive green glaze grading to black in places
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 95054+93768

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
122069	N8 E153			62		25	Rim
93768	N10 E139	10.58	139.22	62		48	Body
95054	N7 E141	7.95	141.36	96		34	Rim

Vessel Number: C68
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior medium brown glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
81166	N13 E141	13.75	141.61	96		55	Rim

Vessel Number: C69
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior brown-black glaze; lid seating flange around interior rim
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
111151a-e	N17 E147	17.45	147.17	117		34	Rim

Vessel Number: C70

Vessel Form: Pot

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper

Description: Interior brown-black glaze; unusually shaped lid seating flange around interior rim

Comments:

Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108941a-b	N7 E153	7.10	153.68	62		36	Rim; Body
123940	N13 E152	13.73	152.19	62		33	Rim

Vessel Number: C71

Vessel Form: Pot

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper

Description: Interior yellow-brown glaze; some sooted sherds

Comments:

Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104508	N14 E140	0.00	0.00	162	9		Base
104511	N14 E141	0.00	0.00	162	9		Base
110639	N4 E140	0.00	0.00	63			Rim
96963	N9 E136	9.27	136.09	62			Rim
98496	N9 E136	9.33	136.64	62		37	Shoulder

Vessel Number: C72

Vessel Form: Pot

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper

Description: Interior brown-black glaze; some sherds sooted

Comments:

Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104124a-k	N6 E140	6.53	140.87	61		18	
105442	N6 E141	6.77	141.89	62		40	Rim
88038	N10 E146	10.90	146.08	63		41	Rim

93819	N8 E136	8.96	136.10	62		34	Rim
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Vessel Number: C73
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior brown-black glaze; some spilled glaze on exterior rim
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 53775a+57030e

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
121210	N14 E142			166	9	9	Body
53775a-b	N19 E141	19.16	141.66	62		27	Body
54722a-b	N18 E141	18.68	141.98	62		26	Rim; Body
57030a-f	N17 E141	17.54	141.51	62		46	Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C74
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior yellow-brown glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100273	N7 E143	7.90	143.17	62		56	Base
73715a-b	N12 E140	12.90	140.83	62		35	Rim; Body
86937	N9 E143	9.46	143.10	123		46	Base

Vessel Number: C75
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior yellow-brown glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
88070a-e	N11 E139	11.35	139.34	62		32	Base; Body
91431a-e	N8 E140	8.06	140.79	96		40	Rim; Body
91932a-d	N10 E137	10.99	137.07	62		42	Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C76

Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior yellow-brown glaze; lid seating flange around interior rim; some sooted sl
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
82494	N12 E144	12.36	144.78	96		52	Rim

Vessel Number: C77
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Green-brown lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
119752a-g	N9 E153	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
59702a-b	N14 E135	14.16	135.62	61		18	Body; Base
95450	N8 E138	8.38	138.11	62		32	Rim

Vessel Number: C78
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior yellow-brown glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
116286	N7 E147			63			Body; Base
134839	N12 E144	0.00	0.00	96			Rim
72502	N13 E140	13.70	140.64	87		55	Base

Vessel Number: C79
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior yellow-brown glaze; sooted exterior surfaces
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
123512a-c	N8 E151	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
69209a-b	N15 E140	15.64	140.15	96		60	Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C80
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior brown glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
88931	N12 E138	12.06	138.40	62		20	
121120a-b	N16 E140	16.93	140.16	62		31	Body
123056	N14 E150			63		0	Rim

Vessel Number: C81
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Degraded interior yellow-brown glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
65035	N15 E139	15.90	139.06	62		24	Base
88752	N12 E136	12.43	136.05	62		26	Rim
113060	N13 E146			63			Body

Vessel Number: C82
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior yellow-brown glaze; sooted exterior surfaces
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 108551+104711

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104711	N17 E148	17.72	148.38	123		41	Rim
108551	N14 E146	14.61	146.35	62		35	Body
68664a-b	N16 E141	16.27	141.32	96		48	Body
82524	N10 E145	0.00	0.00	63		0	Shoulder

86877	N9 E143	9.54	143.62	96		31	Body
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Vessel Number: C83
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Green-brown glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 114287+125287+108027

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108027	S7 E141	6.44	141.84	62		29	Rim
114287	S5 E140	4.88	140.19	63		18	Rim
125287a-c	S6 E137	5.31	137.42	62		17	Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C84
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior medium-brown glaze, degraded.
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 14,15)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
125231a-x	S8 E137	7.68	137.41	62		24	Base; Body; Rim

Vessel Number: C85
 Vessel Form: Lid
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Unglazed gravel-tempered fabric
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Pope 1986: Fig. 12, No. 5)
 Illustration: Figure 4.1d
 Crossmends: 82708+77474

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
77474	N10 E143	10.20	143.70	88		58	Rim
82708	N11 E140	11.25	140.75	96		45	Rim

Vessel Number: C86
 Vessel Form: Lid
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Unglazed vessel

Comments:
 Compare to: (Pope 1986: Fig. 12, No. 5)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
116225	N12 E141			166	9		Rim
132829a-e	N12 E143	12.29	143.08	96			Base

Vessel Number: C87
 Vessel Form: Lid
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Sherd is unglazed
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Pope 1986: Fig. 12, No. 5)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
88312	N12 E137			63			Rim

Vessel Number: C88
 Vessel Form: Lid
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Some patches of very deteriorated glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Pope 1986: Fig. 12, No. 5)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
79030	N13 E141	13.29	141.14	62		40	Rim
93172	N11 E138	11.82	138.25	62		30	Base

Vessel Number: C89
 Vessel Form: Lid
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Exterior slip
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Pope 1986: Fig. 12, No. 5)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
93456a-b	N18 E145	18.15	145.39	117		52	Lip, Neck, Shoulder

Vessel Number: C90

Vessel Form: Lid
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Unglazed sherds. Bevelled rim.
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Pope 1986: Fig. 12, No. 5)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 60636a-c+60696

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
60636	N15 E137	15.08	137.39	62		62	Rim
60696	N15 E137	15.29	137.63	62		27	Rim
76132	N11 E142	11.12	142.98	62		54	Body; Base
95666	N7 E139	7.78	139.67	62		41	Body

Vessel Number: C91
 Vessel Form: Lid
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Unglazed sherd
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Pope 1986: Fig. 12, No. 5)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
77520	N10 E143	10.35	143.40	88		52	Rim

Vessel Number: C92
 Vessel Form: Lid
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Unglazed sherd
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Pope 1986: Fig. 12, No. 5)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
113220	S7 E138	6.70	138.54	62		28	Rim

Vessel Number: C93
 Vessel Form: Bowl
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior degraded medium-brown glaze; neatly thrown rim; smoothed surfaces
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 3c)
 Illustration: Figure 4.1e
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
74939	N12 E140	12.65	140.73	87		53	Rim
77700	N12 E140	12.10	140.20	87		45	Rim
88040	N12 E139	12.74	139.19	96		49	Rim

Vessel Number: C94
 Vessel Form: Milk Pan
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior degraded brown glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 3A)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
76944	N15 E144	15.17	144.12	118		58	Rim
77448	N15 E143	15.17	143.33	62		43	Rim
81395	N15 E145			63			Body
81559	N14 E145	14.82	145.61	62		27	Base
84700	N16 E144	0.00	0.00	96			Base

Vessel Number: C95
 Vessel Form: Milk Pan
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Green-brown interior lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 3A)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 91102+96701a,b

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
73946	N12 E140	12.66	140.90	62		36	Body; Base
89794	N11 E139	11.50	139.42	96		52	Base
91102	N8 E140	8.81	140.15	96		25	Base
96028	N8 E136	8.24	136.40	62		61	Rim
96701a-b	N10 E138	10.60	138.90	62		21	Rim; Body
96941a-b	N10 E138	10.05	138.73	62		50	Body

Vessel Number: C96
 Vessel Form: Milk Pan
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior brown degraded glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 3A)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 91023a+118378; 82483+95051; 82312b+95311

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
118378	N17 E143	17.83	143.54	123		55	Rim
82483	N9 E141	9.05	141.11	62		41	Rim
93890	N7 E141	7.79	141.15	96		36	Base
95051	N8 E135	8.99	135.80	62		32	Rim
95311	N11 E139	11.53	139.39	96		40	Body
82312a-b	N9 E141	9.38	141.49	62		42	Rim
91023a-c	N17 E143	17.04	143.13	94		47	Rim

Vessel Number: C97
 Vessel Form: Milk Pan
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior brown degraded glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 3A)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 93358+98045a-c+93484+93485

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
93358	N10 E137	10.82	137.35	61			Rim
93484	N9 E138	9.68	138.21	62		34	Rim
93485	N9 E138	9.86	138.27	62		35	Rim
98045a-c	N10 E139	10.19	139.24	62		20	Rim

Vessel Number: C98
 Vessel Form: Milk Pan
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior brown degraded glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 3A)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
105657a-d	N6 E141	6.86	141.90	62		38	Rim
118760a-b	N16 E140	16.06	140.27	123		60	Body
119763	N18 E143	18.93	143.14	123		50	Body
119767a-h	N16 E143	16.49	143.94	123		50	Rim; Body
50809b,c	N19 E140	19.99	140.56	61		32	Rim
89420	N9 E145	9.30	145.56	123			Base
96127	N8 E139	8.24	139.38	62		33	Rim

Vessel Number: C99
 Vessel Form: Milk Pan
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior brown degraded glaze

Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 3A)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 122561+121497

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110382a-m	N17 E146	17.52	146.57	123			Rim
121497	N16 E147	16.32	147.82	62		66	Rim; Body
122561	N16 E147	16.28	147.50	62		33	Rim
95718a-q	N17 E145	17.91	145.55	118		52	Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C100
 Vessel Form: Milk Pan
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior yellow-brown glaze; interior surface is heavily rilled
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 3A)
 Illustration: Figure I.2
 Crossmends: 122298a+1133006a; 96354a+93676

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
105805	N13 E140	0.00	0.00	162	9		Rim
110546a-i	N14 E146	14.80	146.75	62		38	Body; Rim
113006a-j	N18 E148			62			Rim
116366	N16 E148	16.30	148.80	62		60	Rim
121715	N18 E148	18.23	148.54	62		75	Body
121808	N13 E145	13.07	145.17	123		56	Base; Body
122298a-b	N17 E150	17.95	150.67	123		62	Rim
96354a-b	N9 E138	9.05	138.83	62		52	Base; Body
96376	N9 E138	9.05	138.83	62		52	Base

Vessel Number: C101
 Vessel Form: Milk Pan
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior degraded brown glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 3A)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114903a-b	N6 E143	6.68	143.62	62		42	Rim
121812a-c	N18 E146	18.51	146.73	123		58	Base
81874a-e	N11 E145	0.00	0.00	63		0	Rim; Body
93619	N7 E142	7.41	142.78	96		44	Body

Vessel Number: C102
 Vessel Form: Pipkin

Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior degraded green glaze; exterior sooting
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 4, 16)
 Illustration: Figure I.3b
 Crossmends: 121192a-z+114325+119355+119753

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108118	N18 E149	18.13	149.47	123		67	Leg; Base
114325	N15 E146	0.00	0.00	123			Body
119355	N15 E146	0.00	0.00	123			Base; Body
119753	N15 E146	0.00	0.00	123			Base; Body; lg
121192a-z	N15 E146			123			Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C103
 Vessel Form: Pipkin
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior yellow-brown glaze; some sooting
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 4, 16)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
82466	N9 E140	9.19	140.78	62		39	Body; Rim; Handle
84609	N11 E140	0.00	0.00	96			Rim ?
88531	N9 E144	9.55	144.94	123			Leg

Vessel Number: C104
 Vessel Form: Pipkin
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior yellow-brown glaze, grading to black where concentrated; exterior sooting
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 4, 16)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 104959+104967; 66604+71019

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
84845a-b	N14 E139	14.50	139.72	123		65	Rim
71019	N14 E142	14.55	142.38	62		66	Body
104959	N12 E140	0.00	0.00	162	9		Rim
104967	N12 E141	0.00	0.00	162	9		Rim
110306	N7 E141	7.43	141.81	96		41	Rim
110735	N6 E143	6.15	143.10	96		43	Handle
118775	N16 E140	16.32	140.66	123		55	Body
66604	N14 E139	14.53	139.27	96		56	Shoulder
71121	N13 E141	13.91	141.36	62		36	Body
88068	N16 E144	16.15	144.16	61		10	Rim

96065	N7 E137	7.25	137.57	62		20	Rim
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Vessel Number: C105
 Vessel Form: Pipkin
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior yellow-brown degraded glaze grading to black; exterior sooting
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 4, 16)
 Illustration:

Crossmends: 60373+60677+60646

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110211a-b	N11 E150			63			Leg; Body
60646a-b	N14 E137	14.97	137.35	62	25		Body; Rim
60677	N15 E137	15.39	137.52	62	60		Rim
82809	N10 E141	10.25	141.36	96	50		Body
82811	N15 E142	15.47	142.83	96	57		Handle
60373a-g	N14 E137	14.37	137.51	62	21		Rim; Body; Base; Leg

Vessel Number: C106
 Vessel Form: Pipkin
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior medium brown glaze; some exterior sooting
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 4, 16)
 Illustration:

Crossmends: 60637+60691;81359+79204;116808a+89418;60652+108907

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
59121	N15 E138	15.30	138.15	96		55	Rim
108907	N12 E146	12.88	146.54	62		28	Rim
116808a-b	N12 E139	12.93	139.64	62		55	Leg
60637	N15 E137	15.08	137.99	62		62	Shoulder
60652	N15 E137	15.85	137.39	62		21	Body
60691	N15 E137	15.73	137.39	62		25	Rim
79204	N14 E143	14.46	143.37	62		27	Handle
81359	N10 E144	10.57	144.75	62		45	Handle ?
85934	N15 E143	0.00	0.00	96			Body
86908	N9 E143	9.44	143.14	123		46	Base
89418a-b	N12 E139	12.92	139.72	62		40	Body
95760	N7 E141	7.39	141.61	96		40	Base

Vessel Number: C107
 Vessel Form: Pipkin
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior olive green glaze; interior and exterior surfaces sooted

Comments:

Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 4, 16)

Illustration:

Crossmends: 81742+81741

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114304	N11 E139	11.15	139.53	88		53	Rim
81074a-b	N10 E141	10.86	141.18	62		42	Base; Body
81553	N10 E142	10.20	142.36	62		54	Handle
81741	N10 E142	10.48	142.49	62		54	Rim
81742	N10 E142	10.39	142.36	62		55	Rim
86915	N9 E143	9.48	143.10	123		48	Base; Body
93137	N9 E137	9.56	137.59	62		51	Leg

Vessel Number: C108

Vessel Form: Pipkin

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper

Description: Interior medium brown glaze; sooted sherds

Comments:

Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 4, 16)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
60373a	N14 E137	14.37	137.51	62		21	Rim; Body; Base; Leg
102898	N15 E146	15.49	146.01	62		40	Body
105810	N14 E140	0.00	0.00	162	9		Handle

Vessel Number: C109

Vessel Form: Pipkin

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper

Description: Interior yellow-brown glaze, grading to black; exterior sooting

Comments:

Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 4, 16)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
91023c	N17 E143	17.04	143.13	94		47	Body; Leg; Rim
69535	N16 E143	0.00	0.00	63		0	Rim
79776	N15 E145	15.62	145.12	117		41	Base; Body; Leg
86575	N14 E144	14.27	144.94	62		32	Rim; Shoulder
88981a-c	N12 E139	12.26	139.84	96		45	Handle; Rim

Vessel Number: C110

Vessel Form: Pipkin

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper

Description: Interior yellow-brown glaze; interior and exterior surfaces sooted

Comments:

Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 4, 16)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108339a-c	N7 E148	7.03	148.05	141		47	Rim; Body
122492	N16 E150	16.35	150.41	62		72	Leg
53018a-e	N19 E141	19.72	141.37	62		38	Rim; Body
81288	N11 E140	11.10	140.90	87		30	Handle
95822	N19 E144	19.16	144.27	62		24	Handle

Vessel Number: C111

Vessel Form: Pipkin

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper

Description: Interior yellow-brown glaze; exterior surfaces sooted

Comments:

Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 4, 16)

Illustration:

Crossmends: 89574+91307c+89499+89796b

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
89796b	N8 E140	8.69	140.22	62		28	Rim; Leg
82252a-c	N9 E141	9.56	141.39	62		42	Body; Rim
82346	N10 E142	10.97	142.95	62		29	Base, Shoulder, Leg
89499	N8 E140	8.68	140.75	96		30	Rim
89574	N8 E140	8.94	140.68	96		28	Base
91307a-b	N8 E140	8.61	140.29	96		28	Rim; Body
91940a-b	N8 E140	8.98	140.06	96		33	Leg
95146	N8 E138	8.83	138.75	62		30	Base

Vessel Number: C112

Vessel Form: Pipkin

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper

Description: Interior degraded yellow-brown glaze; glaze drips on exterior rim and base; exterior surfaces sooted

Comments:

Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 4, 16)

Illustration:

Crossmends: 72206+108955; 82457ab+82481a

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108955	N8 E137	8.19	137.83	62		32	Rim
59529	N14 E136	14.52	136.58	62		18	Rim
72206	N14 E141	14.53	141.74	61		39	Handle
82310a-c	N10 E142	10.91	142.38	62		24	Body; Base
82457a-h	N9 E141	9.45	141.70	62		41	Body
82481a-b	N9 E142	9.64	142.57	62		31	Body
82501a-b	N9 E142	9.41	142.26	62		27	Rim; Body

88851	N8 E143	8.68	143.44	123		41	Rim
93678a-b	N7 E141	7.89	141.17	96		38	Body; Rim

Vessel Number: C113
 Vessel Form: Pipkin
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior yellow-brown glaze; some sherds sooted on all surfaces
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 4, 16)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
102917a-b	N6 E141	6.21	141.99	62		30	Base; Body
105278	N9 E152	9.11	152.18	62		21	Body
73053	N14 E141	14.87	142.32	87		61	Rim
73359	N14 E140	14.89	140.73	87		66	Rim
95855	N8 E137	8.36	137.24	62		34	Body

Vessel Number: C114
 Vessel Form: Pipkin
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior yellow-green glaze; sooted exterior
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 4, 16)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
111609	N7 E152	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
123509a-f	N8 E151	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body, Leg
79777	N15 E145	15.62	145.12	117		41	Rim
82863	N10 E141	10.17	141.25	96		50	Handle
82933	N11 E144	11.73	144.14	96		58	Body; Base
86610	N15 E145	15.12	145.62	63		23	Base

Vessel Number: C115
 Vessel Form: Flesh Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior green-brown glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 11)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100145a-b	N7 E138	7.74	138.30	62		31	Rim

100560	N7 E140	7.11	140.93	96		31	Rim
118289a-b	N7 E140	7.84	140.15	96		33	Rim
119264a-x	N10 E149	10.19	149.05	160		50	Base
122526	N15 E140	15.21	140.72	123		55	Body
76291	N10 E143	10.30	143.51	87		52	Rim
91026a-b	N10 E137	10.70	137.15	62		30	Handle; bo

Vessel Number: C116
 Vessel Form: Flesh Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Exterior sooting; interior brown glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 11)
 Illustration: Figure 1.3a
 Crossmends: 111142+110942+123301ab+121807

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110924	N7 E147	7.36	147.29	141		35	Rim
110942	N7 E147	7.34	147.70	141		45	Handle
111142	N7 E147	7.27	147.36	141		34	Rim; Handle
121807a-e	N6 E152	6.15	152.88	62		35	Rim; Body
122713	N8 E152	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base; Body
123301a-l	N7 E153	0.00	0.00	63		0	Rim
86757a-b	N9 E143	9.22	143.32	62		34	Rim; Body
88037	N12 E139	12.74	139.19	96		49	Handle

Vessel Number: C117
 Vessel Form: Flesh Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior degraded dark green-brown glaze; some sherds sooted
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 11)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
122307a-b	N8 E140	8.84	140.78	96		27	Base; Body
86830	N9 E143	9.49	143.11	96		35	Base
91084a-b	N8 E142	8.20	142.18	62		30	Rim; Body; Handle

Vessel Number: C118
 Vessel Form: Flesh Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior degraded brown glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 11)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
73391a-b	N13 E140	13.36	140.88	62		45	Body
77726	N12 E140	12.31	140.94	96		50	Handle
81061	N11 E140	11.90	140.04	96		50	Handle
82710a-b	N9 E141	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body; Base
91092a-b	N8 E140	8.40	140.37	96		30	Rim; Body
91858a-d	N8 E140	8.98	140.06	96		33	Base

Vessel Number: C119
 Vessel Form: Flesh Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Traces of yellow-brown lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 11)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
118190	N13 E146	13.96	146.71	62		46	Handle
79662	N10 E140	10.75	140.81	62		37	Rim
82918	N11 E142	11.10	142.90	96		56	Handle

Vessel Number: C120
 Vessel Form: Flesh Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior degraded medium brown glaze; sooted sherds
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 11)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100850	N5 E140	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base
140424	N15 E146	15.21	146.06	62		40	Body
114328	N15 E146	0.00	0.00	123			Base; Body
118759	N16 E140	16.37	140.22	123		60	Rim
121263	S8 E141	7.80	141.23	62	22	44	Base
121692	N14 E145	0.00	0.00	96			Body
82846a-c	N11 E140	11.89	140.98	94		64	Body; Base

Vessel Number: C121
 Vessel Form: Flesh Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior degraded medium brown glaze; interior lid seating around rim

Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 11)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 84595+89477acd

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
121892	N14 E145	0.00	0.00	96			Handle
72252	N15 E140	15.63	140.79	62		61	Rim
73414a-b	N13 E140	13.36	140.74	62		45	Body; Rim
74334	N14 E143	14.27	143.10	94		59	Base; Body
84595	N14 E139	14.75	139.91	96		55	Rim
89477a-d	N12 E138	12.60	138.90	96		53	Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C122
 Vessel Form: Flesh Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Deteriorated lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 11)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114671	N15 E146	0.00	0.00	123			Handle
56508	N17 E142	17.42	142.27	62		37	Handle
72218	N14 E143	14.58	143.36	62		54	Body
77620	N11 E141	11.03	141.06	62		42	Shoulder
77768	N11 E140	11.69	140.91	62		46	Rim
81838	N9 E141	9.43	141.66	62		42	Rim
86612	N10 E146	10.10	146.52	62		10	Rim
86720	N9 E143	9.21	143.62	62		26	Rim

Vessel Number: C123
 Vessel Form: Flesh Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description:
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 11)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 111729+114292

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
111729	S5 E140	4.52	140.31	63		18	Rim
114292	S5 E140	4.54	140.26	63		18	Rim

Vessel Number: C124
 Vessel Form: Flesh Pot
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description:
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 11)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
105050	S8 E142	7.71	142.62	62		31	Handle

Vessel Number: C125
 Vessel Form: Pan
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Interior degraded medium-brown glaze; some exterior sooting
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 3d-f)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110169	N8 E138	8.96	138.33	62		50	Base
121697	N14 E145	0.00	0.00	96			Body
88106	N10 E146	10.13	146.77	123		25	Rim
89646	N11 E139	11.13	139.36	96		56	Body
96177	N10 E138	10.26	137.54	62		33	Base
96906	N10 E138	10.44	138.50	62		20	Body

Vessel Number: C126
 Vessel Form: Pan
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Green-brown glaze on interior and some exterior surfaces
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 3d-f)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104503	N14 E140	0.00	0.00	162	9		Rim
96184	N10 E138	10.26	138.49	62		20	Body

Vessel Number: C127
 Vessel Form: Pan
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Yellow brown lead glaze on interior
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 3d-f)
 Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
79319	N12 E144			63			Rim
88051	N12 E139	12.74	139.19	96		49	Rim
88993	N11 E146	11.18	146.44	62		32	Rim

Vessel Number: C128
 Vessel Form: Pan
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Brown-green interior lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 3d-f)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 98528a-n+96772a+93766

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
93766	N10 E138	10.05	138.97	62		42	Body
96772a-b	N9 E138	9.89	138.36	62		32	Body
98528a-n	N10 E138	10.10	138.92	62		30	Body

Vessel Number: C129
 Vessel Form: Oven
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Yellow-brown interior lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: (Watkins 1960: Fig. 6, 7).
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100848	S5 E140	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
110379a-x	S8 E143	7.36	143.70	62		32	Body
110380	S9 E142	8.27	142.54	62		26	Body?
113740a-y	N14 E137	14.09	137.05	62		36	
116701a-e	S9 E142	8.89	142.41	62		24	Body
121152a-s	S7 E142			63			Body?
121198a-c	S6 E141			63			Body
121203a-c	S8 E141	7.71	141.65	62		29	Body
121455a-n	S7 E140	6.27	140.69	62		22	Body
121600a-c	S6 E142	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
121920	S7 E142	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
123730a-o	S6 E142	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
79462	N10 E144	10.90	144.45	61		27	Shoulder

Vessel Number: C130
 Vessel Form: Dish
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Sgraffito decoration; triangular border pattern with propeller-like central design.
 Interior degraded yellow glaze over white slip
 Comments: Central design identification by John Allan, pers. comm., 1998
 Compare to: (Watkins 1960: p. 32, Fig. 11, dish at lowest right)
 Illustration: Figure 4.2d
 Crossmends: 93673+79661a; 79661b+91719; 81818+82292b

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.	Part:
104093	N15 E146	15.17	146.10	62		40	Body
79080	N11 E141	11.49	141.54	87		55	Shoulder
79661a-b	N10 E140	10.86	140.97	62		37	Body, Shoulder
79701	N10 E140	10.74	140.89	62		37	Rim
81175	N11 E140	11.44	140.61	62		35	Body
81818	N10 E142	10.06	142.40	62		25	Body
82292a-c	N9 E141	9.56	141.15	62		42	Rim; Body; Base
82616	N9 E141	9.41	141.89	62		42	Rim
91719	N8 E141	8.95	141.71	123		37	Body
93573a-v	N9 E137	9.43	137.31	62		39	Body
93673	N7 E141	7.62	141.15	96		35	Body
96417	N10 E138	10.70	138.80	62		30	Rim

Vessel Number: C131
 Vessel Form: Dish
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Sgraffito decoration; scroll pattern around rim; centre pattern has 8-10 arcades.
 Comments: Central pattern identification by John Allan, pers. comm., 1998.
 Compare to: For rim pattern, see Allan 1984a: Fig. 104, no. 2330; for arcade pattern, see Watkins 1960: P. 33, Fig. 11, dish at lowest left.

Illustration: Figure 4.2a
 Crossmends: 79781a+88190+86716

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.	Part:
104893	N13 E140	0.00	0.00	162	9		Body
110394a-c	N8 E139	8.81	139.66	62		34	Body
110444a-b	N7 E141	7.46	141.66	96		39	Rim; Body
113034	N9 E137	9.53	137.56	62		51	Rim
116529	S6 E141	5.31	141.32	62	22	23	Rim
118240	N9 E137	9.78	137.79	62		51	Rim
118280	N7 E140	7.97	140.52	96		31	Rim
125234	S8 E137	7.68	137.41	62		24	Body
86716	N9 E143	9.81	143.22	62		26	Rim
88190	N9 E143	9.95	143.05	123		44	Rim
89536a-c	N11 E139	11.19	139.57	88		53	Rim
89795a-c	N8 E140	8.38	140.18	96		35	Rim
89829a	N11 E137	11.89	137.27	62		31	Rim
95399	N8 E139	8.20	139.83	62		34	Body
95582	N8 E139	8.16	139.90	62		42	Rim
96568	N8 E139	8.64	139.99	62		32	Body
96983	N9 E138	9.11	138.34	61		19	Body

110395b-d	N8 E139	8.81	139.66	62		31	Body
79781a	N10 E140	10.22	140.29	62		35	Rim; Body
91459a	N8 E141	8.22	214.05	96		38	Rim; Base; Body

Vessel Number: C132
 Vessel Form: Dish
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Sgraffito decoration; scroll border pattern; centre pattern has 6 arcades. Interior degraded yellow glaze over white slip.

Comments: Centre pattern identification by John Allan, pers. comm., 1998. Some sherds on display at Ferryland Interpretation Centre.

Compare to: For rim pattern, see Allan 1984a: Fig. 104, no. 2330; for arcade pattern, see Grant 1983: Plate 26.

Illustration: Figure 4.2c

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.	Part:
110395a-d	N8 E139	8.81	139.66	62		31	Body
65151	N14 E139	14.40	139.23	62		37	Body
71084	N13 E141	13.78	141.36	62		41	Body
72255a-b	N13 E140	13.61	140.50	62		40	Rim; Body
72449	N14 E141	14.04	141.07	62		46	Body
73440	N14 E143	14.98	143.50	62		44	Body
77766	N11 E140	11.69	140.91	62		46	Body
79091	N11 E141	11.67	141.68	87		56	Body
82620	N9 E141	9.28	141.37	62		41	Body
86947	N9 E144	9.03	144.08	62			Rim
89657	N8 E140	8.65	140.80	96		32	Rim
89659	N8 E140	8.77	140.94	96		31	Rim
89735	N11 E139	11.15	139.79	96		55	Body
89942	N11 E138	11.85	138.85	62		25	Body
91364	N11 E138	11.40	138.15	62		23	Body
91390a-c	N8 E140	8.24	140.36	96		34	Base; Body
93116	N11 E138	11.37	138.01	62		44	Body
93685	N7 E142	7.44	142.18	96		38	Body
93765	N10 E138	10.63	138.98	62		29	Body
95499a-e	N8 E138	8.67	138.95	62		20	Body
95615	N8 E138	8.72	138.29	62		25	Body
95678a-c	N7 E139	7.88	139.39	62		45	Body
96775	N10 E138	10.91	138.68	62		40	Body
98542	N10 E138	10.10	138.92	62		30	Body
110160a	N7 E138	7.57	138.69	62		25	Base; Body

Vessel Number: C133
 Vessel Form: Dish
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Sgraffito decoration; crosshatch pattern at rim.

Comments:

Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 104, no. 2326, for rim pattern only.

Illustration:

Crossmends: 114684+119356+119836a,b

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114684	N14 E145	0.00	0.00	96			Rim
119356	N15 E146	0.00	0.00	123			Rim
119836a-b	N13 E145	13.30	145.21	123		56	Rim
86682	N14 E145	14.20	145.44	63		30	Shoulder
93930	N8 E138	8.75	198.99	62		30	Rim

Vessel Number: C134

Vessel Form: Saucer

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric

Description: Unidentifiable sgraffito decoration

Comments: Only a small portion of original sgraffito decoration remains.

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
113554	N9 E137	9.53	137.56	62		51	Body
88407	N11 E139	11.10	139.32	62		45	Rim

Vessel Number: C135

Vessel Form: Saucer

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric

Description: Interior has white slip under brown glaze.

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
105023a-b	N14 E140			162	9		Rim

Vessel Number: C136

Vessel Form: Porringer

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric

Description: Interior medium brown glaze over white slip

Comments:

Compare to: Compare form to Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 5.

Illustration: Figure 1.1b

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108740	N9 E148	9.40	148.27	62		33	Rim

118554							
119294	N17 E144	17.69	144.18	62		42	Body
91808	N11 E136	11.80	136.01	62		12	Rim

Vessel Number: C137
 Vessel Form: Porringer
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: White slip.
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
88220	N11 E139	11.31	139.42	62		27	Rim

Vessel Number: C138
 Vessel Form: Porringer
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Glaze missing
 Comments:
 Compare to: Compare form to Grant 1984: Fig. 40, Type 5.
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
102234	N0 E140			63			Base
118690b	N10 E147	10.92	147.97	160	23	49	Handle
98454	N10 E138	10.91	138.29	62		20	Handle

Vessel Number: C139
 Vessel Form: Chafing Dish
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Gravel Temper
 Description: Dish interior has white slip and brown glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 6; Watkins 1960: Fig. 20.
 Illustration: Figure 1.1a
 Crossmends: 121686+121696+121689+121476; 114701+119360

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110561	N15 E146	0.00	0.00	96			Base
114701	N14 E145	0.00	0.00	96			Rim
119360	N15 E146	0.00	0.00	123			Rim
121476	N14 E145	0.00	0.00	96			Handle
121686	N14 E145	0.00	0.00	96			Lug
121689	N14 E145	0.00	0.00	96			Handle
121696	N14 E145	0.00	0.00	96			Handle

Vessel Number: C140
 Vessel Form: Cup
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Deteriorated yellow-brown glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
82465a-t	N9 E140	9.26	140.69	62		39	Body; Base

Vessel Number: C141
 Vessel Form: Cup
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Brown glaze on interior and exterior; reconstructed vessel has complete profile
 Comments: Sherds on display at Ferryland Interpretation Centre
 Compare to: Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 12a, for form.
 Illustration: Figure 1.1c
 Crossmends: 119650+113661+82661

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
113661a-b	N12 E140	0.00	0.00	166			Body; Base
119650a-b	N14 E142	0.00	0.00	166	9		Base; Body
77029	N12 E140	12.87	140.73	62		28	Shoulder
82661a-c	N11 E141	11.01	141.77	96		55	Rim; Body; Handle

Vessel Number: C142
 Vessel Form: Cup
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Green interior lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
102073a-f	N12 E139	12.60	139.02	96		53	Body
116619	N7 E140	7.91	140.61	96		40	Body; Base
89482	N11 E139	11.53	139.29	96		56	Rim

Vessel Number: C144
 Vessel Form: Cup
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric

Description: Deteriorated brown lead glaze

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
116873	N13 E137	13.52	138.46	62		41	Body
74790a-d	N13 E140	13.16	140.27	96		65	Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C145

Vessel Form: Cup

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric

Description: Sgraffito decoration; scroll design at base of cup.

Comments:

Compare to: For form, see Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 12b;

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
81038	N11 E140			63			Rim
108510	N16 E148	16.37	148.63	62		34	Rim
108547	N16 E147	16.82	147.64	62		33	Body
72305	N13 E140	13.42	140.38	62		25	Body

Vessel Number: C146

Vessel Form: Jug?

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric

Description: White slip

Comments: Rim sherd has small, ca. 1 cm long lug projecting vertically from rim. Lug resembles those found on chafing dishes, though sherd is far too small to be a chafing dish. The lug can only be decorative; therefore, this is likely part of a puzzle jug, or posset pot, or similar decorative vessel.

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends: 105766+116214

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
116214	N13 E141			166	9		Body
91085	N8 E140	8.43	140.72	96		34	Rim
105766	N12 E142	0.00	0.00	162	9		Lug

Vessel Number: C147

Vessel Form: Mug

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric

Description: Sgraffito decoration; pattern has herringbone and scroll design, oriented vertically.

Comments:

Compare to: For form, Grant 1983: Fig. 40, Type 8

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110160c	N7 E138	7.57	138.69	62		25	Base; Body
110185	N8 E135	8.40	135.50	62		21	Body
111195	N8 E146	8.98	146.20	62		46	Body
82397	N9 E141	9.37	141.50	62		42	Body
86698	N12 E139	12.32	139.15	62		19	Rim
93182a-b	N8 E142	8.21	142.68	123		66	Body
95918	N8 E138	8.52	138.68	62		34	Body

Vessel Number: C148

Vessel Form: Jug

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Smooth Temper

Description: Sgraffito decoration; chevron pattern overtop band of spirals. Surface is flecked with rows of small incised dots. Degraded interior yellow glaze over white slip. Jug is small. Form identified by John Allan, pers. comm., 1998.

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration: Figure 4.2b

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
102316	N16 E147	16.52	147.16	62		32	Body
108513	N16 E148	16.81	148.72	62		38	Rim
116677	N16 E149	16.28	149.85	62		47	Body
119717	N16 E149	16.34	149.80	62		32	Body
68973	N14 E140	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
77345	N10 E143	10.15	143.86	62		28	Shoulder
91080	N11 E138	11.51	138.12	62		45	Rim
79781c	N10 E140	10.22	140.29	62		35	Rim; Body
91459c	N8 E141	8.22	214.05	96		38	Rim; Base; Body
95639	N7 E141	7.62	141.08	96		34	Body

Vessel Number: C149

Vessel Form: Jug

Ware Type: North Devon CEW

Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric

Description: Interior slip and yellow glaze; exterior glaze has degraded. Sherd is from jug's gut

Comments:

Compare to: Allan 1984a:Fig. 63, no. 2a.

Illustration:

Crossmends: 118160+116028

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
116028	N9 E152	9.11	152.97	62		20	Rim
118160	N9 E152	9.17	152.37	62			Rim

Vessel Number: C150
 Vessel Form: Bedpan
 Ware Type: North Devon CEW
 Ware Subtype: Smooth Fabric
 Description: Deteriorated yellow-brown lead glaze on interior and exterior surfaces.
 Comments: Hollow handle opens into body. Seventeenth century North Devon CEW bedpans are very rare (John Allan, pers. comm., 1998). Bedpans are equally rare in other West Country wares (e.g. Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988:311).

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
66101	N15 E139	15.45	139.57	96		53	Rim; Body; Base; Handle
69460	N15 E140	15.22	140.28	96		60	Base; Body

Vessel Number: C151
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: South Somerset CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Deteriorated yellow-brown lead glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 88, No. 2038, Fig. 98, No. 2214.
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
74137	N14 E141	14.70	141.61	87		51	Rim

Vessel Number: C152
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: South Somerset CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Degraded interior yellow glaze, glaze spills on exterior rim
 Comments:
 Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 88, No. 2038.
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
81368	N10 E142	10.54	142.56	62		53	Rim

Vessel Number: C153
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: South Somerset CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Interior yellow glaze with small portion of slip-trailed design.
 Comments:
 Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 88, No. 2038.

Illustration: Figure 4.3c

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
82213	N10 E140			63			Rim

Vessel Number: C154

Vessel Form: Pot

Ware Type: South Somerset CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Exterior degraded yellow glaze

Comments:

Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 94, No. 2153.

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
123291	N18 E143	18.83	143.04	123		50	Rim

Vessel Number: C155

Vessel Form: Pot

Ware Type: South Somerset CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Rim fragment

Comments:

Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 94, No. 2153.

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
91350	N11 E137	11.10	137.11	62		42	Rim

Vessel Number: C156

Vessel Form: Bowl

Ware Type: South Somerset CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Whole sherd is sooted; remnants of yellow glaze on exterior rim

Comments:

Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 65, Type 1D

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
121131	N9 E139	9.39	139.16	62		41	Rim

Vessel Number: C157

Vessel Form: Bowl

Ware Type: South Somerset CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Exterior white slip, interior degraded brown-yellow glaze; neatly thrown and smoo

Comments:
 Compare to: Allan 1984a:Fig 65 Type 1C
 Illustration: yes
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
84602	N15 E143	15.95	143.67	123		61	Rim
95707	N8 E137	8.24	137.34	62		25	Handle

Vessel Number: C158
 Vessel Form: Bowl
 Ware Type: South Somerset CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Interior yellow glaze splashed on rim; fragmentary rim sherd which cannot be identified as to bowl form following Allan (1984a: Fig 65)
 Comments: Sherds do join together but mend will not adhere
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 108426a+69225ab

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108426a-b	N17 E145	17.13	145.34	62		50	Body
69225a-b	N16 E141	16.45	141.02	94		55	Rim

Vessel Number: C159
 Vessel Form: Bowl
 Ware Type: South Somerset CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Interior yellow glaze; smoothly thrown and finished rim
 Comments:
 Compare to: Allan 1984a:Fig 65, Type 1D
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
122813	N11 E148	11.30	148.26	160	23	51	Base

Vessel Number: C160
 Vessel Form: Bowl
 Ware Type: South Somerset CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description:
 Comments: Sherd is badly burnt but form is recognisably Donyatt
 Compare to: (Allan 1984a: Fig. 65, Type 1D)
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
91750	N8 E140	8.15	140.83	96		40	Rim

Vessel Number: C161
 Vessel Form: Bowl
 Ware Type: South Somerset CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description:
 Comments: Sherd is burnt but form is identifiably seventeenth-century Donyatt
 Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 65, Type 1D
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
74929	N16 E142	16.62	142.28	63		5	Rim

Vessel Number: C162
 Vessel Form: Bowl
 Ware Type: South Somerset CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Interior white slip under yellow glaze
 Comments: Sherds are badly burnt; ware identification by John Allan, pers. comm. 1998.
 Compare to: Form similar to Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988: Fig. 88, no. 8/70, and Fig. 89, No. 8/74.
 Illustration: Figure 4.3a
 Crossmends: 84858a+84606abce; 91201+82526; 89256+100117

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100117	N8 E142	8.56	142.48	96		38	Rim
100421	N8 E143	8.42	143.78	96		32	Body
104040a-b	N13 E146	13.73	146.22	62		42	Body
108459	N12 E144	12.50	144.72	96		52	Body
59123	N15 E138	15.33	138.10	96		55	Body
74410	N14 E140	14.07	140.12	87		67	Rim
76918a-b	N13 E141	13.26	141.17	96		55	Body
77342	N10 E143	10.20	143.95	96		47	Rim
82526	N10 E145	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
82563	N10 E145	10.82	145.07	96		30	Body
82565	N10 E145	10.82	145.07	96		30	Rim
82657	N12 E144	12.61	144.69	96		51	Body
82857	N11 E144	11.33	144.89	96		3	Body
82874	N12 E144	12.41	144.87	96		52	Body
84295a-b	N10 E143	10.06	143.25	96		44	Body
84320	N15 E139	15.58	139.64	96		41	Body
84594a-b	N11 E144	11.70	144.57	96		38	Body
84606a-c	N14 E139	14.75	139.73	96		55	Body
84858a-c	N14 E139	14.85	139.50	123		60	Rim; Body
85711	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96			Rim
85716	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96			Body
86873	N9 E143	9.78	143.46	62		21	Body
89182	N11 E139	11.79	139.83	96		41	Body
89256	N8 E144	8.69	144.27	62		25	Base; Body
91201	N9 E146	9.67	146.11	123			Base; Body

Vessel Number: C163
 Vessel Form: Bowl
 Ware Type: South Somerset CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Interior has yellow slip trailing under dark green glaze
 Comments: Identification by John Allan, pers. comm., 1988
 Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 65, Type 2C
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
122710a-b	S13 E140	12.60	140.72	62		34	Rim

Vessel Number: C164
 Vessel Form: Bowl
 Ware Type: South Somerset CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Badly degraded interior yellow glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 65, Type 1D
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114047a-q	S7 E141	6.54	141.80	168	22	37	Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C165
 Vessel Form: Porringer
 Ware Type: South Somerset CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Degraded interior yellow glaze
 Comments: Rim diameter and fragment of handle attachment indicate vessel form is porringer, not large drink pot
 Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 65, Type 13B; also Fig. 99, No. 2234
 Illustration: Figure 4.3b
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108007	N17 E144	17.83	144.30	62		40	Rim
91542	N11 E146	11.05	146.15	62		21	Base

Vessel Number: C166
 Vessel Form: Cup
 Ware Type: South Somerset CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Interior yellow glaze; some glaze drips on exterior
 Comments:
 Compare to: Compare to Allan 1984a: Fig. 65, Type 8C for form.
 Illustration: Figure 4.3d

Crossmends: 53588+53770+54425+53741

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
53588	N18 E141	18.58	141.18	62		28	Body
53741	N18 E141	18.54	141.86	62		27	Rim
53770	N19 E141	19.82	141.41	62		26	Rim
53997a-c	N18 E142	18.42	142.63	62		31	Body
54572	N18 E141	18.33	141.18	62		37	Body
74381	N15 E140	15.21	140.71	94		68	Body
79562	N10 E142	10.34	142.38	61		34	Rim

Vessel Number: C167

Vessel Form: Cup

Ware Type: South Somerset CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Degraded interior yellow glaze, with some splashes on handle and exterior rim

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
53651	N18 E141	18.31	141.15	62		36	Base
59572a-b	N14 E136	14.58	136.96	61		10	Handle
79596	N11 E141	11.53	141.09	96			Rim

Vessel Number: C168

Vessel Form: Galley Pot

Ware Type: South Somerset CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Interior yellow glaze

Comments: Ointment Pot

Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 65, Type 14, also Fig. 89, No. 2061

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
84576	N15 E142	15.69	142.51	96		59	Rim

Vessel Number: C169

Vessel Form: Pot

Ware Type: Totnes CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Degraded interior medium-brown glaze

Comments: Similar rim form as C170, but rim diameters are different.

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
76652	N12 E140	12.30	140.95	96		50	Rim

82644	N11 E141	11.36	141.66	88		53	Rim
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Vessel Number: C170
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: Totnes CEW
 Ware Subtype: Degraded interior medium-brown glaze
 Description:
 Comments:
 Compare to: Similar rim form as C169, but rim diameters are different.
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100213	N8 E142	8.58	142.64	96		40	Rim

Vessel Number: C171
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: Totnes CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Degraded interior brown glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 96316AB+96414A+96170A

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
111274a-b	N9 E143	9.22	143.67	62		54	Body
81759	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
96316a-e	N10 E138	10.68	138.55	62		55	Body
96414a-b	N10 E138	10.50	138.29	62		55	Body
96170a-e	N10 E138	10.68	138.55	62		55	Body

Vessel Number: C172
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: Totnes CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Degraded interior brown glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
79612	N10 E141	10.17	141.11	62		52	Rim
95565a-b	N8 E139	8.07	139.86	62		40	Shoulder

Vessel Number: C173
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: Totnes CEW

Ware Subtype:
 Description: Interior brown glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration: Figure 4.4a
 Crossmends: 91532+93922ab

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
89487	N12 E138	12.12	138.95	62		35	
79728	N10 E140	10.77	140.76	62		37	Rim
79751	N10 E140	10.23	140.16	62		35	Body; Base
88645	N11 E139	11.32	139.75	62		30	Base
91532	N11 E138	11.99	138.41	62		35	Body
93569	N10 E138	10.79	138.62	62		50	Rim
93922a-c	N8 E138	8.80	138.90	62		30	Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C174
 Vessel Form: Pipkin
 Ware Type: Totnes CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Interior brown glaze; sooted exterior
 Comments:
 Compare to: Allan 1984b: p. 90, no. 57 for body and handle shape; no. 60 for leg shape.
 Illustration: yes
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108662	N8 E136	8.84	136.33	62		46	Handle
123483	S6 E142	0.00	0.00	63		0	Handle ?
59482	N13 E135	13.21	135.89	62		21	Leg; Body

Vessel Number: C175
 Vessel Form: Jug
 Ware Type: Totnes CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Rim fragment has non-spherical circumference; this is the jug's gutter
 Comments: Allan 1984b: Fig. 5, nos. 50 and 51
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
77452	N11 E141	11.12	141.39	62		48	Rim

Vessel Number: C176
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: Coarse Sandy CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Interior green-brown glaze
 Comments: Ware identification by John Allen (1998, pers. comm.)
 Compare to: Allan 1984a:Fig. 67, Type 4a,b, or 10
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104367a,b	N7 E147	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body; Rim
89281	N11 E135			63			Rim

Vessel Number: C177
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: Coarse Sandy CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Interior green-brown glaze
 Comments: Ware identification by John Allen (1998, pers. comm.)
 Compare to: Allan 1984a:Fig. 67, Type 4a,b, or 10
 Illustration: Figure 4.5b
 Crossmends: 82614+89786

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
89786	N8 E141	8.20	141.61	62		20	Base
102685	N3 E141	0.00	0.00	63		0	Rim
108086	N8 E139	8.07	139.67	61		16	Rim
82614	N11 E145	11.95	145.90	62		20	Body;Base
84851	N14 E139	14.85	139.50	123		60	Rim

Vessel Number: C178
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: Coarse Sandy CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Interior degraded brown-green glaze
 Comments: Ware identification by John Allen (1998, pers. comm.)
 Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 67, Type 9
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
82788	N9 E142	9.84	142.73	62		35	Rim
98810	N10 E136	10.41	136.23	62		19	Rim

Vessel Number: C179
 Vessel Form: Flesh Pot
 Ware Type: Coarse Sandy CEW
 Ware Subtype:

Description: Interior degraded brown glaze; glaze spilled on handle
 Comments: Ware identification by John Allan (1998, pers. comm.)
 Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 67, Type 5
 Illustration: Figure 4.5a
 Crossmends: 91359+98799

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
89888a-b	N11 E138	11.57	138.88	61		15	Rim; Body
91359	N17 E144	17.83	144.62	61		17	Handle
98799	N18 E145	18.37	145.52	62		25	Handle

Vessel Number: C180
 Vessel Form: Jug
 Ware Type: Coarse Sandy CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Burnt fabric
 Comments: Ware identification by John Allan (1998, pers. comm.)
 Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 67, Type 2
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104738	N7 E146	7.91	146.84	62		17	Rim
81366	N10 E144	10.55	144.68	62		45	Base; Body

Vessel Number: C181
 Vessel Form: Tallpot
 Ware Type: Verwood CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Interior yellow glaze
 Comments: Sherds join together but mending surfaces will not adhere
 Compare to: Copland-Griffiths 1989: Fig. 5, no. 51.
 Illustration: Figure 4.6b
 Crossmends: 104937+102911

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104937	N7 E143	7.34	143.27	62		40	Body
89654	N11 E136	10.90	136.70	62		36	Base; Body
102911	N6 E141	6.21	141.99	62		30	Body

Vessel Number: C182
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: Verwood CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Interior yellow-green glaze; sandy fabric with white and red inclusions
 Comments:
 Compare to: Copland-Griffiths 1989: Fig. 5, no. 55
 Illustration: Figure 4.6a
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
93468	N7 E142	7.71	142.82	96		50	Rim

Vessel Number: C183
 Vessel Form: Unidentified
 Ware Type: Unidentified
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Small curved handle fragments; gritty, slightly micaceous buff fabric
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
93665	N7 E141	7.69	141.30	96		34	Handle
98183	N12 E136	12.22	146.10	61		21	Handle

Vessel Number: C184
 Vessel Form: Pipkin
 Ware Type: Border Ware CEW
 Ware Subtype: White ware
 Description: Green interior glaze; exterior lid seating, inverted rim
 Comments: External lid seating on pipkins does not normally occur until the mid-17th century (Pearce 1999:250)
 Compare to: Pearce 1992: Fig. 28 no. 149,154; Fig. 29, no. 68.
 Illustration: Figure 4.7d
 Crossmends: 62806+73522+73636

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
105150	N11 E136	11.40	136.00	62		37	Body
119617	N14 E137	14.39	137.19	62		36	Body
59448a-b	N15 E138	15.34	138.66	94		50	Rim
62806	N14 E138	14.78	138.33	62		37	Rim
73522	N13 E140	13.21	140.13	94		65	Rim
73636	N13 E140	13.31	140.27	94		65	Body
84821	N13 E139	13.62	139.50	96		54	Lip; Neck

Vessel Number: C185
 Vessel Form: Pipkin
 Ware Type: Border Ware CEW
 Ware Subtype: White ware
 Description: Green-yellow interior glaze; external lid seating; slightly inverted rim
 Comments: External lid seating on pipkins does not normally occur until the mid-17th century (Pearce 1999:250)
 Compare to: Pearce 1992: Fig. 28 no. 149,154; Fig. 29, no. 68.
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
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60697	N15 E137	15.29	137.63	62		27	Body
60796	N15 E136	15.78	136.50	62		27	Base; Body
62347	N15 E137	15.91	137.15	62		28	Body
65121	N14 E139	14.15	139.23	62		36	Body
76152	N10 E143	10.30	143.55	62		25	Body
89160a-b	N12 E137	12.30	137.87	62		60	Body

Vessel Number: C186
 Vessel Form: Pipkin
 Ware Type: Border Ware CEW
 Ware Subtype: White ware
 Description:
 Comments: Interior green-yellow glaze; inverted rim
 Compare to: Pearce 1992: Fig. 28, no. 153
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108055	N8 E139	8.62	139.56	62		40	Body
116669	N15 E151	15.50	151.75	63		0	Body
88850	N12 E136	12.49	136.64	62		29	Rim
91267	N11 E136	11.75	136.03	62		38	Rim
93143	N11 E138	11.03	138.22	62		35	Body
95448	N8 E138	8.44	138.85	88		50	Body
96416	N10 E138	10.51	138.38	62		55	Body

Vessel Number: C187
 Vessel Form: Jug
 Ware Type: Border Ware CEW
 Ware Subtype: White ware
 Description: Applied spout with splatters of yellow-green glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to: Pearce 1992: Fig. 64
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 98037a,b+98089+98095+98099+113356a

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100996	N12 E139	12.60	139.19	96		53	Body
110162	N8 E138	8.95	138.23	62		50	Body
113356a-b	N9 E139	9.45	139.65	62		26	Rim
116162	N9 E135	9.95	135.50	62		26	Body
134836	N11 E144	0.00	0.00	96			Body
79785a-b	N10 E140	10.16	140.35	62		35	Body
89764	N12 E138	12.63	138.90	96		55	Body
91567	N9 E135	9.61	135.48	62		13	Body
95018	N8 E139	8.66	139.46	62		38	Body
95404a-b	N8 E135	8.40	135.70	62		25	Body
96079	N7 E141	7.89	141.38	96		38	Body
96996	N9 E136	9.37	135.97	62		39	Body

98037a-c	N9 E136	9.50	136.17	62		32	Rim
98040	N9 E135	9.40	135.96	62		26	Body
98088	N9 E135	9.65	135.94	62		24	Body
98089	N9 E135	9.55	135.94	62		26	Shoulder
98095	N9 E135	9.37	135.97	62		39	Body
98099	N9 E135	9.37	135.97	62		39	Rim
98101	N9 E135	9.05	135.95	62		40	Body

Vessel Number: C188
 Vessel Form: Plate or Dish
 Ware Type: Bristol-Staffordshire CEW
 Ware Subtype: Slipware
 Description: Slip-trailed and jewelled decoration over press-moulded design with some rouletting; sherds are too fragmentary to reconstruct design.
 Comments: Cream-coloured fabric is marbled with traces of red-coloured fabric.
 Compare to: Grigsby 1993: p. 44, Fig. 51; Baserker 1993: p. 18, top image.
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100646a-b	N10 E144	10.70	144.52	96		49	Body
110091	N11 E144	11.65	144.11	62		35	Body
127554	N14 E151	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
76305	N11 E142	11.25	142.98	62		51	Body
81363	N10 E144	10.61	144.71	62		45	Body
82709	N9 E141	0.00	0.00	63		0	Rim

Vessel Number: C189
 Vessel Form: Bowl
 Ware Type: Bristol-Staffordshire CEW
 Ware Subtype: Slipware
 Description: Interior black feathering on yellow background
 Comments: Unusual very small bowl; form is inconsistent with cup. Exact parallels not found in published literature.

Compare to:
 Illustration: Figure 4.7b
 Crossmends: 69227+65698a+68259+65697+82929+65700a+68968; 66796+68045

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
69226a-e	N16 E141	16.60	141.30	94		50	Rim; Body
82948a-f	N16 E142	16.22	142.43	96		55	Body
100287	N8 E147	8.58	147.35	62		30	Body
65697	N15 E139	15.63	139.74	62		41	Rim
65698	N16 E139	16.16	139.82	96		47	Rim
65700a-b	N17 E140	17.58	140.32	62		35	Rim; Body
66430	N16 E140	16.71	140.64	62		29	Body
66588	N17 E142	17.27	142.58	62		26	Rim
66796	N17 E140	17.73	140.24	62		38	Base; Body
68045	N15 E140	15.90	140.10	62		40	Body

68259	N15 E140	15.65	140.30	96	50	Rim
68602a-b	N16 E141	16.28	141.50	96	47	Body; Rim
68968	N14 E140	0.00	0.00	63	0	Body
69227	N15 E140	16.50	140.29	62	40	Rim
76569	N11 E144	11.10	144.20	62	38	Body
81044a-b	N11 E140			63		Body
82929	N15 E140	15.43	140.14	96	40	Rim
85310	N15 E141			96		Body
85549a-c	N15 E141	0.00	0.00	96		Body
89311	N11 E135	11.38	135.26	63	5	Body
81369a-b	N10 E142	10.69	142.76	62	54	Body; Rim
65830a-c	N16 E142	16.31	142.44	96	59	Rim; Body; Base

Vessel Number: C190
 Vessel Form: Cup
 Ware Type: Bristol-Staffordshire CEW
 Ware Subtype: Slipware
 Description: Brown exterior with white slipped dot decoration; yellow glazed interior
 Comments:
 Compare to: Grigsby 1993: Fig. 69, Fig. 70, for comparable decoration
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 86233+74999+132688a

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100694	N13 E147	13.36	147.72	62		36	Body
110083	N11 E144	11.65	144.11	62		35	Body
110633	N9 E139	9.60	139.87	62		18	Body
110716	N5 E143	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
132688a-b	N10 E143	10.37	143.30	96		0	Base; Body
132689	N11 E144	11.00	144.00	123			Body
132856	N10 E143	10.86	143.44	96		0	Body
134797	N11 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
59145	N14 E138	14.92	138.36	96		49	Handle; Body
73925	N12 E140	12.73	140.66	62		35	Base; Body
74391	N14 E143	14.15	143.49	62		48	Body
74999	N13 E144	13.47	144.56	87		44	Body
84900	N11 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
86101	N12 E144			96			Body
86233	N12 E144			96			Body
89588	N8 E141	8.81	141.50	123		34	Body
93650	N10 E138	10.99	138.71	62		40	Handle
98800	N11 E137	11.10	137.12	61		24	Body
84899a-b	N11 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
65015a-f	N15 E139	15.47	139.44	62		42	Base; Body

Vessel Number: C191
 Vessel Form: Cup
 Ware Type: Bristol-Staffordshire CEW

Ware Subtype: Slipware
 Description: Dark brown exterior with white slip dots in rows; interior yellow glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 125088+59218+65015d

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
113124	N8 E137	8.15	137.29	62		27	Base
125088	S8 E137			63			Body
59185	N14 E138	14.71	138.38	96		53	Body
59218	N15 E138	15.40	138.33	96		40	Base
65015a-f	N15 E139	15.47	139.44	62		42	Base; Body
65123	N14 E139	14.15	139.23	62		36	Body
93016	N12 E139	12.53	139.10	62		40	Body

Vessel Number: C192
 Vessel Form: Cup
 Ware Type: Bristol-Staffordshire CEW
 Ware Subtype: Slipware
 Description: Black exterior with vertical rows of white slip feathering alternating with rows of dots; yellow interior glaze

Comments:
 Compare to: Vertical bands of feathering similar to Lewis 1987:33, lowest right plate
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
122147	N9 E137	9.34	137.83	62		39	Body
122572a	N5 E143	5.33	143.27	61		32	Body
60249	N13 E138	13.46	138.27	96		42	Body
76651a	N11 E144	11.91	144.45	87		46	Body; Rim
82635	N11 E144	11.20	144.90	96		42	Rim
91713	N10 E145	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
95703	N8 E137	8.26	137.19	62		25	Shoulder
96238	N7 E142			96		40	Body
96702	N10 E145	10.34	145.18	131		61	Body

Vessel Number: C193
 Vessel Form: Cup
 Ware Type: Bristol-Staffordshire CEW
 Ware Subtype: Slipware
 Description: Yellow background with brown slipped dots

Comments:
 Compare to: Pearson 1979: Fig. 7 No. 46.
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 79972b+76690; 104199+121432

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104199	N12 E145	12.94	145.83	62		23	Rim

121433	N10 E148	10.52	148.15	160	23	50	Rim
122752	N11 E147	11.70	140.58	160	23	53	Rim
68043	N15 E142	15.89	142.54	62		57	Body
76690	N10 E144	10.05	144.16	87		44	Rim
77472	N10 E143	10.88	143.23	61		15	Body
79011a-b	N13 E141	13.28	141.09	96		55	Body
79105a-c	N11 E141	11.40	141.12	87		56	Body
79567a-b	N10 E141	10.66	141.81	62		43	Body
93990	N8 E137	8.23	137.62	62		29	Body
96734	N9 E138	9.81	138.72	62		34	Body
121432b,c	N10 E147	10.76	147.90	160	23	53	Rim; Body
79972b	N13 E145	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body; Rim
81369a-b	N10 E142	10.69	142.76	62		54	Body; Rim
86266a, c-l	N16 E142			96			Rim; Body; Base
79574b	N11 E141	11.47	141.06	96		60	Body

Vessel Number: C194
 Vessel Form: Cup
 Ware Type: Bristol-Staffordshire CEW
 Ware Subtype: Slipware
 Description: Yellow background with brown slipped dots around rim and feathering below
 Comments:
 Compare to: Celoria and Kelly 1973: Fig. 239.
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 82608b+108355

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100268	N8 E147	8.35	147.95	62		23	Body
100130	N8 E142	8.68	142.71	96		38	Body
100682	N12 E147	14.61	147.35	62		0	Body
104963	N6 E141	6.42	141.71	62		34	Body
108355	N12 E144	12.53	144.76	96		52	Handle
108959	N8 E137	8.22	137.63	62		31	Body
113030	N8 E141	8.19	141.06	96		39	Body
114379	S8 E173	0.00	0.00	63		32	Base
116611a	N8 E146	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base
118638	N8 E151	8.09	151.89	62		25	Body
118689a-d	N10 E147	10.88	147.93	160	23	49	Rim; Body
65699	N16 E141	16.59	141.11	61		18	Body
73627	N13 E140	13.70	140.23	96		60	Body
79033	N10 E144	10.13	144.66	62		28	Body
79034	N12 E140	12.14	140.28	87		45	Body
79583	N10 E141	10.37	141.47	62		51	Body
79665	N10 E140	10.10	140.30	62		35	Body
81150a	N11 E140	11.74	140.32	87		45	Body
82608a-b	N11 E145	11.50	145.50	62		19	Handle
86571	N13 E145	13.78	145.70	62		12	Rim
88189	N9 E143	9.61	143.67	96		36	Body
88353	N9 E143	9.60	143.54	96		32	Body

88401	N10 E146	10.88	146.12	123		57	Handle
91708a-b	N11 E138	11.76	138.19	62		30	Body
93035	N9 E137	9.86	137.52	62		32	Body
95795	N7 E139	7.86	139.51	62		40	Body
96949	N9 E138	9.89	138.03	62		41	Body

Vessel Number: C195
 Vessel Form: Cup
 Ware Type: Bristol-Staffordshire CEW
 Ware Subtype: Slipware
 Description: Yellow background with brown slip feathering over entire exterior.
 Comments: 71609 miscatalogued as Area C; joins Area D sherds
 Compare to: Barker 1993: p. 16, cup at lowest right.
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 74454+74354+71609a; 71609 b+c

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
65830b	N16 E142	16.31	142.44	96		59	Rim; Body; Base
102845b,c	N12 E148	12.46	148.87	160		41	Body; Handle
108451b,c	N12 E144	12.51	144.74	96		52	Body
71609							
114781	N8 E141	8.13	141.16	96		41	Base; Body
119614	N15 E138	15.30	138.49	62		38	Body
119823	N16 E150	0.00	0.00	63			Body
123208	N12 E145	12.37	145.85	96		40	Base; Body
72671	N14 E141	14.39	141.70	61		35	Body
74354	N14 E141	14.35	141.92	87	9A	69	Rim; Body; Base
74454	N14 E141	14.33	141.90	87	9A	68	Body
77715a-b	N12 E140	12.84	140.73	87		45	Body; Handle
84577	N11 E144	11.16	144.20	96		42	Body
85662	N15 E142	0.00	0.00	96			Body
93912a-b	N7 E142	7.69	142.31	96		32	Base; Body
96320	N8 E137	8.80	137.13	62		40	Base
82617b	N9 E140	9.50	140.41	62		39	Body
79367a	N13 E141	13.94	141.60	96		55	Body; Handle
69226b-d	N16 E141	16.60	141.30	94		50	Rim; Body
82948c	N16 E142	16.22	142.43	96		55	Body

Vessel Number: C196
 Vessel Form: Cup
 Ware Type: Bristol-Staffordshire CEW
 Ware Subtype: Slipware
 Description:
 Comments: Yellow interior and exterior with brown slip feathering covering exterior
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
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102190a-b	S1 E141			63		12	Base
108782	N7 E137	7.62	137.03	62		21	Base
119357	N12 E147	12.82	147.98	160	23	44	Body
121080	N8 E144	8.43	144.59	62		38	Rim
122851	N11 E148	11.90	148.74	160		52	Base
123783a-b	N13 E147	13.36	147.38	189	23	61	Body
125527	N13 E147	13.01	147.98	193	23	68	Body; Handle
85661	N15 E142	0.00	0.00	96			Rim
88104	N10 E146	10.51	146.47	123		26	Body
88111	N9 E144	9.81	144.37	123		29	Body
88412	N10 E146	10.95	146.15	123		55	Body
88414	N10 E146	10.92	146.14	123		60	Rim
82530a,e	N10 E145	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base; Body
79972a-b	N13 E145	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body; Rim

Vessel Number: C197
 Vessel Form: Cup
 Ware Type: Bristol-Staffordshire CEW
 Ware Subtype: Slipware
 Description: Bands of vertical brown feathering on yellow background
 Comments:
 Compare to: Feathered pattern similar to Grigsby 1993: Fig. 71.
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 104426b+119358

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
79574a	N11 E141	11.47	141.06	96		60	Body
82617a	N9 E140	9.50	140.41	62		39	Body
100475	N8 E142	8.62	142.48	62		34	Body
100524	N9 E147	9.15	147.05	62		26	Base; Body
104426a-b	N12 E145	12.09	145.22	62		23	Body; Handle
105096	N17 E149	17.62	149.15	61		23	Body
105318	N12 E141	0.00	0.00	166	9	0	Body
113263	N18 E145	18.22	145.09	61		8	Shoulder
114571	N15 E152	0.00	0.00	62		10	Handle
119358a-b	N12 E147	12.67	147.32	160	23	49	Body; Handle
119647	N9 E147	9.85	147.72	62		24	Body
122340	N5 E143	5.15	143.25	61		32	Body
69818a,c	N14 E142	14.68	142.67	62		50	Body
71112a-b	N12 E141	12.82	141.63	61		24	Body; Handle
71193	N15 E138	15.24	138.69	62		35	Base
72405	N13 E140	13.64	140.17	87		55	Body
73378	N13 E140	13.30	140.60	87		60	Body
73626	N13 E140	13.16	140.66	96		63	Body
74945	N12 E140	12.66	140.01	87		53	Body
76119	N11 E142	11.06	142.97	62		54	Base; Body
79258a-b	N11 E141	11.53	141.41	87		55	Body
88199	N9 E144	9.53	144.50	62		27	Base
89015	N11 E146	11.27	146.62	62		28	Base

79367b	N13 E141	13.94	141.60	96		55	Body; Handle
93788	N7 E137	7.76	137.04	62		13	Rim

Vessel Number: C198
 Vessel Form: Cup
 Ware Type: Bristol-Staffordshire CEW
 Ware Subtype: Slipware
 Description: Brown exterior feathering on yellow background
 Comments:
 Compare to:

Illustration: Figure 4.7c
 Crossmends: 84574+82847+86266b

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
84899b	N11 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
79367c	N13 E141	13.94	141.60	96		55	Body; Handle
82948e	N16 E142	16.22	142.43	96		55	Body
86266b	N16 E142			96			Rim; Body; Base
82847	N15 E142	15.96	142.13	96		59	Shoulder
104549	N13 E142	0.00	0.00	162	9	0	Body
110447a-b	N19 E147	19.72	147.33	118		40	Handle
123913	N10 E146	10.70	146.07	189	23	62	Body
125149	N15 E151			63			Handle
76560	N11 E143	11.40	143.32	62		29	Body
84574	N16 E142	16.41	142.33	96		56	Shoulder
84787	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
91395	N11 E138			62		35	Body
91748	N9 E139	9.19	139.49	62		23	Body
91827	N12 E139	12.53	139.10	62		40	Body
95370	N8 E138	8.79	138.83	62		25	Body
96180	N10 E138	10.91	138.61	62		20	Body
98116a-b	N12 E147	12.25	147.32	62		24	Rim; Body
98190	N13 E147	13.47	147.36	62		29	Body
122586	N11 E148	11.90	148.74	160	23	53	Body
88097b	N16 E142	16.89	142.94	96		48	Body; Handle

Vessel Number: C199
 Vessel Form: Drink Pot
 Ware Type: Bristol-Staffordshire CEW
 Ware Subtype: Slipware
 Description: Yellow background with brown slip dots around rim and feathering below
 Comments:

Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 121, no. 2693
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 121432a+119228+95985; 123898a+121700

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104204	N12 E145	12.96	145.81	62		23	Body
104770	N12 E145	12.49	145.27	62		40	Body

105257	N12 E140			162	9		Body
105574	N12 E140	0.00	0.00	162	9	0	Base; Body
105582	N14 E140	0.00	0.00	162	9	0	Body
105779	N12 E140	0.00	0.00	162	9	0	Body
105784	N12 E140	0.00	0.00	162	9	0	Body
118168	N6 E153	6.15	153.60	62		30	Body
119053a-c	N10 E146	10.17	146.33	160	23	49	Body
119228	N10 E147	10.95	147.03	62		0	Base; Body
119359	N12 E146	12.16	146.81	160		51	Rim
121195a-f	N12 E146			96		50	Body
121284a-b	N10 E148	10.08	148.09	160	23	50	Body
121700	N12 E147	12.56	147.78	160	23	49	Base; Body
121864	N10 E148	10.81	148.79	160	23	52	Body
122506a-b	N13 E147	13.31	147.29	62		33	Body
122747	N11 E148	11.30	148.27	160	23	51	Body
123209	N12 E145	12.37	145.85	96		40	Rim
123898a-m	N11 E146	11.32	146.47	189	23	62	Base; Body
125064	N12 E146	12.04	146.97	189	23	63	Rim
65122	N14 E139	14.15	139.23	62		36	Handle
77650	N12 E140	12.03	140.82	87		45	Body
79487A-I	N12 E144	12.60	144.51	119	9A	50	Rim; Body
88012	N10 E146	10.72	146.75	63		39	Body
88392	N11 E139	11.41	139.28	62		31	Body
89799a	N11 E138	11.82	138.88	62		25	Rim; Body
91679	N9 E146	9.10	146.26	62		0	Base
91712a	N11 E146	11.63	146.42	62		20	Body
95985	N8 E145	8.67	145.62	62		27	Base; Body
102845a	N12 E148	12.46	148.87	160		41	Body; Handle
108451a	N12 E144	12.51	144.74	96		52	Body
88097a	N16 E142	16.89	142.94	96		48	Body; Handle
82530b-d,g	N10 E145	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base; Body
121432a	N10 E147	10.76	147.90	160	23	53	Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C200
 Vessel Form: Mug
 Ware Type: Bristol-Staffordshire CEW
 Ware Subtype: Slipware
 Description: Yellow dots on brown-black background
 Comments: Base sherd has kiln flaw- stray clay lump adheres to base which would have made mug fairly unstable

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
65015b	N15 E139	15.47	139.44	62		42	Base; Body

Vessel Number: C201

Vessel Form: Mug
 Ware Type: Bristol-Staffordshire CEW
 Ware Subtype: Treacle Brown' or Mottled Brown
 Description: Reeded neck and base
 Comments: Some sherds on display at Ferryland Interpretation Centre
 Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 115, no. 2550; Gooder 1984: Fig. 16a, no. 150.
 Illustration: Figure 4.7a
 Crossmends: 134840a-d+104926a-h+134158a-g

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100410	N8 E146	8.40	146.85	62		17	Base
102132	N9 E139	9.13	139.42	62		30	Body
104926a-h	N12 E145	12.88	145.49	96		40	Rim
108640	N7 E138	7.40	138.51	62		25	Body
119117	N5 E143			63			Body
121079a-b	N8 E144	8.23	144.51	62		38	Base; Body
134158a-g	N12 E144	12.80	144.20	96		0	Body
134840a-f	N12 E144	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
77684	N11 E140	11.88	140.76	62		47	Rim

Vessel Number: C202
 Vessel Form: Mug
 Ware Type: Bristol-Staffordshire CEW
 Ware Subtype: Treacle Brown' or Mottled Brown
 Description: Reeding at neck and base
 Comments:
 Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 115, no. 2550; Gooder 1984: Fig. 16a, no. 150.
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 68515+71064

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
105600	N16 E148	16.00	148.00	61		0	Rim
113214	S10 E170			63			Body
113215	S10 E170			63			Base
114538	S10 E172	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
60617	N16 E135	16.24	135.43	62		27	Body
65124	N14 E139	14.15	139.23	62		36	Body
66060	N14 E139	14.35	139.15	62		30	Handle
68515	N15 E140	15.30	140.44	96		50	Body; Handle
71064	N13 E140	13.03	140.15	62		62	Handle
72393	N13 E140	13.08	140.30	87		55	Body
72570a-b	N14 E140	14.95	140.40	96		60	Body
86773	N16 E143	0.00	0.00	62		62	Body
89720	N8 E141	8.25	141.75	62		22	Body

Iberian Coarse Earthenwares

Vessel Number: C203
 Vessel Form: Jar
 Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW

Ware Subtype:
 Description: Unglazed sherds; Type 1 neck form
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104957	N19 E147	19.47	147.78	119		27	Body
119112	N7 E153			63			Lip; Neck
54573	N18 E141	18.33	141.18	62		37	Rim
95180	N7 E137	7.58	137.22	62		18	Body

Vessel Number: C204
 Vessel Form: Jar
 Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description:
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100867	N3 E140	0.00	0.00	63		20	Body
110100	N7 E139	7.87	139.96	96		41	Lip
95941	N8 E138	8.44	138.27	62		32	Shoulder
98167	N12 E147	12.37	147.41	62		26	Rim

Vessel Number: C205
 Vessel Form: Jar
 Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Unglazed sherds; Type 1 neck form
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
89958	N8 E140	8.61	140.73	96		30	
95701	N8 E137	8.24	137.34	62		25	Rim

Vessel Number: C206
 Vessel Form: Jar
 Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Vessel is unglazed; Type 1 neck form
 Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104989	N6 E141	6.34	141.92	62		38	Rim
77924	N15 E144	15.17	144.14	87		43	Neck
82485a-c	N9 E142	9.89	142.74	62		25	Body

Vessel Number: C207

Vessel Form:

Jar

Ware Type:

Merida-Type CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description:

Vessel has white slip on interior and exterior surfaces but is unglazed; Type 1 neck form; rim has an unusually large diameter; fabric is orange marbled with white

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
95635a-f	N6 E143	6.38	143.58	61		15	Lip: Body

Vessel Number: C208

Vessel Form:

Jar

Ware Type:

Merida-Type CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description:

Vessel is unglazed; Type 1 neck form

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

73922+84283

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
73922	N13 E144	13.41	144.22	62		19	Rim
84283	N10 E144	10.30	144.50	96		54	Neck

Vessel Number: C209

Vessel Form:

Jar

Ware Type:

Merida-Type CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description:

Vessel is unglazed; Type 1 neck form; sherds are very worn

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

100838a+100934

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100838a-c	N3 E140	0.00	0.00	63		22	Body
100934	N3 E140	0.00	0.00	63		20	Body

Vessel Number: C210
 Vessel Form: Jar
 Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Vessel is unglazed; Type 1 neck form; white slip on exterior; fabric consists of orange and white marbled clays

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
69405	N15 E142	15.56	142.44	62		43	Neck
71095a-b	N14 E142	14.67	142.78	62		63	Body
89553	N11 E137	11.09	137.16	62		43	Body

Vessel Number: C211
 Vessel Form: Jar
 Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Vessel is unglazed; Type 1 neck form; base of vessel is not flat but terminates in a point; base sherd is extensively sooted on exterior

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration: Figure 4.8e

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
119938a-g	N16 E149	16.40	149.30	62		34	Base; Body
82993a-c	N11 E142	11.15	142.85	96		57	Rim

Vessel Number: C212
 Vessel Form: Jar
 Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:

Description:

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
123360	N9 E145	9.53	145.95	123			Rim
88028a-b	N9 E144	9.12	144.21	62		0	Base

Vessel Number: C213
 Vessel Form: Jar

Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Unglazed sherds; Type 1 neck form
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 95412+108508

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108508	N16 E147	16.28	147.18	62		31	Rim
132686	N10 E143	10.29	143.38	96		0	Body
95412	N8 E139	8.33	139.58	62		27	Rim; Neck

Vessel Number: C214
 Vessel Form: Jar
 Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Vessel is unglazed; Type 1 neck form; fabric consists of salmon-coloured clays marbled with white clays

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends: 54792+54592

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108222	N14 E146	14.91	146.28	62		35	Body
108330	N16 E146	16.93	146.08	62		44	Rim
118441	N15 E142	15.60	142.43	123		51	Body
118774	N15 E142	15.16	142.37	123		50	Body
119154a-f	N17 E144	18.49	144.83	123		48	Body
119393a-e	N13 E145	13.29	145.90	123		57	Body
119508a-j	N17 E143	17.83	143.38	123		50	Body
122604a-m	N18 E146	18.27	146.72	123		56	Body
122792	N17 E142	17.13	142.26	123		55	Body
122796	N17 E142	17.21	142.66	123		55	Body
123271a-h	N18 E143	18.10	143.51	123		50	Body
123273	N18 E143	18.12	143.71	123		50	Body
123274a-b	N17 E143	17.16	143.29	123		52	Body
123284	N17 E143	17.38	143.60	123		51	Rim
54792a-b	N19 E142	19.57	142.69	62		36	Body
59703	N14 E135	14.16	135.62	61		18	Rim; Neck
89763	N12 E138	12.09	138.35	62		35	Body
91942	N8 E141	8.63	141.61	123		36	Rim

Vessel Number: C215
 Vessel Form: Jar
 Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Unglazed vessel; Type 1 neck form; exterior shoulder has grooves and hastily

covered with white slip

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration: Figure 4.8a

Crossmends: 89206b+89045ab

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108949a-b	N18 E149	18.52	149.17	62		34	Body
81079	N15 E144	15.69	144.22	62		34	Body
89045a-c	N12 E138	12.15	138.55	62		20	Body
89206a-f	N12 E138	12.19	138.54	62		20	Body
96623a-c	N18 E147	18.47	147.35	119		31	Body; Neck
96729	N8 E139	8.64	139.64	62		30	Body

Vessel Number: C216

Vessel Form: Jar

Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Interior yellow glaze; Type 2 neck form

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
121099	N9 E150			63			Base
98567	N7 E141	7.71	141.17	96		30	Rim

Vessel Number: C217

Vessel Form: Jar

Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description:

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
125262	S8 E136	8.10	136.68	96		28	Rim; Body; Base
77334a-b	N11 E143	11.16	143.25	94		64	Rim; Body
79983a-d	N10 E142	10.49	142.51	87		52	Body; Shoulder
98633a-d	N17 E145	17.94	145.93	62		28	Base

Vessel Number: C218

Vessel Form: Jar

Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Degraded yellow glaze on interior and splashes on exterior; Type 2 neck form

Comments:

Compare to:

Figure 4.8c

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
116911	N6 E151	6.93	151.28	62		18	Shoulder
132498	N12 E143	12.64	143.79	96		0	Neck; Lip

Vessel Number: C219

Vessel Form: Jar

Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Interior yellow glaze, spills on exterior; Type 2 neck form

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100637	N8 E143	8.21	147.74	96		36	Body
108103a-b	S6 E141	0.00	0.00	63		0	Rim
72574a-b	N13 E140	13.49	140.12	62		40	Body; Rim
93777	N7 E137	7.10	137.44	62		15	Body

Vessel Number: C220

Vessel Form: Jar

Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Interior yellow glaze; spills on exterior; Type 2 neck form

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
73430	N14 E143	14.13	143.27	62		48	Lip

Vessel Number: C221

Vessel Form: Jar

Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Yellow interior glaze, spilled glaze on exterior; Type 2 neck form

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108097	S7 E140	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base; Body

102122	S5 E140			63			Body
123090a-f	S7 E142			63			Base; Body
125276a-e	S6 E137	5.64	137.38	62		18	Rim; Body
127225	S6 E136	5.28	136.42	62		20	Neck
77580	N11 E144	11.20	144.31	87		56	Neck

Vessel Number: C222
 Vessel Form: Pot
 Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Unglazed; sherd is very worn
 Comments:
 Compare to: Allan 1995: Fig. 113, p. 312.
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
59899	N16 E138	0.00	0.00	63		10	Rim

Vessel Number: C223
 Vessel Form: Milk Pan
 Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Unglazed fabric; some exterior sooting
 Comments:
 Compare to: Allan and Barber 1992: p. 236, no. 8
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 72243+73407

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
73407	N13 E140	13.70	140.19	96		60	Body
72243	N14 E143	14.71	143.40	62		53	Body

Vessel Number: C224
 Vessel Form: Lid
 Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Unglazed vessel; burnished exterior; rim diameter 130 mm
 Comments: Acute rim/body angle indicates vessel's form
 Compare to: Allan and Barber 1992: Fig. 3, no. 10
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
116891	N13 E138	13.44	137.23	62		41	Rim

Vessel Number: C225
 Vessel Form: Jug

Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Applied and incised strip of clay surrounds hole pierced through body
 Comments: Probable 'bird jug'; see reference below.
 Compare to: Hurst et al. 1986: Fig. 32, no. 92
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
73653	N14 E140	14.48	140.37	87		69	Body
91634	N9 E146	9.49	146.51	62		0	Rim
96240	N8 E145	8.98	145.77	62		27	Rim

Vessel Number: C226
 Vessel Form: Jug
 Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Burnished and smoothed exterior surface; vessel is unglazed
 Comments:
 Compare to: Broady 1979: p. 111, no. 554; or Allan 1995: p. 322.
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
88009a-b	N16 E143	16.74	143.67	62		37	Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C227
 Vessel Form: Jug
 Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Unglazed; burnished exterior; sand adheres to bottom of base
 Comments:
 Compare to: Broady 1979: p. 111, no. 557
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
59209	N15 E138	15.23	138.44	62		26	Base; Body

Vessel Number: C228
 Vessel Form: Jug
 Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Unglazed; sand adheres to bottom of base
 Comments:
 Compare to: Broady 1979: p. 111, no. 557
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
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89625	N8 E140	8.60	140.78	63		6	Base; Body
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Vessel Number: C229
 Vessel Form: Bottle
 Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Small unglazed rim fragment
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100750	N8 E143	8.22	143.78	123		40	Rim

Vessel Number: C230
 Vessel Form: Bottle
 Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Unglazed sherd; sooting on exterior and interior surfaces
 Comments:
 Compare to: Martin 1979: Fig. 11, no. 81
 Illustration: Figure 4.8b
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110019	N14 E146	14.64	146.35	62		35	Lip; Neck; Shoulder

Vessel Number: C231
 Vessel Form: Bottle
 Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Neck fragments only; some sherds are sooted
 Comments: Form is comparable to vessel C232
 Compare to: Martin 1979: Fig. 11, no. 82
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104116a-e	N12 E148	12.90	148.84	62		84	Body
104865	N14 E147	14.32	147.23	62 & 96		32	Rim

Vessel Number: C232
 Vessel Form: Bottle
 Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Everted, flattened lip; yellow interior glaze; rim diameter is 40 mm
 Comments: Compare to vessel C231

Compare to: Martin 1979: Fig. 11, no. 82

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
89616	N17 E143	17.63	143.81	62		41	Rim ?

Vessel Number: C233

Vessel Form: Bottle

Ware Type: Merida-Type CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Interior degraded yellow glaze on interior and exterior surfaces

Comments:

Compare to: Clark 1979: Fig. 35, no. 277

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
122564	N14 E142	0.00	0.00	166	9	0	Base; Body

Vessel Number: C234

Vessel Form: Jar

Ware Type: Spanish Heavy CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Buff gritty fabric; Rim diameter is 90 mm

Comments: Commonly known as 'Spanish Olive Jar'

Compare to: Goggin's Middle Style rim form D (in James 1988: Fig. 9)

Illustration:

Crossmends: 105437+105449b

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
105437	N6 E141	6.78	141.80	62		46	Rim
105449a-b	N6 E141	6.86	141.92	62		41	Body
118717a-b	S9 E138	8.07	138.86	62		41	Body
123755	N11 E146	11.93	146.38	189	23	63	Body
89524	N11 E137	11.15	137.30	62		44	Body
96039	N8 E136	8.64	138.89	62		50	Body
96339	N8 E138	8.02	138.90	62		32	Rim

Vessel Number: C235

Vessel Form: Jar

Ware Type: Spanish Heavy CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Pink gritty fabric; all sides sooted; interior cream-coloured slip

Comments: Commonly known as 'Spanish Olive Jar'

Compare to: Goggin's Middle Style rim form F (in James 1988: Fig. 9)

Illustration: Figure 4.8d

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
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110838	N13 E145	13.56	145.65	96	61	Rim
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Italian Coarse Earthenwares

Vessel Number: C236
 Vessel Form: Jar
 Ware Type: Montelupo CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Roughly thrown, pitted fabric with many large inclusions; interior degraded yellow glaze
 Comments: Also known as 'Oil Jars'
 Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 130, no. 2902; also see Ashdown 1972: Fig. 6
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 98001+93470

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
93470	N18 E145	18.92	145.05	119		32	Body
98001	N18 E144	18.64	144.89	123		35	Base

Vessel Number: C237
 Vessel Form: Jar
 Ware Type: Montelupo CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Roughly thrown, pitted fabric with many large inclusions
 Comments: Also known as 'oil jars'
 Compare to: Allan 1984a: Fig. 130, #2902; also see Middlewood 1972: Fig. 2, 3.
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
116462	S13 E140	12.68	140.44	63		11	Rim

Vessel Number: C238
 Vessel Form: Bowl
 Ware Type: North Italian CEW
 Ware Subtype: Marbled Polychrome
 Description: Interior marbled brown, red, and green-buff slip; exterior covered in clear, glossy glaze; brown-red fabric
 Comments: Overhanging rim
 Compare to: Hurst et al. 1986: Fig. 14.28, colour plate 3; Clark 1979: Fig. 28, no. 214.
 Illustration: Figure 4.9c
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
89665	N11 E136	11.73	136.53	62		36	Rim

Vessel Number: C239
 Vessel Form: Bowl
 Ware Type: North Italian CEW
 Ware Subtype: Marbled Bichrome
 Description: Interior has red and white marbled slip decoration
 Comments: Restored vessel on display at Ferryland Interpretation Centre
 Compare to: Hurst et al. 1986: Fig. 14.28
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
123578	S9 E137	8.06	137.94	96		27	Base; Body; Rim

French Coarse Earthenwares

Vessel Number: C240
 Vessel Form: Milk Pan
 Ware Type: Saintonge CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Interior yellow glaze; small fleck of degraded green glaze on exterior; pink-buff fabric

Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration: Figure 4.9b
 Crossmends: 53062+53364abc+50639+54211+53155+56598ab

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
111390	N8 E150	0.00	0.00	63		0	Shoulder
111392	N8 E150	0.00	0.00	63		0	
113798a-b	N7 E151	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
50412	N17 E141	17.57	141.11	62		50	
50581	N17 E140	17.76	140.43	62		46	
104541	N6 E141	6.65	141.15	62		50	Body
104693	N7 E150	7.21	150.73	61		20	Rim
108781	N8 E136	8.29	136.71	62		51	Rim
113358a-j	N9 E139	9.45	139.65	62		26	Body
113360a-c	N9 E139	9.45	139.65	62		26	Body
113361	N9 E139	9.45	139.65	62		26	Body
119206	N7 E153	7.63	153.45	62		20	Body
122216a-c	N8 E152	8.43	152.33	62		24	Body
123359	N8 E151	8.13	151.05	63		14	Base; Body
50639	N17 E139	17.90	139.26	62		17	Base; Body
53062	N17 E141	17.88	141.07	62		42	Body
53155	N18 E141	18.87	141.60	62		47	Base
53364	N18 E140	18.63	140.28	62		52	Body; Rim
53365	N18 E140	18.63	140.28	62		52	Body
53511a-j	N18 E139	18.47	139.35	62		34	Body; Base
53771	N19 E141	19.25	141.53	62		40	Body

53998	N18 E142	18.38	142.96	62		48	Base
54211	N18 E139	18.37	139.56	62		27	Body
56591a-c	N18 E142	18.20	142.32	62		30	Body
56598a-h	N18 E140	18.62	140.35	62		49	Rim; Body; Base
57031a-c	N17 E141	17.54	141.51	62		46	Body
57037	N19 E142	19.73	142.86	62		28	Rim
57038a-e	N18 E141	18.04	141.82	62		50	Body; Base
57072	N18 E142	18.63	143.44	62		41	Rim; Body
72452	N14 E141	14.26	141.32	62		46	Body
72467	N14 E141	14.47	141.63	62		46	Body
76410	N10 E143	10.23	143.41	62		34	Body
79925	N10 E140	10.78	140.69	62		32	Base
79926	N10 E140	10.14	140.44	62		12	Body
84588	N14 E139	14.78	139.93	96		55	Body
89301	N11 E136	11.71	136.24	62		22	Body
95104a-f	N8 E135			62		23	Body
95497	N10 E136	10.62	136.00	62		21	Body
95690	N8 E137	8.24	137.32	62		34	Body
95768a-b	N8 E137	8.34	137.54	62		33	Body
96054	N8 E139	8.48	139.32	62		36	Base

Vessel Number: C241
 Vessel Form: Milk Pan
 Ware Type: Saintonge CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Interior green glaze; some spilled glaze on rim and exterior surfaces
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 122422+114224

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
122422	N7 E150	7.74	150.55	61		22	Rim
104240	N12 E142			162	9		Body
114224	N8 E149	8.25	149.18	63		0	Rim
114252	N8 E146	8.80	146.52	62		50	Base
122805	N12 E150	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
56679	N17 E142	17.28	142.32	62		14	Body
76015	N12 E140	12.64	140.22	87		53	Body
77645	N11 E141	11.10	141.01	62		42	Body
81130	N14 E144	14.35	144.40	119		53	Rim; Body
89119	N12 E137	12.22	137.92	62		60	Body
89150a-b	N12 E137	12.19	137.58	62		28	Rim
89800	N11 E138	11.45	138.70	88		60	Base
91510	N16 E143	16.10	143.31	94		44	Body
93008	N11 E138	11.36	138.29	62		44	Body
93717a-b	N10 E138	10.15	138.72	62		40	Rim
96439	N10 E138	10.50	138.80	62		55	Body
96582a-b	N8 E138	8.12	138.35	62		35	Body

Vessel Number: C242
 Vessel Form: Lid
 Ware Type: Saintonge CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Circular knob handle with hollow centre; buff micaceous fabric, unglazed
 Comments:
 Compare to: Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975: Fig. 191, no. 1080.
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
60591a-b	N15 E138	15.37	138.99	94		62	Rim; Neck; Base

Vessel Number: C243
 Vessel Form: Pan ?
 Ware Type: Saintonge CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Internal yellow glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
62266	N16 E137	16.14	137.21	62		11	Rim

Vessel Number: C244
 Vessel Form: Unidentified
 Ware Type: Saintonge CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Exterior green glaze
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
79129	N13 E141	13.35	141.01	96		55	Rim
91089	N10 E136	10.25	136.51	61		8	Body

Vessel Number: C245
 Vessel Form: Unidentified Cooking Vessel?
 Ware Type: Saintonge CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Interior degraded green glaze; micaceous buff fabric; heavily sooted exterior
 Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
53855	N18 E141	19.48	141.80	62		54	Body; Base

Vessel Number: C246

Vessel Form: Chafing Dish

Ware Type: Saintonge CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Spattered light yellow-green glaze on exterior; burnt interior

Comments: Only pointed dish lug remains. This is a Hurst (1974) Type I chafing dish.

Compare to: Hurst et al. 1986: Fig. 35.105; Hurst 1974.

Illustration: Figure 4.9a

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
118637	N7 E143	7.95	143.54	96		45	Rim

Vessel Number: C247

Vessel Form: Plate?

Ware Type: Saintonge CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Interior degraded green glaze; small rolled rim

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
79887	N10 E140	10.81	140.79	62		39	Rim

Vessel Number: C248

Vessel Form: Unidentified Beverage Service?

Ware Type: Saintonge CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Burnt sherd; green glazed

Comments: Small, curved handle

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114426	N11 E139	11.59	139.75	88		53	Handle

Vessel Number: C249

Vessel Form: Figurine

Ware Type: Saintonge CEW

Ware Subtype: Polychrome
 Description: Moulded vessel with blue, green, brown and cream-coloured glazed exterior; green cream glazed interior; vessel is press-moulded
 Comments: Base fragment only; identity of figurine subject cannot be determined
 Compare to: Hurst et al. 1986: Fig. 45.132, comparing base, not figurine shape
 Illustration: yes
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
81126	N14 E144	14.63	144.17	119		46	Base; Body
91384	N10 E137	10.27	137.91	62		33	

Vessel Number: C250
 Vessel Form: Unidentified
 Ware Type: Saintonge CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Interior green mottled glaze; many red ochre-coloured inclusions
 Comments: Vessel form cannot be determined but fabric is clearly of Saintonge origin
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
105804	S9 E143	8.17	143.45	62		24	Base

Dutch Coarse Earthenwares

Vessel Number: C251
 Vessel Form: Chamber Pot
 Ware Type: Low Countries CEW
 Ware Subtype: Yellow and Green
 Description: Green glazed exterior, yellow glazed interior; flat, broad rim; one ridge of ribbing around widest part of exterior body
 Comments:
 Compare to: Schaefer 1998: Fig. 41
 Illustration: Figure 4.10a
 Crossmends: 91284+93073+91064a+91065+91063+89775a,c; 119197a+96194a

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100241	N9 E139	9.26	139.54	62		33	Body
108261	N17 E144	17.59	144.27	62		40	Body
119197a-d	N8 E139	8.83	139.90	62		37	Body; Shoulder
73591	N14 E143	14.63	143.06	94		54	Body
79684	N10 E140	10.23	140.45	62		35	Body
79971	N10 E140	10.78	140.91	62		36	Body
82291	N9 E141	9.39	141.21	62		42	Rim
82499a-b	N9 E140	9.35	140.53	62		38	Body
84599	N15 E141	15.29	141.71	94		63	Rim
89365	N8 E141	8.25	141.92	62		15	Body
89775a-c	N8 E141	8.91	140.62	96		30	Body
91063	N8 E140	8.74	140.98	96		31	Body

91064a-b	N8 E140	8.62	140.71	96		34	Rim; Body
91065a-c	N8 E140	8.43	140.52	96		33	Body
91215	N9 E139	9.35	139.48	62		26	Body
91284a-e	N8 E140	8.46	140.15	96		36	Rim
91308a-c	N8 E140	8.39	140.45	96		30	Rim
93072a-e	N8 E140	8.52	140.36	96		34	Body
93073a-f	N8 E140	8.52	140.36	96		34	Body
93505	N10 E138	10.00	138.88	62		40	Rim
93620	N8 E139	8.83	139.99	62		32	Body
93653	N8 E139	8.70	139.43	62		16	Body
93871	N9 E138	9.16	138.36	62		28	Body
95055a-g	N8 E139	8.84	139.28	62		31	Rim
95489	N8 E138	8.83	138.63	62		27	Body
95753	N8 E137	8.50	137.27	62		44	Body
96194a-f	N8 E139	8.60	139.98	62		31	Body; Rim
96196	N9 E138	9.05	138.89	62		52	Body

Vessel Number: C330
 Vessel Form: Porringer
 Ware Type: North Holland Slipware
 Ware Subtype:
 Ceramic Type: Coarse Earthenware
 Decoration:
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration: Figure 4.10b
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
88198a-b	N9 E144	9.90	144.95	123			Rim, shoulder, body

Unidentified Coarse Earthenwares

Vessel Number: C252
 Vessel Form: Dish
 Ware Type: Unidentified CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Dark brown interior glaze
 Comments: Fabric is slightly sandy, slightly micaceous, and badly delaminated; red-orange fabric with grey core; thickly potted vessel

Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 63274+60543

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
113171a-i	N7 E142	7.61	42.46	96		48	Body; Rim
51325a-l	N21 E142	21.45	142.65	62		32	Rim; Body; Base
53580	N18 E140	18.34	140.00	62		14	Body
59689	N16 E135	16.73	135.00	62		12	Body
60536	N14 E136	14.62	136.07	61		10	Body

60543	N13 E135	13.96	135.51	62	27	Body
63274	N14 E135	14.12	136.07	62	23	Shoulder
96981	N9 E136	9.67	136.34	62	37	Rim

Vessel Number: C253
 Vessel Form: Unidentified Food Service
 Ware Type: Unidentified CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Degraded interior yellow glaze; finely thrown buff fabric
 Comments: Possibly saucer?
 Compare to: Compare to Ferryland sherds 188791 from Area C; same form and fabric
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
88039	N12 E139	12.74	139.19	96	49		Rim
89144	N11 E139	11.37	139.59	96	40		Rim

Vessel Number: C254
 Vessel Form: Mug
 Ware Type: Unidentified CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Brown-black interior and exterior glaze; Sandy orange fabric with occasional pockets of grey; sherds are badly burnt
 Comments: Burnt sherds make ware identification difficult
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
102277	N10 E149			63			Rim
96333a-i	N9 E147	9.36	147.00	96	65		Body

Vessel Number: C255
 Vessel Form: Jug
 Ware Type: Unidentified CEW- likely Iberian
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Buff fabric; very heavily micaceous fabric also has quartz and red-coloured inclusions; exterior has burnished decoration of closely-set vertical lines; vessel has horizontally-placed lug handles
 Comments: May be Iberian; fabric and decoration very similar to those traditions as described in Deagen (1987); Merida wares occasionally show similar burnished patterns
 Compare to:
 Illustration: yes
 Crossmends: 98661+119287+108336+93586b+104908;123513+98661; 118040+57001; 123513+93051; 93046+119287; 98661+one unnumbered sherd from Event

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
93590	N10 E138	0.00	0.00	62	50		Body

102047a-b	N17 E145	17.47	145.89	62		29	Body
104908a-i	N18 E145	18.62	145.87	123		40	Body
105988	N16 E146	16.97	146.04	62		44	Body
108336	N17 E144	17.81	144.32	62		40	Body
114988	N19 E144	19.82	144.79	62		30	Body
114991a-b	N19 E144	19.86	144.61	62		30	Body
118040	N17 E145	17.73	145.42	62		21	Body
119237a-k	N17 E144	17.22	144.47	62		50	Body
119287	N17 E144	17.63	144.32	62		42	Body
119607	N17 E145	17.40	145.23	62		54	Body
119638a-u	N17 E145	17.47	145.41	62		26	Body
119818	N17 E145	17.84	145.72	62		40	Body
123513	N17 E144	17.49	144.55	62		47	Body
47998	N21 E142	21.48	142.50	61		17	Body
57001	N20 E142	20.15	142.63	62		21	Rim
62416	N13 E138	13.71	138.23	62		43	Body
69501	N16 E141	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
86635	N16 E144	16.20	144.40	63		39	Body
88444	N16 E144	16.11	144.38	62		32	Body
91608a-c	N17 E144	17.12	144.14	62		35	Rim; Body
93046a-h	N18 E145	18.22	145.53	62		35	Body
93047a-q	N17 E144	17.79	144.92	123		56	Body
93051	N17 E144	17.81	144.95	123		48	Body
93136a-b	N17 E145	17.39	145.48	123		51	Body
93586a-c	N18 E145	18.33	135.27	62		35	Body
93599a-b	N18 E148	18.33	145.27	62		35	Body
96823	N18 E144	18.64	144.89	123		35	Rim
98532a-v	N18 E145	18.21	145.21	123		36	Body
98661	N17 E144	17.74	144.87	119		43	Body

Vessel Number: C256

Vessel Form: Unidentified Closed Form

Ware Type: Unidentified CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Buff fabric; heavily micaceous with quartz and red-coloured inclusions

Comments: Fabric is very similar to C255, but is a lighter buff colour and sandier

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
54744	N18 E141	18.40	141.56	62		38	Body
89674	N12 E138	12.29	138.97	88		60	Body
91025	N15 E143	15.85	143.09	94		40	Rim

Vessel Number: C257

Vessel Form: Jug

Ware Type: Unidentified CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description:

Orange-red fabric with grey core at base; glaze is yellow-brown grading to red-brown where sparse; over-fired fabric; rolled rim; vertical handle joins neck with body; clear thumbprint at body-handle junction

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

yes

Crossmends:

All sherds join.

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
50492	N17 E140	17.95	140.08	62		48	
50538	N17 E139	17.81	139.68	62		29	
50567	N17 E139	17.72	139.96	62		35	
119621	N14 E137	14.14	138.16	62		36	Body
47877a-i	N20 E139	20.08	139.68	61		13	Body
50615a-b	N17 E139	17.49	139.96	62		41	Body
50648a-b	N17 E139	17.47	139.92	62		39	Body
50996	N18 E140	18.1	140.27	62		26	Body
51560	N17 E139	17.59	139.98	62		29	Body
51635a-c	N17 E140	17.91	140.07	62		42	Rim; Handle; Body
51636	N18 E140	18.10	140.41	62		46	Body
51785	N18 E139	18.16	139.74	62		27	Body
51817	N18 E139	18.08	139.87	62		47	Body
51818	N18 E140	18.19	140.32	62		44	Body
51959	N18 E140	18.18	140.53	62		42	Body
53499	N17 E140	17.96	140.23	62		32	Body
54004	N17 E141	17.81	141.22	62		40	Body
56030	N19 E142	19.37	142.30	62		48	Handle ?
63696	N16 E139	16.51	139.10	62		31	Rim
65007	N16 E139	16.36	139.52	62		33	Rim
84601	N14 E139	14.63	139.80	94		56	Body

Vessel Number:

C258

Vessel Form:

Unidentified Closed Form

Ware Type:

Unidentified CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description:

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100176	N7 E140	7.87	140.62	96		29	Rim

Vessel Number:

C259

Vessel Form:

Unidentified Closed Form

Ware Type:

Unidentified CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Sandy buff fabric with darker brown burnished exterior; small quartz and red-ochre coloured inclusions

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
96090a-b	N7 E141	7.77	141.36	96		39	Base; Body

Vessel Number: C260

Vessel Form: Unidentified Closed Form

Ware Type: Unidentified CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description:

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
118559	N17 E144	17.05	144.30	123		55	Base

Vessel Number: C261

Vessel Form: Unidentified Closed Form

Ware Type: Unidentified CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Orange-pink fabric; small white inclusions and occasional tiny flakes of mica; vessel is a closed form with a waisted base; sherds are burnt

Comments: This vessel is not Merida-type ware.

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
82935	N11 E141	11.22	141.67	88		32	Base; Body
91172	N9 E139	9.84	139.06	62		30	Body
96700	N10 E145	10.29	145.36	131		64	Base

Vessel Number: C262

Vessel Form: Unidentified Closed Form

Ware Type: Unidentified CEW

Ware Subtype:

Description:

Comments: Shape suggests South Somerset origin but fabric is too burnt to distinguish

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
89576	N8 E140	8.76	140.74	96		30	Base
89814	N8 E140	8.43	140.64	96		33	Body

Vessel Number: C263
 Vessel Form: Unidentified Closed Form
 Ware Type: Unidentified CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Sandy orange-red fabric with slightly grey core; interior red-brown glaze; some glaze spatters on exterior base
 Comments: Fabric is similar to vessel no. C257; Possibly Coarse Sandy ware?
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114241	N8 E143	8.90	143.63	96		46	Body
118960	N7 E143	7.81	143.40	96		45	Rim
91821a-d	N9 E146	9.61	146.31	62		0	Body

Vessel Number: C264
 Vessel Form: Unidentified Closed Form
 Ware Type: Unidentified CEW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Smooth orange fabric, small white inclusions
 Comments: Possibly a pot/bowl
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
118567	N17 E144	17.15	144.20	123		55	Rim
118569	N17 E144	17.11	144.24	123		55	Rim?

Tin-Glazed Earthenwares

Stoddart (2000) re-examined the Area D tin-glazed earthenware and gave each Area D vessel another unique vessel number. The corresponding Stoddart vessel numbers are given in the 'Comments' section of each entry below.

Vessel Number: C265
 Vessel Form: Mug
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: English
 Description: Roughly executed blue and purple floral pattern on overall turquoise glaze
 Comments: Mug has raised ring just below the vessel's lip; Archer 1997: 247 notes that this does not occur on English mugs until the 1680's. Sherd number 24064 is almost identical and likely belongs to this vessel. this sherd is from Area C, Level 1A.

Stoddart (2000) Vessel 537.

Compare to:

Exact pattern not found in published literature. For form, compare: Archer 1997: Fig. C13, p. 247; Fig. C14, p. 248; Austin 1994: Fig. 90, p. 105; Thompson et al. 1984: Fig. 26, no. 121.

Illustration:

Figure 4.12f

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
57039	N17 E141	17.44	141.74	62		34	Rim
84309	N15 E140	15.87	140.35	96		40	Handle

Vessel Number:

C266

Vessel Form:

Galley Pot

Ware Type:

Tin-Glazed CEW

Ware Subtype:

English

Description:

Comments:

Ointment Pot. Form dates from 1660/1670 to 1700 (Austin 1994: 290; Noel Hume 1977: 62). Buff fabric; overall white glaze is crazed and has pink undertones. Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 535.

Compare to:

Noel Hume 1969a: P. 205, no. 3; Noel Hume 1977: Fig. IV, no. 16; Orton 1988: Fig. 1250, 1251.

Illustration:

Figure 4.11a

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
84096a-e	N11 E140	11.54	140.76	96		57	Body; Base
84620a-d	N11 E140	11.00	140.00	96		0	Rim; Body

Vessel Number:

C267

Vessel Form:

Galley Pot

Ware Type:

Tin-Glazed CEW

Ware Subtype:

English

Description:

Comments:

Ointment Pot. Form dates ca. 1680-1720 (Noel Hume 1977:25). Buff fabric with white glaze that thickly covers vessel. Form is cup-shaped with lip everted beyond body walls. Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 522.

Compare to:

Noel Hume 1977: p. 62, fig. 18; Austin 1994: p. 209, fig. 422.

Illustration:

Figure 4.11c

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
74930	N14 E143	14.42	143.50	94		64	Shoulder
85307	N11 E140	11.27	140.13	96		45	Rim; Body
91259	N10 E135	10.30	135.43	63			Rim

Vessel Number:

C268

Vessel Form:

Galley Pot

Ware Type:

Tin-Glazed CEW

Ware Subtype: English

Description:

Comments: Ointment Pot. Form is similar to C266. Form dates 1660/70-1700 (Austin 1994:270; Noel Hume 1977:62). Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 524.

Compare to: Noel Hume 1969a: P. 205, no. 3; Noel Hume 1977: Fig. IV, no. 16; Orton 1988: Fig. 1250, 1251.

Illustration: Figure 4.11b

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
84022	N9 E140	9.64	140.14	62		38	Body
88169	N9 E143	9.94	143.80	123		44	Body
91380a-b	N8 E140	8.21	140.07	96		35	Body
95567	N8 E138	8.32	138.01	62		31	Rim
95574a-d	N8 E139	8.34	139.70	62		38	Body

Vessel Number: C269

Vessel Form: Galley Pot

Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW

Ware Subtype: English

Description:

Comments: Ointment pot. Glaze has flaked off. Buff fabric. Very small pot. Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 525.

Compare to: Compare for size to Noel Hume 1977: Fig. IV, no. 12

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114910	N17 E142	17.23	142.81	123		55	Base

Vessel Number: C270

Vessel Form: Galley Pot

Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW

Ware Subtype: English

Description: Ointment pot. White overall glaze with pink undertones and occasional tiny blue specks. Form dates 1680-1720 (Noel Hume 1977: p. 63, fig. 18)..

Comments: Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 526.

Compare to: Noel Hume 1977: p. 63, fig. 18; Austin 1994: p. 209, fig. 422.

Illustration: Yes

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
93481	N10 E138	10.97	138.73	62		40	Rim
93780	N10 E139	10.04	139.05	62		44	Body

Vessel Number: C271

Vessel Form: Galley Pot

Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW

Ware Subtype: English

Description: Exterior has horizontal blue closely set lines
 Comments: Drug Jar. Yellow-buff fabric. Interior plain greyish white degraded glaze. Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 542.

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100170	N8 E143	8.24	143.78	96		34	Base
105296	N6 E140	6.62	140.59	62		22	Rim
71443	N14 E142	14.51	142.31	62		38	Body
96259	N8 E137	8.80	137.62	62		40	Body

Vessel Number: C272
 Vessel Form: Galley Pot
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: English
 Description: Pink-buff fabric; white glaze with greyish tones.
 Comments: Drug Jar. White glaze has flaked off on exterior. Form dates 1660-1700 (Noel Hume 1977: Fig. III, no. 11). Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 523.

Compare to: Noel Hume 1977: Fig. III, no. 11.

Illustration: Figure 4.11d

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110183a-b	N8 E139	8.38	139.36	62		49	Rim; Neck; Shoulder
72200	N13 E140	13.34	140.54	62		40	Body
79920	N10 E140	10.61	140.99	62		57	Body

Vessel Number: C273
 Vessel Form: Galley Pot
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: English
 Description: Buff fabric. Most glaze has flaked off. One exterior horizontal blue line.
 Comments: Drug Jar. Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 527.

Compare to:

Illustration: Figure 4.11e

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
111464a-h	S7 E140	6.18	140.88	168	22	36	Base; Body

Vessel Number: C274
 Vessel Form: Plate/Dish
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: Spanish
 Description: White Background. Blue lines around interior center with looped arcades just below; remnants of centre pattern is possible stylized flower. Closest identifiable pattern is Ichucknee Blue on White (Deagen 1987).

Comments: Buff fabric with red inclusions.
 Compare to: Deagan 1987: Fig. 432; Plate 2.
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
95966	N7 E135	7.59	135.48	62		27	Body
119118	N5 E143	5.00	143.00	63			Body
53769	N18 E143	18.87	143.49	62		32	Base

Vessel Number: C275
 Vessel Form: Plate/Dish
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: Spanish
 Description:
 Comments:

Poor quality tin-glazed plate; thickly potted, press-moulded salmon coloured fabric with large red ochre inclusions; thin mint green glaze; rim of plate has scalloped edge.

Compare to: Fabric and glaze compare well to jug from Area C (Stoddart Vessel #458). This vessel given Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 541.

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114435	N8 E137	8.31	137.24	62		30	Base
62102	N13 E137	13.54	137.93	63		3	Body
74884a-b	N12 E140	12.83	140.87	62		35	Body
77250	N11 E143	11.31	143.15	62		35	Body
82626	N9 E140	9.53	140.32	62		39	Body
88325	N9 E144	9.59	144.78	123			Rim
88459	N8 E144	8.65	144.21	62		16	Body
95017	N8 E139	8.99	139.31	62		32	Rim

Vessel Number: C276
 Vessel Form: Jug
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: Spanish Lustreware
 Description: Copper lustre decoration incomplete, and only remains on inside rim. Original pattern is therefore indeterminate.
 Comments: Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 548.
 Compare to: Compare form to Hurst et al. 1986: Fig. 20, no. 52
 Illustration: Figure 4.12d
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
122391	N11 E149	11.00	149.00	63		0	Body
51847	N21 E142	21.41	142.15	62		33	Handle
76834	N10 E142	10.95	142.32	87		52	Body
96855	N10 E138	10.54	138.25	62		19	Body
95867	N7 E138	7.91	138.81	62		28	Body

Vessel Number: C277
 Vessel Form: Plate
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: Portuguese
 Description: Rim has aranhaes (spider) pattern in blue with purple ribs, long blue 'tentacles' terminating in purple knobs. Central pattern unknown.
 Comments: Examples from sources listed below are from later seventeenth century contexts, though Pendery (1999:Fig. 3) suggests this pattern dates ca. 1650-1675. Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 439.
 Compare to: Sassoon 1981: Fig. 14; Kirkman 1974: Plate 41, no. 5; Pernambuco de Mello 1979: Fig. 16; Good 1987:Fig. 48, no 458; Dos Santos 1960:Figs. 75-81, 83, plate 21.

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100727	N9 E146	9.37	146.39	96		61	Rim
105368	N14 E145	14.37	145.72	62		35	Body
116480	S10 E171	9.11	171.51	176		20	Body
74464	N14 E143	14.87	143.58	62		27	Body
81862	N11 E145	11.00	145.00	63		0	Body
88394a-b	N12 E139	12.36	139.41	62		49	Body
88987	N12 E138	12.13	138.65	62		33	Body
89361a-d	N9 E145	9.56	145.14	123			Rim; Body
91564	N10 E146	10.15	146.82	123		57	Body
91869	N10 E137	10.31	137.07	61		21	Body
93799a-c	N8 E137	8.49	137.34	61		25	Body
88986a,c	N12 E138	12.54	138.19	62		30	Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C278
 Vessel Form: Plate/Dish
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: Portuguese
 Description: Buff fabric with red inclusions. Pattern is bamboo-like sticks with fan-like fronds.
 Comments: Sherds in Cat. No. 72702 a-e unlabelled: four sherds belong to this vessel, and one to Vessel C279. Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 564.

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends: 86865ab+86941a+72702bce

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
88986b	N12 E138	12.54	138.19	62		30	Rim; Body
110743	N7 E147	7.62	147.34	62		26	Shoulder
72722	N13 E140	13.57	140.62	62		40	Body
74863	N12 E140	12.70	140.63	62		35	Body
81309	N11 E140	11.21	140.32	87		45	Base
86864a-b	N12 E139	12.31	139.83	62		31	Base
86941a-c	N12 E139	12.21	139.79	62		29	Base; Rim

93810	N8 E137	8.50	137.27	61		26	Base
72702a-e	N14 E141	14.51	141.55	62		59	Base

Vessel Number: C279
 Vessel Form: Plate/Dish
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: Portuguese
 Description: Chinoiserie floral pattern in blue and purple
 Comments: Sherds in Cat. No. 72702 a-e unlabelled: one sherd belong to this vessel, and four to Vessel C278. Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 534.

Compare to: Floral spray similar to flowers in background of dish in Piercy (1977): Fig. 16.

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
72702a-e	N14 E141	14.51	141.55	62		59	Base
91376	N11 E138	11.17	138.37	62		44	Body

Vessel Number: C280
 Vessel Form: Bowl
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: Portuguese
 Description: Small bowl with simple rim. Internal horizontal blue line just under rim. External 'scroll' motif in blue and purple. Glaze (where undecorated) is off-white and has pinholes.

Comments: Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 531.

Compare to: Compare vessel form to Kirkman 1974: Fig. 75, no 10. Compare pattern to Kirkman 1974: Plate 41, no. 1; Sassoon 1981: 188, Piercy 1977: 343, Fig. 15a

Illustration: Yes

Crossmends: 132091+132187+132090+84796

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
132090a-b	N10 E143	10.81	143.27	96			Body
132091	N10 E143	10.42	143.96	96			Rim
132187	N10 E143	10.31	143.16	96		0	Rim
134787	N10 E143	10.00	143.00	96		0	Body
134809	N10 E143	10.00	143.00	96		0	Body
82956	N11 E144	11.81	144.13	96		57	Body
84796	N10 E143	10.00	143.00	96		0	Rim

Vessel Number: C281
 Vessel Form: Bowl
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: Portuguese
 Description: Buff fabric with occasional red ochre-coloured inclusions; exterior geometric pattern in dark blue; symbol on inside base in dark blue; rim diameter 120 mm, footring diameter 60 mm

Comments: Noel Hume (1977:96, Fig. XVI no. 4) dates similar bowls: 1660-1685, and 1690-

1710. Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number unknown.

Compare to: Compare symbol in bowl's base to those shown in Sassoon 1974:120. For pattern, see Good 1987: P. 98, no. 456 and 466; Allan 1984a: Fig. 103 no. 2282

Illustration: Figure 4.12c

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100368	N8 E145	8.96	145.18	62		45	Body
102966	N14 E147	14.58	147.71	62		29	Rim
104691	N7 E150	7.23	150.76	62		25	Body
116827	S7 E141	6.84	141.30	168	22	42	Body
122801a-c	S6 E140	5.73	140.88	168	22	33	Body
125698a-d	N11 E146	11.30	145.51	193	23	68	Body
127562	S6 E141	6.00	141.00	63		0	Body
132513a-d	N12 E143	12.00	143.00	96		0	Body
59195a-c	N15 E138	15.89	138.53	62		50	Rim; Body
60548a-b	N15 E137	15.57	137.89	62		32	Rim
60785	N15 E137	15.25	137.91	62		31	Rim
82921	N11 E142	11.22	142.86	96		58	Body
85739	N14 E139	14.00	139.00	96		0	Body
85982	N12 E144	12.00	144.00	96		0	Body
89258	N8 E144	8.27	144.40	62		18	Base
93013	N11 E138	11.18	138.36	62		44	Body
95052	N8 E135	8.98	135.20	62		18	Base
95956a-b	N8 E145	8.36	145.07	62		19	Base; Body
96362	N10 E138	10.98	138.81	62		45	Body
98265	N13 E147	13.21	147.28	62		33	Body

Vessel Number: C282

Vessel Form: Saucer

Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW

Ware Subtype: Dutch?

Description: Overall light blue-green glaze; floral chinoiserie design in medium and dark blue. Rim diameter is 170 mm. Vessel is very thinly potted- vessel walls are 3 mm thick.

Comments: Suspect this vessel is Dutch; it matches the description of later seventeenth-century form, glaze and decoration Dutch faience (Schaefer 1998: 50-51). Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 536.

Compare to: Exact pattern match not found in published literature

Illustration: Figure 4.12b

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100166a-c	N11 E138	11.84	138.38	96		50	Rim
116694	N8 E151	8.30	151.21	62		22	Body
118467	N5 E143	5.00	143.00	63		0	Body

Vessel Number: C283

Vessel Form: Plate

Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW

Ware Subtype: English/Dutch
 Description: Thick white glaze; buff fabric
 Comments: Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 283.
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
88934a-h	N11 E139	11.94	139.91	96		46	Rim, Body

Vessel Number: C284
 Vessel Form: Plate
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: English
 Description: Pink-buff fabric; thick white glaze tending to pinhole on vessel's underside; undecorated vessel; Rim diameter 220 mm, footring diameter 90 mm
 Comments: Enough sherds mended to reconstruct vessel's complete profile. Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 530.
 Compare to: Orton 1988:322, no. 1358.
 Illustration: Figure 4.12a
 Crossmends: 123237+121234b

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110305a-b	N7 E139	7.89	139.94	96		41	Body
110935	N19 E147	19.63	147.29	123		40	Body
121234a-c	N19 E146	19.00	146.00	62			Rim; Body; Base
123237a-s	N18 E147	18.62	147.19	62		76	Rim; Body
125781	N10 E144	10.87	144.40	193	23	70	Body
125817	N14 E152	14.00	152.00	63		0	Rim
69218	N16 E142	16.21	142.60	94		74	Body
98325a-k	N18 E146	18.46	146.44	62		31	Rim; Body
114811a-d	N16 E146	16.10	146.50	62		74	Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C285
 Vessel Form: Plate/Dish
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: English ?
 Description: Thick white glaze over buff body with quartz inclusions, some very large. Interior blue brushwork, though little of design remains. Footring diameter 90 mm.
 Comments: Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 539.
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
86673	N13 E145	13.72	145.40	94		35	Base

Vessel Number: C286

Vessel Form: Plate/Dish
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: Iberian
 Description: Thin grey-white glaze over buff fabric; interior brushwork of thin, swirling magenta lines and occasional patches of blue; some burnt sherds
 Comments: Sherd 98272 is on display at Ferryland Interpretation Centre; Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number unknown.
 Compare to: Similar vessels from other areas at Ferryland; Compare with Stoddart vessels 206 + 190, from other areas.

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
125448	N13 E145	13.44	145.96	193	23	68	Body
79930	N10 E140	10.27	140.63	62		35	Body
98272	N7 E143	7.90	143.20	96		55	Rim

Vessel Number: C287
 Vessel Form: Plate/Dish
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: Iberian
 Description: Thin grey-toned white glaze over buff fabric; base diameter: 110 mm
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
88151a-c	N11 E139	11.62	139.93	62		45	Base

Vessel Number: C288
 Vessel Form: Plate/Dish
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: Unidentified Origin
 Description: Thick badly worn base sherd; plain white glaze over buff fabric
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
102090	N9 E139	9.12	139.10	62		33	Body
73434	N14 E143	14.00	143.00	94		73	Body

Vessel Number: C289
 Vessel Form: Plate/Dish
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: Iberian
 Description: Thin white glaze with greyish undertones over buff fabric

Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
95964	N7 E135	7.52	135.28	62		28	Rim

Vessel Number: C290
 Vessel Form: Dish
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: English/Dutch
 Description: Thick white glaze over pink-buff fabric. Vessel form is a scalloped or lobed dish.
 Comments: Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 529
 Compare to: Noel Hume 1977: Fig. XIII, no. 5; Bloice 1971: Fig. 53 no. 32 + 33; Allan 1984: Fig. 103 no. 2284, Fig. 102, no. 2279 + 2281; for description of Dutch forms, see Schaefer 1998:51.

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
102091a-e	N9 E139	9.12	139.10	62		33	Body
105413a-b	N16 E147	16.00	147.00	61		0	Body
108296	N14 E145	14.61	145.85	62		31	Body
118731a-d	N18 E149	18.12	149.24	62		29	Base; Body
74467	N14 E143	14.50	143.83	62		44	Shoulder

Vessel Number: C291
 Vessel Form: Bowl
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: Iberian
 Description: Pale grey toned thin glaze, blue line around rim on interior; several burnt sherds
 Comments: Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 545.
 Compare to:
 Illustration: Figure 4.12e
 Crossmends: 88491a+b+72204

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
81738a	N10 E142	10.78	142.88	62		55	Rim; Body
72204	N14 E141	14.71	141.70	62		56	Rim
88491a-b	N11 E139	11.21	139.36	62		43	Rim

Vessel Number: C292
 Vessel Form: Bowl
 Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW
 Ware Subtype: Unidentified Origin
 Description: Buff fabric with one small flake of white tin glaze adhering; very worn sherd.
 Comments: Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 549.
 Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
86935	N9 E143	9.88	143.68	123		45	Rim

Vessel Number: C293

Vessel Form: Basin

Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW

Ware Subtype: Unidentified

Description: Thickly potted vessel; heavily rilled on interior and exterior surfaces; thick white glaze over buff fabric.

Comments: Many sherds on display at Ferryland Interpretation Centre. Badly burnt sherds make ware identification difficult. Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 342.

Compare to: Form: Bloice 1971: Fig. 53 no. 50; Thompson et al. 1984: Fig 27b; Orton 1988: Fig. 152 no. 1298

Illustration:

Crossmends: 102325+100149; 102325+86836; 102325+119168; 104875+104867ab+104875; 123912b+c

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100149	N9 E147	9.20	147.35	62		33	Body
102325	N13 E145	13.33	145.42	96		45	Rim; Body
104867a-b	N12 E140	12.00	140.00	162	9		Body
104875	N12 E140	12.00	140.00	162	9		Body
104880	N13 E141	13.00	141.00	162	9		Body
104901	N12 E140	12.00	140.00	162	9		Rim
110553	N13 E146	13.30	146.46	96		49	Body
114326a-f	N15 E146	15.00	146.00	96			Rim; Body
119168	N14 E145	14.00	145.00	96			Body
123912a-c	N13 E145	13.61	145.52	96		60	Body; Rim
125694a-b	N11 E146	11.41	146.66	193	23	68	Body
132193	N12 E144	12.75	144.16	96			Rim
132194	N12 E144	12.54	144.39	96			Rim
132326	N12 E144	12.83	144.78	96			Body
132577	N12 E144	12.78	144.25	96			Body
132625	N12 E144	12.62	144.19	96			Base
134859	N12 E144	12.00	144.00	96			Body
134863	N10 E143	10.00	143.00	96			Body
76010	N13 E144	13.27	144.89	87		51	Rim
77653	N12 E140	12.48	140.69	87		45	Body
86836	N13 E145	13.09	145.51	96		24	Body; Rim
96923a-b	N10 E138	10.93	138.44	62		15	Body

Vessel Number: C294

Vessel Form: Saucer

Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW

Ware Subtype: Iberian

Description: Cream fabric, cream glaze; interior medium blue brushed lines; rim diameter: 150

mm

Comments: Stoddart (2000) Vessel Number 543.

Compare to: Compare Ferryland example Stoddart Vessel #214

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
119910	S10 E138	9.25	138.24	62		25	Rim
125428	N13 E145	13.51	145.38	192	23	65	Body
84915	N11 E143	11.00	143.00	96		0	Body

Vessel Number: C295

Vessel Form: Unidentified

Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW

Ware Subtype: Unidentified Origin

Description: Tiny sherd; white with mottled manganese and green decoration

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
82537	N10 E145	10.00	145.00	63		0	Body
88089	N10 E146	10.14	146.05	123		47	Body

Vessel Number: C296

Vessel Form: Unidentified

Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW

Ware Subtype: Unidentified Origin

Description: White glaze over buff fabric; interior light blue linear design

Comments: Not the same vessel as C271; base: wall angle is dissimilar

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
119047	N6 E140	6.85	140.90	62		33	Body
79588	N10 E142	10.56	142.44	61		34	Body
86934	N9 E143	9.48	143.12	123		44	Body
98525	N7 E141	7.79	141.25	62		13	Body
81738b	N10 E142	10.78	142.88	62		55	Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C297

Vessel Form: Unidentified

Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW

Ware Subtype: Unidentified Origin

Description: White glaze over buff fabric; exterior medium blue linear brushstrokes

Comments: Unidentifiable design

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
118552a-b	N17 E144	17.09	144.26	123		55	Body
127835	N8 E146	8.00	146.00	63		0	Body
89947	N8 E141	8.63	141.39	123		37	Body
91568	N9 E135	9.41	135.23	62		21	Body
95043	N8 E135	8.98	135.42	62		23	Body
95737	N8 E135	8.07	135.96	62		24	Body

Vessel Number: C329

Vessel Form: Unidentified

Ware Type: Tin-Glazed CEW

Ware Subtype: Unidentified Origin

Decoration: Thick white glaze over salmon- coloured fabric

Comments: Old vessel number (C34) may still be filed with these sherds

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114911a	N14 E149	14.9	148.07	62		40	Rim

Stonewares

Vessel Number: C298

Vessel Form: Bottle

Ware Type: Rhenish Brown CSW

Ware Subtype: Bellarmine

Description: Brown glaze, grey fabric; small portion of face mask remains

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration: Figure 4.13b

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110555	N19 E148	0.00	0.00	62		80	Lip; Neck

Vessel Number: C299

Vessel Form: Bottle

Ware Type: Rhenish Brown CSW

Ware Subtype: Bellarmine

Description: Brown glaze, grey fabric

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
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114393	S10 E172	0.00	0.00	63		0	Shoulder
81362	N10 E143	10.19	143.29	62		43	Base; Body

Vessel Number: C300
 Vessel Form: Bottle
 Ware Type: Rhenish Brown CSW
 Ware Subtype: Bellarmine
 Description: Mottled medium brown/cream exterior; pink interior surface; grey fabric
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104597	N12 E140	0.00	0.00	162	9	0	Body
121776	N15 E140	15.33	140.18	123		55	Body
60858	N15 E138	15.42	138.51	62		27	Body
76914	N11 E141	11.56	141.87	87		55	Body
79353	N11 E140	11.35	140.41	62		37	Body
79690	N10 E140	10.33	140.18	62		35	Body
81040	N11 E140			63			Body
81735	N10 E144	10.64	144.69	61		25	Shoulder
86785	N16 E144	16.34	144.62	63		0	Body
89668	N11 E137	11.94	137.26	62		31	Body
96040	N8 E137	8.52	137.34	62		26	Body
96046	N7 E137	7.23	137.41	62		22	Body
96198	N7 E138	7.35	138.70	62		30	Body
98893	N18 E145	18.78	145.25	62		15	Body

Vessel Number: C301
 Vessel Form: Bottle
 Ware Type: Rhenish Brown CSW
 Ware Subtype: Bellarmine
 Description: Handle has a hole pierced partially through the top; brown exterior and interior
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
113189	N9 E136	9.34	136.73	61		11	Body
111042	N8 E150			63			Handle
74476	N14 E147	14.95	143.57	62		54	Rim
76144	N10 E143			63		10	Neck
93649	N7 E142	7.55	142.18	96		44	Body
96018	N7 E138	7.87	138.9	62		28	bo
96532	N7 E141	7.71	141.13	96		38	Rim

Vessel Number: C302
 Vessel Form: Bottle
 Ware Type: Rhenish Brown CSW
 Ware Subtype: Bellarmine
 Description: Dark brown and grey mottled exterior; grey interior
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108960	N18 E149	18.21	149.68	118		41	Body
118157	N9 E152			63			Body
121869	N10 E148	10.48	148.03	160	23	50	Body
127223	S6 E136	5.32	136.47	96		22	Body
62481	N16 E135	16.91	135.24	61		13	Body
86772	N14 E139	14.11	139.77	62		28	Body
95869	N7 E138	7.93	138.80	62		27	Body

Vessel Number: C303
 Vessel Form: Bottle
 Ware Type: Rhenish Brown CSW
 Ware Subtype: Bellarmine
 Description: Light brown/cream mottled exterior; cream interior; neck diameter: 40 mm
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100852a-b	N5 E140	0.00	0.00	63			Body
102468	N3 E141	0.00	0.00	63		0	Rim
105335	N13 E141	0.00	0.00	166	9		Body
118211	N9 E139	9.70	139.50	62		15	Body
51316	N17 E139	17.71	139.53	62		31	Handle
77647	N11 E144	0.00	0.00	63			Lip; Neck
88465	N12 E138	12.67	138.83	62		30	Body
91317	N9 E146	9.22	146.16	62		51	Body
96031	N7 E138	7.83	138.91	62		28	Body

Vessel Number: C304
 Vessel Form: Bottle
 Ware Type: Rhenish Brown CSW
 Ware Subtype: Bellarmine
 Description: Dark brown exterior; grey interior; one sherd has partial face-mask fragment
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
116453	N8 E140	8.42	140.64	96		32	Body
71085	N13 E141	13.82	141.39	62		33	Body
72216	N14 E141	14.64	141.52	62		47	Body
72458	N14 E141	14.49	141.62	62		45	Body
76534	N12 E140	12.07	140.92	62		33	Body
79362	N10 E144			63			Body
81282	N9 E140	9.74	140.45	62		40	Body
82336	N10 E141	10.09	141.18	62		32	Body
93575	N9 E138	9.13	138.46	62		32	Shoulder
93605	N16 E141	0.00	0.00	62		0	Body
95198	N7 E137	7.24	137.96	62		23	Neck
95564	N8 E139	8.25	139.69	62		37	Body

Vessel Number: C305
 Vessel Form: Bottle
 Ware Type: Rhenish Brown CSW
 Ware Subtype: Bellarmine
 Description: Mottled dark brown and cream exterior; tan interior
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
118574	N14 E144	14.39	144.52	123		47	Body
121771	N15 E140	15.41	140.27	123		55	Body
59125	N15 E138	15.40	138.30	96		53	Body
82181	N13 E141			96			Body
84017	N11 E141	11.20	141.56	88		51	Body
89908	N9 E139	9.76	139.93	62		30	Body
95020	N8 E139	8.73	139.45	62		41	Body
95026	N8 E139	8.68	139.39	62		36	Handle; Neck
95736	N8 E137	8.34	137.20	62		24	Body
98563	N9 E137	9.35	137.21	62		44	Body

Vessel Number: C306
 Vessel Form: Bottle
 Ware Type: Rhenish Brown CSW
 Ware Subtype: Bellarmine
 Description: Mottled grey/brown exterior; yellow-buff interior; neck diameter: 50 mm
 Comments: Note wide neck diameter
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108289	S7 E141	6.59	141.65	62		24	Rim
116915	N6 E152	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body

118950	N15 E142	15.88	142.61	123		52	Body
96927	N10 E138	10.88	138.21	62		20	Body
76937	N15 E144	15.19	144.23	87		0	Body

Vessel Number: C307
 Vessel Form: Bottle
 Ware Type: Rhenish Brown CSW
 Ware Subtype: Bellarmine
 Description: Light brown/grey mottled exterior; grey interior
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
86704	N9 E143	9.87	143.32	62		26	Body
100953	S5 E140	4.65	140.83	62		22	Body
102566	N4 E141	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base
110601	N9 E139	9.85	139.40	62		20	Shoulder
113649	S9 E170	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
91230	N9 E139	9.84	139.69	62		33	Body
93504	N9 138	9.79	138.61	62		35	Body

Vessel Number: C308
 Vessel Form: Bottle
 Ware Type: Rhenish Brown CSW
 Ware Subtype: Bellarmine
 Description: Mottled dark brown/grey exterior; buff grey interior; molded rosette medallion
 Comments: Some sherds with rosette medallion are on display at Ferryland Interpretation
 Compare to:
 Illustration: Figure 4.13c
 Crossmends: 93430+56571

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100959	N7 E140	7.31	140.66	96		33	Body
102408	N10 E149	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
111085	N9 E150			63			Body
121159	N8 E149	8.77	149.10	62		20	Body
121770	N15 E140	15.41	140.27	123		55	Body
123277	N18 E143	18.81	143.02	123		50	Body
50948	N19 E141	19.40	141.30	62		42	Body
53649	N18 E141	18.93	141.50	62		60	Body
56029	N20 E142	20.24	142.66	62		23	Body
56561	N17 E142	17.68	142.41	62		47	Body
56571	N20 E140	20.68	140.56	62		33	Rim; Neck; Handle
71102	N14 E142	14.56	142.44	62		40	Body
79981	N10 E140	10.50	140.19	62		25	Shoulder
82550	N9 E140	9.39	140.50	62		39	Body
89639	N11 E136	11.33	136.54	62		23	Body

93430	N9 E137	9.29	137.11	61		18	Rim
93694	N7 E137	7.43	137.82	61		14	Body
93800	N8 E137	8.54	137.26	62		26	Body
98912	N9 E147	9.25	147.83	62		37	Body

Vessel Number: C309
 Vessel Form: Bottle
 Ware Type: Rhenish Brown CSW
 Ware Subtype: Bellarmine
 Description: Brown exterior; grey fabric
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
51293	N17 E140	17.21	140.24	62		23	Lip; Neck; Handle

Vessel Number: C310
 Vessel Form: Mug
 Ware Type: Westerwald Blue and Grey CSW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Traces of blue decoration
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
123282	N18 E143	18.20	143.63	123		50	Body
91506	N10 E137	10.13	137.24	61		21	Body
91881	N8 E140	8.46	140.62	96		32	Body

Vessel Number: C311
 Vessel Form: Mug
 Ware Type: Westerwald Blue and Grey CSW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Buff-grey exterior; blue cordoning below rim; applied diamond-shaped sprig-molding with magenta infill, surrounded by blue decoration
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110566	N13 E150	13.61	150.39	62		22	Body
114329	N15 E152	0.00	0.00	62		10	Rim; Body

Vessel Number: C312
 Vessel Form: Mug
 Ware Type: Westerwald Blue and Grey CSW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Complex molded floral and foliate decoration with bird figure; decoration covered with magenta

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
102629	N4 E140	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
110414	N14 E146	14.23	146.60	62		20	Rim
125321	S9 E136	8.58	136.90	62		18	Body

Vessel Number: C313
 Vessel Form: Mug
 Ware Type: Westerwald Blue and Grey CSW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Applied floral pattern highlighted with purple, surrounded by blue; flowers joined with incised lines

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration: Figure 4.13d

Crossmends: 66492+77121+95816; 77123+79396

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
66492	N16 E140	16.85	140.05	61		20	Rim
77121	N14 E144	14.48	144.89	62		26	Rim
77123	N10 E142	10.63	142.62	62		55	Handle
79396	N11 E140	11.18	140.73	62		30	Handle
93895	N8 E141	8.24	142.32	61		12	Body
95816	N8 E139	8.13	139.47	62		29	Body

Vessel Number: C314
 Vessel Form: Mug
 Ware Type: Westerwald Blue and Grey CSW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Blue-grey exterior; blue cordoning

Comments:

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
121820	S4 E153	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
88618	N8 E143	8.82	143.77	96		38	Body

Vessel Number: C315
 Vessel Form: Jug
 Ware Type: Westerwald Blue and Grey CSW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Blue cordoning
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
119783a-b	S10 E170	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
89962	N8 E141	8.61	141.78	123		36	Body

Vessel Number: C316
 Vessel Form: Jug
 Ware Type: Westerwald Blue and Grey CSW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Applied curvilinear molding; some infilled with blue, some surrounded by purple;
 some applied floral molding filled with blue and surrounded by purple

Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
96348	N8 E138	8.07	138.60	62		20	Body
104017	N7 E143	7.87	143.10	96		50	Body
108980	N14 E150	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
111038	S9 E141	8.98	141.51	62	22	31	Body
116153	N12 E140			166	9		Body
118600	N6 E141	6.10	141.79	61		32	Body
122802	N12 E150	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
123442	N7 E143	7.38	143.27	123		48	Body
125086	S8 E137			63			Body
72706	N14 E141	14.69	141.38	61		42	Body
72813	N14 E141	14.11	141.06	62		46	Body
72940	N14 E140	14.15	140.17	62		48	Body
79586	N10 E141	10.17	141.80	62		51	Body
79666	N10 E143	10.86	143.28	96		43	Body
79973	N10 E140	10.11	140.22	62		35	Body
79997	N10 E140	10.70	140.17	62		25	Body
85538	N11 E144	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
91398	N11 E138	11.25	138.49	62		35	Body
91771	N8 E140	8.46	140.62	96		32	Body
91798	N7 E142	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
93502	N10 E138	10.77	138.84	62		40	Body
93563	N7 E137	7.51	137.17	62		12	Body

Vessel Number: C317
 Vessel Form: Jug
 Ware Type: Westerwald Blue and Grey CSW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Braid-like cordon highlighted with blue
 Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
118437	N15 E141	15.67	142.83	123		52	Body
122858	N15 E141	15.33	141.47	123			Body
123886	N11 E146	11.26	146.82	189	23	62	Body
125394	N10 E147	10.76	147.13	192	23	65	Base

Vessel Number: C318
 Vessel Form: Bottle
 Ware Type: Westerwald CSW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Grey exterior and fabric; pink coloured interior, heavily rilled; fluted base; vertically-oriented handle placed somewhere near neck
 Comments: Mineral water bottle
 Compare to:
 Illustration: Figure 4.13e
 Crossmends:

59900+5990+88217+65046abcde+98188+88079+119573+63813abh+
 77696+60290+81082+65716+71635+89797+73369+68757+119284ab+ 66525

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
102563	N4 E141	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
119284a-d	N12 E139	12.00	139.07	62		40	Body
119573	N12 E140	0.00	0.00	166	9		Body
59900a-z	N13 E138	13.60	138.77	62		31	Body; Base
59901a-o	N13 E138	13.60	138.77	62		31	Body
60290	N13 E138	13.52	138.15	62		32	Body
63813a-h	N14 E139	14.25	139.12	62		25	Body
65046a-i	N13 E139	13.95	139.16	62		35	Base; Body
65716	N14 E139	14.40	139.36	96		54	Body
66525	N13 E139	13.44	139.45	62		33	Body
68757	N16 E140	16.76	140.15	62		30	Body
69637	N13 E139	13.84	139.70	62			Body
71635	N16 E140	16.90	140.21	61		21	Body
71804	N14 E140	14.60	140.15	62		55	Body; Handle
73369	N13 E140	13.46	140.73	96		63	Body
73411	N14 E143	14.10	143.42	62		43	Shoulder
73650	N14 E140	14.86	140.97	87		65	Body
77696	N11 E140	11.66	140.81	62		44	Body
81041a-b	N11 E140			63			Body
81082	N10 E144			63			Body

85315	N15 E141			96			Body
88079	N11 E139	1.67	139.49	96		38	Base; Body
88217	N11 E139	11.21	139.56	62		39	Base; Body
88301	N11 E146	11.14	146.81	63		13	Body
88493	N12 E138	12.78	138.86	62		28	Body
88513	N12 E138	12.83	138.76	62		30	Body
89797	N11 E138	11.94	138.64	62		35	Body
89887	N8 E143	8.28	143.64	96		40	Body
89961	N11 E138	11.81	138.89	62		25	Body
98188	N9 E136	9.75	136.28	62		40	Body

Vessel Number: C319
 Vessel Form: Bottle
 Ware Type: Westerwald CSW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Grey exterior and fabric; pink-tan coloured interior
 Comments: Same form as vessel C318
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110448	N11 E138	11.30	138.60	62		45	Body
118767	S6 E141	5.18	141.48	62	22	27	Body
63688	N15 E139	15.49	139.32	62		29	Body
65705	N16 E142	16.91	142.55	62		23	Shoulder
72404	N13 E140	13.33	140.21	62		25	Base
72416	N14 E140	14.50	140.05	62		50	Body; Handle
72454a-b	N13 E140	13.36	140.29	62		40	Shoulder; Body
79556	N10 E141	10.82	141.36	62		51	Body

Vessel Number: C320
 Vessel Form: Jug?
 Ware Type: Beauvais CSW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Salt glaze has largely worn off; touch of blue colouring remains where glaze has pooled underneath handle. Compare similar handle sherd from Area C (Cat. No. 82880), with blue glaze covering handle completely.

Comments:
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 95013a+93677

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110084	N7 E139	7.89	139.96	96		41	Body
77944	N10 E141	11.53	141.83	87		56	Body
88025	N12 E139	12.74	139.59	96		50	Handle
93677	N7 E142	7.21	142.24	96		38	Handle
95013a-b	N7 E142	7.44	142.84	123		46	Handle, Body

Vessel Number: C321
 Vessel Form: Mug/Cup
 Ware Type: English Brown CSW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Exterior mottled brown/cream; sandy buff fabric
 Comments: Fabric identification by John Allan (pers. comm., 1988)
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends: 108932+111538

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
111538	S7 E139	6.59	139.27	62		21	Handle
108932		0.00	0.00	161	22	510	Handle

Vessel Number: C322
 Vessel Form: Mug
 Ware Type: English Brown CSW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Dark brown/cream mottled exterior; sandy buff fabric
 Comments: Fabric identification by John Allan (pers. comm., 1988)
 Compare to:
 Illustration:
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
118683	S6 E140	0.00	0.00	63		21	Body
121961	S6 E140	5.40	140.15	63		20	Handle

Vessel Number: C323
 Vessel Form: Bottle
 Ware Type: English Brown CSW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description:
 Comments: On display at Ferryland Interpretation Centre
 Compare to:
 Illustration: Figure 4.13a
 Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
121196	N17 E146	17.00	146.00	123			Rim; Handle; Neck

Vessel Number: C324
 Vessel Form: Jug
 Ware Type: Normandy CSW
 Ware Subtype:
 Description: Reddish brown interior; medium brown exterior
 Comments: Fabric identification by John Allan (pers. comm., 1998); presence of handle and

constricted neck indicate vessel form as jug

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
102693	N3 E141	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
110300	N7 E141	7.14	141.69	62		26	Body
113532	N16 E151	16.80	151.22	61		25	Body
66519	N13 E139	13.95	139.83	62		15	Body
79970	N10 E140	10.07	140.21	62		10	Handle
88204	N11 E139	11.46	139.66	62		20	Body
93634	N8 E139	8.95	139.71	62		20	Body
95847	N7 E138	7.40	138.89	62		20	Body
95850	N6 E143	6.64	143.72	62		30	Body

Vessel Number: C325

Vessel Form: Bottle

Ware Type: Normandy CSW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Worn shoulder sherd; red-brown exterior, medium brown interior; shoulder diameter= 110-130 mm

Comments: Fabric identification by John Allan (pers. comm., 1998)

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
102802	S8 E138	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body

Vessel Number: C326

Vessel Form: Unidentified

Ware Type: Normandy CSW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Dark red-brown exterior, wine red interior

Comments: Fabric identification by John Allan (pers. comm., 1998)

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends: 113372+96967

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
113372	N7 E140	7.63	140.80	62		20	Body
95657	N9 E138	9.28	138.26	63		16	Body
96013	N8 E139	8.24	139.96	62		27	Body
96967	N8 E141	8.14	141.42	96		38	Body

Vessel Number: C327

Vessel Form: Unidentified

Ware Type: Normandy CSW

Ware Subtype:

Description: Red-brown exterior, orange coloured interior

Comments: Fabric identification by John Allan (pers. comm., 1998)

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104032a-c	N12 E144	12.08	144.87	62		60	Body

Vessel Number: C328

Vessel Form: Jug

Ware Type: Beauvais CSW

Ware Subtype:

Description:

Comments: Ash-glazed exterior

Compare to:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
123305	S7 E139	6.44	139.95	185		33	Base; Body
125556	S7 E137	6.46	137.31	62		30	Base

Appendix II: The Catalogue of Glass Vessels

Vessel Number: G1
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1690-1700 (Dumbrell; Wicks Type D)
Comments:
Illustration: Figure 5.2a
Crossmends: 116345a-g + 111069 + 122458 + 113211a + 111275a; 116345b + 111275b

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
111069	N17 E147	17.61	147.34	119		26	Neck; Shoulder
111173	N17 E147	17.54	147.61	119		31	Body
111596	N18 E147	18.38	147.76	119		26	Body
113211a-b	N18 E147	18.32	147.21	119		28	Body
116345a-j	N18 E147	18.32	147.21	119		24	Lip; Rim; Neck; Body; Base
122458a-c	N19 E146	0.00	0.00	62		0	Shoulder
84976	N14 E139	14.80	139.50	123		60	Body
111275a-f	N18 E147	18.39	147.04	119		22	Base; Body

Vessel Number: G2
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1690-1700 (Dumbrell; Wicks Type D)
Comments:
Illustration: Figure 5.2b
Crossmends: 76896bcd+ 79198a-c+ 81352a; same vessel: 76896a+ 77940a-c+ 82758+ 79001

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
113786	N17 E142	17.33	142.79	123		55	Body
118834	N16 E140	16.36	140.79	123		55	Body
119054	N13 E146	13.41	146.29	123		56	Body
123111	S6 E140	5.26	140.75	96	22	42	Body
76526	N12 E140	12.87	140.64	87		40	Base
76674	N12 E140	12.12	140.78	87		45	Neck
76896a-d	N11 E141	11.46	141.86	94		60	Lip; Neck; Body; Base
77940a-c	N11 E141	11.37	141.48	87		52	Body
79001	N11 E141	11.37	141.14	87		56	Body
79198a-d	N11 E141	11.39	141.54	87		56	Shoulder; Body
79291	N12 E144	12.18	144.38	87		42	Body
79476a-c	N11 E140	11.92	140.03	87		45	Body
79551	N11 E141	11.30	141.17	87		55	Body
82758	N11 E141	11.30	141.16	96		55	Body
77729a-b	N10 E142	10.11	142.26	87		54	Body
81352a-c	N11 E140			96		55	Body; Neck

Vessel Number: G3
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: Wicks Type D
Comments: Some sherds on display at Ferryland Interpretation Centre

Illustration:

Crossmends: 74333abfed join; 72227b,a? + 68169 join; 74333 + 73444 join; 96707 + 113024

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104522							
105813	N13 E142	0.00	0.00	162	9	0	Body
113024	N8 E141	8.21	141.07	96		36	Body
113266	N8 E141	8.31	141.11	96		34	Body
114321	N15 E146	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
114327	N15 E146	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
114672	N15 E146	0.00	0.00	123		0	Body
116900	N15 E146	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
116902	N15 E146	0.00	0.00	96		0	Shoulder
122786	N17 E142	17.38	142.91	123		55	Body
68169	N16 E140			61			Neck
72227a-d	N14 E143	14.58	143.95	62		55	Neck; Body
72804	N13 E140	13.19	140.17	87		49	Body
73444	N14 E143	14.14	143.05	87		63	Body
73447	N14 E143	14.62	143.10	87		65	Base
73454	N14 E143	14.42	143.16	87		62	Body
74333a-j	N14 E143	14.30	143.55	87		50	Lip; Neck; Body
76610	N12 E140	12.13	140.76	87		40	Body
96707	N8 E141	8.11	141.42	96		37	Body
84605a-c	N14 E145	14.15	145.45	96		55	Body; Base
111275c,f							

Vessel Number: G4
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1690-1710; Wicks Type D
Comments:

Illustration:**Crossmends:**

82654A+B; 66620A + 73456

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108747	N19 E147	19.62	147.40	118		35	
110977	N7 E142	7.31	142.12	96		39	Base
114668a-c	N15 E152	15.47	152.29	62		10	Base; Body
66620a-b	N15 E139	15.62	139.79	62		47	Base
71417a-b	N15 E141	15.20	141.54	62		59	Body
73456	N14 E143	14.90	143.39	62		28	Base
76295	N10 E143	10.56	143.18	87		42	Neck; Lip
82654a-b	N10 E145	10.07	145.19	96		36	Base; Body

84784	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
86940	N9 E144	9.11	144.60	62		0	Base
81352a-c	N11 E140			96		55	Body; Neck
95810	N10 E136	10.56	136.17	62		15	Base
86741ab	N13 E145	13.06	145.30	94		32	Body
88417a-m	N11 E139	11.56	139.71	96		38	Base; Neck; Body

Vessel Number: G5
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1690-1710

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
69211	N16 E141	16.49	141.05	94		48	Body
79205	N12 E144	12.12	144.12	87		44	Base
82739	N9 E142	9.35	142.92	88		51	Body
82855	N11 E141	11.06	141.10	96		53	Body
93913	N7 E142	7.86	142.26	96		42	Body
95396	N18 E145	18.91	145.63	62		30	Body
96430	N10 E139	10.47	139.22	96		59	Neck
100718a-c	N8 E142	8.53	142.60	96		38	Body
86741ab	N13 E145	13.06	145.30	94		32	Body
88417a-m	N11 E139	11.56	139.71	96		38	Base; Neck; Body
100718a-c	N8 E142	8.53	142.60	96		38	Body

Vessel Number: G6
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1680-1690
Comments: Dumbrell's (56) characteristics for an onion bottle of this date: bucket-shaped body, non-bevelled lip, flared neck

Illustration:

Crossmends: 76209a + 82645; 81393 + 86650

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
84605a-c	N14 E145	14.15	145.45	96		55	Body; Base
86296	N13 E144			96			Body
104998	N12 E144	12.01	144.80	96		62	Body
108111	N9 E143	9.64	143.71	96		50	Base
114452	N15 E152	0.00	0.00	62		10	Base
116023	N9 E152	9.67	152.60	62		19	Body
116362	N16 E147	16.30	147.70	62		58	Body
118199	N13 E146	13.98	146.45	62		46	Base
118787	N15 E142	15.28	142.16	123		52	Body

121893	N14 E145	0.00	0.00	96		0	Neck; Shoulder
122501	S11 E138	10.63	138.70	62		21	Base
125338	S8 E136	7.39	136.61	62		14	Base
48967	N17 E139	17.59	139.63	62		17	Base
68650	N16 E141	16.54	141.41	94		69	Body
73432	N14 E143	14.91	143.06	87		66	Body
73441	N14 E143	14.41	143.56	94		20	Body
73445	N14 E143	14.20	143.72	94		72	Body
76209a-b	N10 E143	10.16	143.41	96		53	Body; Base
77143a-b	N11 E143	11.26	143.41	94		55	Body
81393	N15 E145	15.42	145.63	96		28	Base; Body
82645	N10 E144	10.81	144.70	96		53	Body
84090	N11 E143	11.96	143.84	96		55	Body
86297	N13 E144			96			Body
86298	N13 E144			96			Body
86650	N13 E145	13.66	145.49	96		23	Body
93156	N9 E137	9.75	137.42	62		21	Body
100718a-c	N8 E142	8.53	142.60	96		38	Body
86545a-c	N15 E145	15.82	145.34	63		25	Lip; Neck; Body; Base
111208a-b	N7 E139	7.71	139.96	96		41	Base; Body
93660a-b	N7 E142	7.56	142.31	96		44	Lip; Neck; Body

Vessel Number: G7
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1690-1700
Comments: Date based on neck
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
111208a-b	N7 E139	7.71	139.96	96		41	Base; Body
100301	N8 E140	8.72	140.92	96		32	Base
118016	N6 E151			63			Lip; Rim; Neck
122617	N7 E143	7.86	143.36	96		50	Base
122929	N13 E151	13.31	151.48	96		53	Body
135114	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	
81354	N11 E140			96		55	Body
89630	N8 E140	8.94	140.81	96		33	Body
89784	N8 E143	8.54	143.64	96		40	Body
84785a-h	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
95834a-c	N8 E136	8.83	136.37	62		65	Body

Vessel Number: G8
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English

Date: 1680-1690
Comments: Date based on Dumbrell, p. 56- not bevelled string rim, everted neck
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
122782	N15 E140	15.27	140.66	123		55	Body
77360	N10 E143	10.05	143.93	94		44	Body
84011	N10 E143	10.08	143.16	96		44	Body
85810	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
86038	N10 E143			96			Body
89157	N12 E138	12.26	138.69	62		20	
91746	N9 E139	9.56	139.96	62		31	Neck; Lip
93660a-b	N7 E142	7.56	142.31	96		44	Lip; Neck; Body

Vessel Number: G9
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1690-1710

Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
95834a-c	N8 E136	8.83	136.37	62		65	Body
100692a-b	N8 E145	8.79	145.57	62		47	Body
104811	N12 E144	12.16	144.90	62		59	Base
108124	N13 E150	13.17	150.60	62		25	
108628a-b	N0 E141	0.00	0.00	63			Base; Body
111022	N8 E150			63			Base
113861	N5 E143	0.00	0.00	63			Base
113987a-b	N8 E142	8.32	142.58	62		29	Body ?
121021	N9 E152	9.45	152.27	62		12	Base
65719	N17 E140	17.23	140.42	62		38	Base
76029	N11 E143			62			Body
81401a-b	N15 E145			63			Body
89964	N11 E138	11.52	138.96	62		25	Base
91141	N9 E146	9.25	146.30	62			Base
98980a-b	N7 E148	0.00	0.00	63			Body

Vessel Number: G10
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1680-1690
Comments: Bucket-shaped body (Dumbrell); small size indicates this may be a half-bottle (See Dumbrell Fig. 37)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
56557	N18 E142	18.15	142.26	62		35	Body
79232	N10 E140	10.73	140.54	88		67	Shoulder

Vessel Number: G11**Vessel Type:** Wine bottle**Vessel Subtype:** Onion'**Cultural Origin:** English**Date:** 1680-1730**Comments:** Not enough diagnostic sherds to refine date**Illustration:****Crossmends:**

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
63108	N14 E138	14.12	138.24	62		28	Base
66621	N15 E139	15.62	139.79	62		47	Shoulder
68144	N15 E139	15.76	139.83	62		34	Body
82094	N10 E141	10.95	141.47	62		28	Base
82639	N9 E142	9.07	142.06	62		32	Body
91856	N7 E142	7.53	142.42	62		26	Base
93892	N7 E141	7.81	141.49	96		35	Base; Body
96102	N8 E138	8.04	138.87	62		32	
96338	N8 E138	8.00	138.89	62		32	Base

Vessel Number: G12**Vessel Type:** Wine bottle**Vessel Subtype:** Onion'**Cultural Origin:** English**Date:** 1680-1690**Comments:** Finish indicates 1680-1690**Illustration:****Crossmends:**

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
50473	N17 E140	17.98	140.57	62		26	Base
72950	N14 E140	14.16	140.21	62		49	Lip

Vessel Number: G13**Vessel Type:** Wine bottle**Vessel Subtype:** Onion'**Cultural Origin:** English**Date:** 1680-1690 (Dumbrell); 1682-1708 (Wicks Type E)**Comments:** 1680-1690 date based on shape of string rim**Illustration:****Crossmends:**

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
123953	N8 E146	0.00	0.00	63		0	Lip; Rim; Neck

81073	N10 E142	10.93	142.60	61		35	Base
96440	N8 E145	8.46	145.01	63		8	Base; Body

Vessel Number: G14
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1685-1700
Comments: Date based on shape of string rim
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
122469a-d	S10 E138	9.67	138.51	62		20	Body
110114a-b	N11 E150			63			Base
119552	S9 E139	8.18	139.43	62		33	Base
119811	S8 E141	7.73	141.08	62	22	49	Body
50393	N19 E140	19.6	140.51	62		15	Base
51846	N17 E141	17.58	141.06	62		30	Neck
66713	N16 E141	16.39	141.83	62		40	Base
71416a-h	N15 E141	15.20	141.54	62		59	Base; Body
72207	N14 E141	14.64	141.78	62		59	Body; Base
81085	N15 E144			63			Base
82555	N9 E141	9.44	141.39	62		41	Base; Body
88078	N16 E144	16.24	144.41	62		16	Body
93935	N8 E138	8.73	138.44	62		25	Neck

Vessel Number: G15
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1680-1730
Comments: Non-diagnostic sherds cannot refine date further
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
93602	N10 E138	10.72	138.94	62		40	Base
59211	N15 E138	15.20	138.20	62		30	Base; Body

Vessel Number: G16
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1680-1730
Comments: Non-diagnostic sherds cannot refine date further
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
93217	N10 E137	10.61	137.45	62		33	Base

Vessel Number: G17
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion' ?
Cultural Origin: English
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
123217	N16 E150	16.24	150.44	62		32	Base
89891	N8 E141	8.27	141.89	62		22	Base

Vessel Number: G18
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1699-1721 (Wicks Type E)
Comments: Form of string rim may suggest a slightly earlier date
Illustration:
Crossmends: 111536 + 125533 + 127141 + 125522; 86719 + 72314 + 81053

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
72314	N14 E143	14.46	143.39	62		48	Shoulder
77690	N11 E140	11.54	140.69	62		46	Base
81053	N10 E141	10.86	141.37	62		50	Neck; Lip
86719	N16 E143	16.67	143.32	62		21	Shoulder
88422	N12 E138	12.87	138.61	62		22	Body
91460	N11 E138	11.19	138.05	62		23	Body
91612	N11 E137	11.27	138.91	62		30	Base

Vessel Number: G19
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1680-1690, based on form of bottle's finish
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
119348	S6 E140	0.00	0.00	63		21	Base
54554	N19 E142	19.09	142.19	62		33	Body
62026	N14 E138	14.01	138.59	62		17	Base
98472	N18 E144	18.34	144.60	62		33	Lip; Rim; Neck

Vessel Number: G20
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1680-1730
Comments: Similar to vessel G6, but this vessel has almost no wear on the base's resting point, whereas G6 has a very worn resting point.

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
88511	N9 E145	9.13	145.76	62		0	Base
121921	N12 E140	0.00	0.00	166	9	9	Base

Vessel Number: G21
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1680-1690 based on style of finish

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108580	N4 E141	0.00	0.00	63		22	Base
118669	N7 E153	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base
81364	N10 E143	10.22	143.79	62		42	Base
81394	N10 E142	10.11	142.23	62		53	Base
86790	N10 E146	10.36	146.72	62		23	Base
88475	N8 E144	8.16	144.29	62		15	Body
91960	N8 E142	8.41	142.18	123		41	Body
95407	N8 E139	8.26	139.87	62		35	Body
96857	N10 E138	10.50	138.20	62		18	Neck; Lip

Vessel Number: G22
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1682-1705 (Wicks Type E)

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends: 104481 + 118686; 113942 + 123662

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108033	S7 E140			63			
102756	S8 E138	0.00	0.00	63		0	
104125	S2 E140			63			Base
104481	S7 E141	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base
104589	N19 E147	19.30	147.50	62		17	Neck; Lip

104651a-b	S11 E140	10.29	140.81	62		21	Body
111935a-c	S11 E171	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base
113942	S5 E140	4.63	140.24	63		15	Base
118613	S6 E140	0.00	0.00	63		21	Body
118686	S6 E140	0.00	0.00	62		32	Base
119905	S3 E156	2.53	156.69	62		34	Body
119987a-b	S6 E141	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base; Body
121648	N17 E148	17.59	148.66	62		32	Base
123619	S6 E139	5.49	139.52	62		9	Base
123633	S6 E139	5.63	139.27	62		11	Body
123662	S6 E138	5.62	138.56	62	22	15	Base
125273	S6 E137	5.42	137.72	62		15	Body
125364a-b	S8 E136	7.29	136.34	62		18	Base
102212a-c	S5 E141	4.78	141.14	62		24	Base; Body

Vessel Number: G23
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1699-1721 (Wicks Type F)
Comments: Style of string rim suggests slightly earlier date, ca. 1690-1710
Illustration:

Crossmends: 122716a + 119814a; 125573 + 127228a; 105969 + 105992; 125568 + 119585

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104488	N12 E145	12.18	145.30	62		23	Body
104862	S8 E143	7.70	143.60	62		39	Base
105992	S7 E140	6.18	140.32	62		26	Rim
108301	S7 E141	6.73	141.96	62		21	
113848	S11 E139	10.47	139.31	62		30	Body
118585	S8 E140	7.69	140.58	62		31	Shoulder
118678	S6 E140	0.00	0.00	63		22	
119065	S14 E141			63			Body
119585	S8 E138	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
119814a-b	N14 E141	14.71	141.30	63		21	Base
122716a-b	S13 E140	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base; Body
125568	S7 E137	6.62	137.43	62		25	Body
125573	S7 E137	6.44	137.36	62		30	Base; Body
127228a-c	S6 E136	5.36	136.28	62		18	Body
105969a-d	S6 E140	0.00	0.00	63		0	Lip; Rim; Body; Base

Vessel Number: G24
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1699-1721 (Wicks Type F)
Comments:
Illustration:

Crossmends: 118939 + 121606

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
127228a-c	S6 E136	5.36	136.28	62		18	Body
100864	N3 E140	0.00	0.00	63		20	Base
113222	S7 E139	6.17	139.22	62		21	Body
118939	S6 E141	5.22	141.56	62	22	24	Body
118976	S15 E140	0.00	0.00	63		24	Base
121606	S6 E140	5.42	140.15	63		23	Base
91635	N17 E143	17.10	143.12	61		8	Base
98972	N7 E145	0.00	0.00	63		0	Lip; Neck; Shoulder

Vessel Number: G25
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1699-1721 (Wicks Type F)

Comments:**Illustration:**

Crossmends: 123385 + 110219; 102212b + 122908 + 102683; 119804 + 121353

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
105969a-d	S6 E140	0.00	0.00	63		0	Lip; Rim; Body; Base
102212a-c	S5 E141	4.78	141.14	62		24	Base; Body
98189	N12 E146	12.30	146.61	61		22	Neck
102683	S2 E140	1.44	140.65	63		10	Body
104964	S8 E140	7.26	140.12	62		16	Body
105866	S14 E141	13.49	141.62	62		22	Body
108193	S5 E140	4.06	140.34	63		16	Base
108200	S8 E141	7.38	141.61	62		24	Body
110219	S7 E140			63			Base
110485	N7 E138	7.14	138.10	62		34	Base
114438a-b	S6 E141	5.17	141.67	62	22	27	Body; Shoulder
116710	N9 E152	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base
118479a-d	S2 E140	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body; Shoulder
119371	S8 E141	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
119804	S10 E139	9.34	139.82	62		26	Body
119977	S6 E141	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
121353	S9 E140	8.79	140.38	62		25	Body
122832	S9 E138	8.68	138.15	62		44	Body
122908	S6 E142	0.00	0.00	63		0	Shoulder
123385	S7 E142	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base; Body
51243	N20 E141	20.25	141.67	61		6	Neck
77730	N11 E142	11.09	142.26	67		46	Body
121595a-c	S6 E142	5.11	142.28	62		23	Body
125272a-d	S6 E137	5.42	137.72	62		15	Body
122469a-d	S10 E138	9.67	138.51	62		20	Body

Vessel Number: G26

Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1699-1721 (Wicks Type F)

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
125363a-c	S6 E138	5.66	138.58	62	22	17	Body
114624a-b	S6 E141	0.00	0.00	63	22	0	Body
105948		0.00	0.00		22	0	Body
116386	S6 E141	5.36	141.28	168	22	34	Body
118938a-c	S6 E141	5.22	141.56	62	22	24	Body
122080	S8 E141	7.29	141.63	62	22	49	Body
122253a-b	S9 E142	8.61	142.42	62	22	26	Body
122907	S8 E138	7.33	138.42	185	22	41	Body
122911	S8 E138	7.27	138.48	185	22	41	Body
123449	S8 E141	7.70	141.25	161		180	Body
123563a-i	S6 E138	5.56	138.51	62	22	18	Base; Body

Vessel Number: G27
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1690-1730

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
111853	S8 E171			63			

Vessel Number: G28
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Onion'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1699-1721 (Wicks Type F)

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends: 111536 + 125533 + 127141 + 125522; 86719 + 72314 + 81053

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
111536	S7 E138	6.48	138.09	62		22	Body
113015	S7 E138	6.34	138.47	62		18	Body
119799	S10 E172	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base
125522	S7 E137	6.49	137.16	62		17	Base
125533	S7 E137	6.19	137.10	62		17	Base
127141	S6 E136	5.51	136.46	62		15	Base ?

Vessel Number: G29
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype:
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1670-1688 (Wicks Type C)
Comments:
Illustration: Figure 5.2c
Crossmends: 100728 + 108071 + 98914

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100728	N18 E146	18.14	146.38	61		8	Base
108071	N18 E144	18.92	144.96	62		18	Base
98914	N18 E146	18.74	146.02	62		13	Base

Vessel Number: G30
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype:
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1660-1675 (Wicks Type B)
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends: 114339a-d + 122425

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114339a-d	N17 E151	17.91	151.95	62		55	Base; Body
122425	N17 E144	17.82	144.57	62		47	Base

Vessel Number: G31
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Shaft and Globe'
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1652-1665 (Wicks Type A)
Comments: On Display at Ferryland Interpretation Centre
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
86545a-e	N15 E145	15.82	145.34	63		25	Lip; Neck; Body; Base

Vessel Number: G32
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Shaft and Globe"
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1652-1665 (Wicks Type A)
Comments: String rim is missing but its negative impression still remains in neck sherd
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
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125798	S7 E136	6.29	136.81	62		19	Neck ?
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Vessel Number: G33
Vessel Type: Wine bottle
Vessel Subtype: Octagonal
Cultural Origin: English
Date: Post-dates 1730 (Dumbrell)
Comments: 73049 is intrusive
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
111720a-b	S8 E172	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
73049	N13 E140	13.29	140.58	87		60	Body

Vessel Number: G34
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type A
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

116687a + 114342, 116686b + 114359, 113298bcd, 114768ab, 116686hd

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
105925	N8 E152	0.00	0.00	63		0	
108517a-g	N16 E148	16.80	148.74	62		33	
113298a-d	N17 E147			123			Shoulder; Body
114275	N17 E147	0.00	0.00	123		0	Body
114334	N17 E147	0.00	0.00	123		0	Body
114342	N17 E147	0.00	0.00	123		0	Shoulder
114359	N17 E147	0.00	0.00	123		0	Body
114768a-b	N17 E146	17.10	146.57	62		80	
116164	N9 E145	9.39	145.43	62			Shoulder
116686a-n	N16 E148	16.10	148.90	62		58	Body
116687a-g	N16 E148	16.20	148.70	62		62	Body; Shoulder
121756	N17 E149	17.09	149.96	62		51	Base; Body
122817	N16 E146	16.20	146.50	62		72	Body
79566a-b	N12 E144	12.28	144.22	119	9A	49	Body

Vessel Number: G35
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type A
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
123055	S6 E140	5.26	140.75	96	22	42	Body
123355	N18 E143	18.18	143.65	123		50	Body
84975	N14 E139	14.80	139.50	123		60	Body
85253a-d	N15 E139	15.07	139.78	123		55	Body
88123	N10 E146	10.27	146.16	123		46	Body
91892	N9 E145	9.55	145.87	123		0	Base
108661a-b	N19 E147	19.62	147.41	118		32	Body

Vessel Number: G36
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type A
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108878a-c	N19 E147	19.77	147.00	118		0	Body
110065a-c	N19 E147	19.61	147.34	118		20	Base; Body
110665	N19 E147	19.50	147.26	118		35	Body
119494	N17 E144	17.65	144.16	123		55	Body
122972	N15 E141	15.27	141.41	123		52	Body
125500a-b	N9 E136	8.12	136.54	123		30	Neck; Shoulder; Body
134707a-b	N11 E144	0.00	0.00	123		0	Body
134721	N11 E144	0.00	0.00	123		0	Body
108661a-b	N19 E147	19.62	147.41	118		32	Body
89954	N8 E141	8.13	141.22	123		35	Body

Vessel Number: G37
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type A
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
102955	N14 E148	14.20	148.36	96		48	Body
102982	N14 E147	14.54	147.76	96		34	Body
105377	N17 E148	17.49	148.54	96		38	Base
121068	N9 E146	9.03	146.38	96		50	Body
123436	N7 E143	7.13	143.15	96		54	Body
53631	N18 E141	18.29	141.52	62		27	Body
53753	N18 E141	18.33	141.56	62		32	Body
65686	N17 E141	17.21	141.19	96		32	Body
66268	N15 E139	15.37	139.61	96		54	Lip; Neck; Shoulder

66572	N13 E139	13.14	139.51	96	62	Body
73446	N14 E143	14.81	143.36	87	69	Body
73604a-c	N13 E138	13.48	138.93	96	52	Body
74694	N13 E140	13.47	140.87	96	65	
77946	N11 E141	11.40	141.56	87	54	Body
81353	N11 E140			96	55	Body
82789	N11 E141	11.14	141.48	96	55	Body
84892a-c	N11 E143	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85689	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85690	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85692	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85693	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85694	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85695	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85696	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85697	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85698	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85750	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85753	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85756	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85757	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85758	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85759	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85761	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85762	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85763	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85764	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85766	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85768	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
85775	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96	0	
86380	N13 E144	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
86943	N9 E144	9.87	144.28	62	0	Body
88327	N9 E144	9.63	144.62	62		Body
89466	N12 E138	12.72	138.84	96	53	Body
84785a-h	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body

Vessel Number: G38
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type A
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
134783	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Neck
119728a-b	N16 E149	16.30	149.70	62		52	Body
134784	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Neck

81146	N13 E141	13.83	141.55	96		55	Body
84785a-b	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body

Vessel Number: G39
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type A
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
60640	N14 E135	14.11	135.66	62		47	Base
63253	N14 E135	14.30	135.91	62		22	Body

Vessel Number: G40
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type A
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration: Figure 5.1a
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
86546	N14 E144	14.89	144.63	62		23	Rim, Shoulder
96861	N18 E147	18.07	147.50	117		30	Base

Vessel Number: G41
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type A
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments: Bottle has threaded pewter collar; its cap is missing. Vessel is stored in Collections with Area D lead artifacts, not Area D glass artifacts.
Illustration: Figure 5.1b
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
98599	N8 E137	8.50	137.30	62		45	Neck, Lip, Pewter Collar

Vessel Number: G42
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type A
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:

Illustration:**Crossmends:**

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104250	N13 E142			162	9		Shoulder
104363	N12 E140	0.00	0.00	162	9	0	Base

Vessel Number: G43**Vessel Type:** Case Bottle**Vessel Subtype:** Wicks Type A**Cultural Origin:****Date:****Comments:****Illustration:****Crossmends:**

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
105015	N12 E142			162	9		Base
110390	S6 E141	5.63	0.00	62		20	Shoulder
121277	N10 E148	10.40	148.90	160	23	50	Body

Vessel Number: G44**Vessel Type:** Case Bottle**Vessel Subtype:** Wicks Type A**Cultural Origin:****Date:****Comments:****Illustration:****Crossmends:**

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
105967a-b	N9 E152	9.12	152.07	62		31	Base
66613	N17 E142	17.16	142.96	62		18	Body
86945	N9 E144	9.73	144.11	62		0	Base
89409	N17 E142	17.16	142.97	63	Sod		Body

Vessel Number: G45**Vessel Type:** Case Bottle**Vessel Subtype:** Wicks Type A**Cultural Origin:****Date:****Comments:****Illustration:****Crossmends:**

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104038	N7 E146	7.64	146.91	62		17	
82474	N9 E140	9.29	140.11	62		38	Lip; Neck; Shoulder

Vessel Number: G46
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type A
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114849	N9 E136	9.33	136.45	61		22	Base
96435	N10 E139	10.70	139.70	62		52	Body

Vessel Number: G47
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type A
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
45425	N20 E147						
116179	N9 E145	9.56	145.77	62			Base

Vessel Number: G48
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type A
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
76523	N12 E140	12.31	140.20	62		33	Shoulder

Vessel Number: G49
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type A
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
119806	S8 E141	7.91	141.37	62	22	42	Body
122596	S6 E140	5.42	141.22	168	22	35	Body

122616	S9 E141	9.24	141.78	168	22	48	Base
122815	S6 E141	5.71	141.10	168	22	33	Body
122816a-b	S6 E141	5.71	141.10	168	22	33	Body
122912	S9 E138	8.95	139.82	185	22	41	Body

Vessel Number: G50
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:

Date:

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108873	N19 E147	19.87	147.30	117		31	Base; Body

Vessel Number: G51
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:

Date:

Comments:

Illustration: Figure 5.1c

Crossmends: 111148 + 111147 + 108095 + 1 unnumbered sherd; 104587 + 111275d

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104039a-b	N18 E147	18.07	147.56	119		28	Body
104587	N18 E147	18.09	147.42	119		28	Body
108095a-b	N17 E147	17.14	147.88	117		34	Base; Body
111147	N17 E147	17.54	147.61	119		31	Base; Body
111148	N17 E147	17.54	147.61	119		31	Body
111275a-f	N18 E147	18.39	147.04	119		22	Base; Body

Vessel Number: G52
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:

Date:

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends: 88029ab + 76667

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
82569							
100308	N8 E140	8.72	140.92	96		32	Body
104583	N19 E147	19.58	147.32	96		20	Neck; Lip
110365	N19 E147	19.53	147.48	96		25	Body
113712	N11 E144	11.76	144.90	96		50	Body

134704	N12 E143	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
76667	N15 E143	15.27	143.31	96	54	Base; Body
81355	N11 E140			96	55	Body
82141a-d	N13 E141			96		Body
82958	N16 E139	16.12	139.75	96	40	Body
84895a-b	N11 E143	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body
86064	N11 E142			96		Body
88029a-c	N16 E143	16.79	143.11	96	47	Base; Body
84785a-h	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96	0	Body

Vessel Number: G53
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends: 132937 + 132705

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
86088	N11 E142			96			Body
114065	N11 E138	11.99	138.80	96		50	Body
119996	N12 E145	12.09	145.22	96		48	Base
121040	N12 E145	12.02	145.19	96		49	Body
122588	N11 E147	11.45	147.60	160		54	Body
123386	N14 E151	14.35	151.50	96		53	Shoulder; Neck; Lip
125472	S8 E136	7.34	136.84	63		0	Base
125720	S9 E135	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
132705	N10 E143	10.92	143.96	96		0	Body
132937	N11 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Base
134807	N11 E144	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
82127a-c	N13 E140			96		60	Body
82128	N13 E140			96		60	Body
82144	N13 E141			96			Body
84716	N13 E139	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
85809	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
85811	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
85812	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
85813	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
85814	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Shoulder
85816	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
85817	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
85818	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
86388	N13 E144	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
84605a-c	N14 E145	14.15	145.45	96		55	Body; Base
84785a-h	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body

Vessel Number: G54

Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
134799	N11 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body
79088	N13 E141	13.34	141.05	96		55	Lip; Neck
93248a-b	N9 E137	9.33	137.72	63		18	Base; Body

Vessel Number: G55
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100748	N10 E144	10.79	144.62	96		49	Base
121881	N14 E145	0.00	0.00	96		0	Body

Vessel Number: G56
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100133	N18 E146	18.53	146.48	62			Base
121872	N11 E148	11.14	148.78	160	23	52	Neck; Lip; Shoulder
93630	N9 E138	9.99	138.89	61		18	Base

Vessel Number: G57
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
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77729a-b	N10 E142	10.11	142.26	87		54	Body
86949	N9 E144	9.53	144.70	62		0	Base
89112	N12 E138	12.23	138.10	62		30	Base

Vessel Number: G58
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108549	N16 E147	16.48	147.72	62		31	Body
56585	N17 E142	17.69	142.29	62		34	Body
68999	N15 E141	15.77	141.40	62		52	Base
72343	N15 E141	15.41	141.68	62		37	Body
72576	N15 E141	15.52	141.27	62		63	Base
88352	N9 E143	9.51	143.33	96		34	Base

Vessel Number: G59
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
113735	N7 E151	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
79199	N14 E144	14.26	144.53	62		24	Base; Body
96534	N10 E138	10.26	138.45	62		20	Base

Vessel Number: G60
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108167	N13 E150	13.51	150.31	62		32	Base
95829	N8 E135	8.42	135.60	62		27	Body

Vessel Number: G61
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
86586a-c	N15 E145	15.17	145.47	62		14	Base, Body

Vessel Number: G62
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
122849a-b	N6 E141	6.91	41.94	62		35	Base, Body

Vessel Number: G63
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
73926	N12 E140	12.74	140.33	62		35	Base, Body
79660	N10 E140	10.56	140.08	62		25	Base, Body
82047	N10 E141			63			Body

Vessel Number: G64
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
88978	N12 E137	12.30	137.51	62		28	Base, Body

Vessel Number: G65
 Vessel Type: Case Bottle
 Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
 Cultural Origin:

Date:

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
88458	N8 E144	8.62	144.43	62		16	Base
88480	N8 E144	8.18	144.26	62		15	Body

Vessel Number: G66
 Vessel Type: Case Bottle
 Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
 Cultural Origin:

Date:

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends: 95127 + 76006

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
76006	N13 E144	13.67	144.55	62		20	Base; Body
95127	N7 E137	7.72	137.49	62		17	Body

Vessel Number: G67
 Vessel Type: Case Bottle
 Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
 Cultural Origin:

Date:

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100129	N18 E146	18.21	146.55	62		22	Base

Vessel Number: G68
 Vessel Type: Case Bottle
 Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
 Cultural Origin:

Date:

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
113452a-b	N7 E140	7.78	140.44	62		24	Base; Body

Vessel Number: G69
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
121098	N18 E146			62			Base

Vessel Number: G70
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
50361	N17 E141	17.31	141.15	61		21	Body
96513	N8 E139	8.57	139.14	62		22	Base
98043a-b	N9 E138	9.38	138.62	61		17	Body

Vessel Number: G71
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends: 123851 + 118726 + 118724

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114439	S6 E141	5.17	141.67	62	22	27	Body
116284	N9 E135	9.15	135.90	62		23	Neck; Lip
118498	S2 E140	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
118724	S9 E138	8.56	138.57	62		39	Base; Body
118726	S8 E138	7.97	138.42	62		39	Base
122567	S2 E156	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body; Base
123851	S8 E137	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base
125342	S8 E136	7.32	136.27	62		15	Base; Body
89130	N9 E145	9.56	145.54	62			Lip; Rim; Neck; Shoulder

Vessel Number: G72

Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
113642	S7 E139	6.90	139.04	62		30	Body
118588	S8 E140	7.29	140.37	62		29	Body
119844	S6 E141	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
121222	S8 E141	7.37	141.29	62	22	40	Base
125308	S8 E137	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base; Body
125498	S9 E137	8.74	137.90	62	23	0	Body

Vessel Number: G73
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Wicks Type B
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
123899	S6 E138	5.39	138.46	96	22	20	Base; Body

Vessel Number: G74
Vessel Type: Pharmaceutical Bottle
Vessel Subtype:
Cultural Origin:
Date: 1580-1650 (Noel Hume 1969a:72-76)
Comments: See Gibson (1980: Fig. 123) for a comparable example. Vessel is on display at Ferryland Interpretation Centre
Illustration: Figure 5.3c
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
96585	N18 E147	18.84	147.28	119		32	Body

Vessel Number: G75
Vessel Type: Pharmaceutical Bottle
Vessel Subtype:
Cultural Origin:
Date: 1660-1730, indicated by style of base (Noel Hume 1969a:72-76)
Comments: 84829 is on display at Ferryland Interpretation Centre
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
84829	N15 E139	15.22	139.39	123		61	Body; Base
84974	N14 E139	14.80	139.50	123		60	Body

Vessel Number: G76

Vessel Type: Pharmaceutical Bottle

Vessel Subtype:

Cultural Origin:

Date: 1660-1730, indicated by style of base (Noel Hume 1969a:72-76)

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
86630	N16 E134	16.31	134.67	88		34	Base

Vessel Number: G77

Vessel Type: Pharmaceutical Bottle

Vessel Subtype:

Cultural Origin:

Date:

Comments: Vessel is badly melted. Note crossmend between house and well contexts.

Illustration:

Crossmends: 66616+118978

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
118978	S14 E140	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
56581	N17 E141	17.31	141.98	62		23	Base
66616	N16 E142	16.84	142.63	96		39	Neck
66617	N17 E143	17.12	143.37	96		42	Neck
85815	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96			Body
95968	N7 E138	7.27	138.88	62		30	Lip; Neck

Vessel Number: G78

Vessel Type: Pharmaceutical Bottle

Vessel Subtype:

Cultural Origin:

Date:

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends: 84035 + 114677

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
100991	N10 E144	10.88	144.61	96		48	Base
114677	N14 E145	0.00	0.00	96			Base
84035	N11 E144	11.17	144.03	96		58	Base

Vessel Number: G79

Vessel Type: Pharmaceutical Bottle
Vessel Subtype:
Cultural Origin:
Date: 1660-1780, as indicated by everted lip (Noel Hume 1969a:72-76)
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends: 105445a-g join

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
105436	N14 E142	0.00	0.00	166	9	0	Shoulder
105445a-g	N14 E142	0.00	0.00	166	9	0	Rim; Neck
81550	N13 E145	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body

Vessel Number: G80
Vessel Type: Pharmaceutical Bottle
Vessel Subtype:
Cultural Origin:
Date:
Comments: Very small square bottle (resting point diameter: 30 mm). Vessel form identification by John Wicks.

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
93887	N9 E139	9.29	139.21	62		24	Base
95860	N8 E137	8.34	137.69	62		36	Neck

Vessel Number: G81
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype:
Cultural Origin: French?
Date:
Comments: Unusual blue-green glass; wide neck diameter (35 mm); simple rolled rim

Illustration: Figure 5.3b

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
81351	N11 E140			96		55	Neck; Lip

Vessel Number: G82
Vessel Type: Case Bottle
Vessel Subtype:
Cultural Origin: French?
Date:
Comments: Unusual blue-green glass; circular blowpipe pontil; may be 17th or 18th century (Hanrahan 1987:65, Fig. 8; Harris 1975:132, 1979:96)

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
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100967	N0 E141	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base; Body
113841	S11 E138	10.05	138.25	62		15	Base

Vessel Number: G83
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype:
Cultural Origin: French
Date: Eighteenth century
Comments: Date and identification from Dumbrell (1983).
Illustration: Figure 5.3a
Crossmends: 110145 + 105618a + 110022b + 105928 + 110771

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110022a					22	585	Body; Neck
110771a-i		0.00	0.00	161	22	565	Base; Body
105618a-b		0.00	0.00	161	22	476	Neck; Shoulder
105928a-b		0.00	0.00	161	22	538	Neck
110145				161	22	510	Neck

Vessel Number: G84
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder
Cultural Origin: English
Date: Eighteenth century
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
105933	N13 E140	0.00	0.00	166	9	0	Lip

Vessel Number: G85
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder
Cultural Origin: English
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
93801	N8 E136	8.27	136.81	61		17	
95833	N7 E135	7.50	135.00	61		14	
98577	N8 E139	8.29	139.15	61		8	Base

Vessel Number: G86
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder

Cultural Origin: English

Date:

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110337a-d	N14 E150	14.25	150.50	62		24	Body; Base
125733	S9 E135	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base
68199	N15 E142	15.87	142.83	62		47	Base

Vessel Number: G87

Vessel Type: Wine Bottle

Vessel Subtype: Cylinder

Cultural Origin: English

Date:

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114905a-b	N8 E136	8.27	136.96	62		64	Base; Body
76007	N13 E144	13.46	144.27	62		22	Neck; Lip
81116	N15 E144			63			Body; Base

Vessel Number: G88

Vessel Type: Wine Bottle

Vessel Subtype: Cylinder

Cultural Origin: English

Date:

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108755	N9 E148	9.64	148.81	62		34	Base
89117a-c	N9 E145	9.54	145.50	62			Base; Body
72342a-b	N15 E141	15.41	141.68	62		37	Base; Body

Vessel Number: G89

Vessel Type: Wine Bottle

Vessel Subtype: Cylinder

Cultural Origin: English

Date:

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
113254	N7 E153			63			Base

74489	N14 E143	14.55	143.28	62		46	Neck; Lip
88026	N10 E146	10.71	146.50	63		39	Base

Vessel Number: G90
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder
Cultural Origin: English
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
72342a-b	N15 E141	15.41	141.68	62		37	Base; Body
108483	N14 E146	14.60	146.99	62		24	
72242	N13 E140	13.04	140.25	61		10	Base; Body
96319	N8 E136	8.25	136.43	62		54	Body

Vessel Number: G91
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder
Cultural Origin: English
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
51290	N19 E139	19.42	139.87	62		11	Neck
93343	N11 E146	11.80	146.42	62		20	Base

Vessel Number: G92
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder
Cultural Origin: English
Date: After 1820 (Jones)
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends: 96106 + 86744

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
86744	N10 E146	10.13	146.16	62		19	Neck
91491a-c	N9 E146	9.58	146.52	61			Neck; Body
96106	N8 E147			63			Neck

Vessel Number: G93
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder

Cultural Origin: English
Date: After 1820 (Jones)

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
72304	N14 E141	14.54	141.68	61		36	Neck; Rim

Vessel Number: G94
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder
Cultural Origin: English
Date: After 1820 (Jones)

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
71040	N14 E140	14.10	140.60	63		5	Base
77728	N15 E143	15.36	143.12	62		39	Body

Vessel Number: G95
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder
Cultural Origin: English
Date: After 1820 (Jones)

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
125132a-d	N8 E146			63			Lip; Rim; Neck; Body

Vessel Number: G96
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder
Cultural Origin: English
Date:

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
96001	N10 E138	10.52	138.69	62		40	Base

Vessel Number: G97
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder

Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1808 +/- 33 (Jones' dating formula)

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108487	N9 E152	9.02	152.06	62		32	Rim
68608	N15 E141	15.44	141.34	62		54	Base; Body

Vessel Number: G98
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder
Cultural Origin: English
Date:

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
53776	N18 E142	18.64	142.10	62		10	Neck; Lip

Vessel Number: G99
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder
Cultural Origin: English
Date:

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
118851	N12 E149	0.00	0.00	63		0	Lip; Rim; Neck

Vessel Number: G100
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder
Cultural Origin: English
Date:

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
105444a-c	N16 E150	0.00	0.00	63		0	Lip; Rim; Neck; Body

Vessel Number: G101
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder

Cultural Origin: English

Date:

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
105376	S7 E140	6.22	140.41	62		21	Base

Vessel Number: G102

Vessel Type: Wine Bottle

Vessel Subtype: Cylinder

Cultural Origin: English

Date: 1780-1850 (Jones Type 3b finish, Fig. 50)

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114437a-b	S10 E140	9.48	140.84	62		26	Neck
122576	S8 E138	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body; Base

Vessel Number: G103

Vessel Type: Wine Bottle

Vessel Subtype: Cylinder

Cultural Origin: English

Date:

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104221	S5 E140	4.15	140.12	63		12	Body
104564	S11 E141	10.71	141.34	62		25	Body
105979	S7 E140	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
108202	S7 E141	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
110220	S7 E140			63			Base
111534a-c	S7 E139	6.76	139.66	62		20	Body
119580	S3 E156	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
119902	S3 E156	2.50	156.33	62		36	Body
121106	S11 E138	10.47	138.37	62		18	Shoulder

Vessel Number: G104

Vessel Type: Wine Bottle

Vessel Subtype: Cylinder

Cultural Origin: English

Date: Eighteenth or early nineteenth century

Comments:

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
121595a-c	S6 E142	5.11	142.28	62		23	Body
108400a-b	S4 E140	3.42	140.57	63		16	Body
111997	S7 E138	6.40	138.29	62		12	Body
121357	S8 E139	7.52	139.31	63		13	Body; Base
66714	N16 E142	16.47	142.96	62		54	Base
69208	N15 E140	15.26	140.25	62		40	Base
91788	N9 E136	9.54	136.26	62		25	Base

Vessel Number: G105
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder
Cultural Origin: English
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
125272a-d	S6 E137	5.42	137.72	62		15	Body
113868	S7 E138	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base
118489	S2 E140	0.00	0.00	63		0	Base

Vessel Number: G106
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder
Cultural Origin: English
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104827	S8 E140	7.84	140.34	62		32	Base
108226	S4 E140	3.63	140.09	63		16	Lip; Rim; Neck
118491	S2 E140	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
118729	S9 E138	8.79	138.83	62		39	Body
123625	S9 E137	8.59	137.64	62		23	Body
95329a-c	N11 E137	11.86	137.31	62		19	Base; Body

Vessel Number: G107
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder
Cultural Origin: English
Date:
Comments:
Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
118975	S15 E140	0.00	0.00	63		20	Base; Body
119069	S15 E140			63			Base
122623a-d	S9 E140	8.75	140.20	62		68	Body
72361	N13 E140	13.45	140.32	62		33	Base

Vessel Number: G108**Vessel Type:** Wine Bottle**Vessel Subtype:** Cylinder**Cultural Origin:** English**Date:** 1765-1805 (Jones); Jones' dating formula returns a date of 1777+/- 30**Comments:** Using Jones' terminology, this is an 'Undersized Beer Style Quart' bottle; with Dumbrell's terminology (p. 102), this is a 'squat cylinder' style.**Illustration:****Crossmends:** 110773a+105463+108557a+110812+114623+111971b+110675a+110808a+110912b+108557abc+110767a+many unnumbered sherds

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
105463				161		530	
110384a-c				161	22	409	Body
110675a-e				161	22	0	Body
110677a-j				161	22	0	Body
110773a-z				161	22	0	Body
110774a-j				161	22	0	Body
110808a-b				161	22	622	Body
110812				161	22	595	Body
110912a-d				161	22	575	Lip; Body
111971a-j				161	22	679	Lip; Neck; Body; Base
114623	S6 E141			63	22	0	Shoulder
108557a-g				161	22	590	Body
110758a-z				161	22	0	Base; Neck; Body
110767a-j				161	22	565	Lip; Body
110771a-i				161	22	565	Base; Body
110132a-h				161	22	510	Base

Vessel Number: G109**Vessel Type:** Wine Bottle**Vessel Subtype:** Cylinder**Cultural Origin:** English**Date:****Comments:****Illustration:****Crossmends:**

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
108557a-g		0.00	0.00		22	590	Body
105935a-b	N16 E150	0.00	0.00	63		0	Rim; Body
110021a-b					22	585	Body; Shoulder

71517	N14 E142	0.00	0.00	63		0	Body
110803a-d		0.00	0.00		22	565	Lip; Neck; Body; Base

Vessel Number: G110
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1780-1810; Jones' date formula for neck returns date of 1798 +/-22.4
Comments: Jones finish style 3a
Illustration:

Crossmends: 108557a + 110385 + 110758a + 105936; 110767 + 1 unnumbered sherd

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110803a-d		0.00	0.00		22	565	Lip; Neck; Body; Base
110767a-j		0.00	0.00	161	22	565	Lip; Body
110758a-z		0.00	0.00		22	0	Base; Neck; Body
108557a-g		0.00	0.00		22	590	Body
105936		0.00	0.00		22	545	Base
110385				161	22	409	Body
110676		0.00	0.00		22	0	Body
110772		0.00	0.00		22	0	Body
123666a-c	S6 E138	5.62	138.56	62	22	15	Body
123958	S6 E140	0.00	0.00	63	22	0	Body
110022a-b					22	585	Body; Neck
114624a-b	S6 E141	0.00	0.00	63	22	0	Body
125363a-c	S6 E138	5.66	138.58	62	22	17	Body

Vessel Number: G111
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder
Cultural Origin: English
Date: Jones dating formula for bases returns date of 1786 +/-33
Comments:
Illustration:
Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110771a-i		0.00	0.00	161	22	565	Base; Body
105615a-b		0.00	0.00	161	22	496	Base
108470	N13 E150	13.21	150.11	62		19	Base
118287	S8 E142	7.73	142.13	62		21	Base
96126	N8 E139	8.31	139.22	62		32	Body

Vessel Number: G112
Vessel Type: Wine Bottle
Vessel Subtype: Cylinder
Cultural Origin: English
Date:

Comments:**Illustration:****Crossmends:** 105629 + 110132a-d

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110132a-h				161	22	510	Base
105629		0.00	0.00	161	22	522	Base
116500	S6 E141	5.10	141.47	168	22	36	Body

Vessel Number: G113**Vessel Type:** Wine Bottle**Vessel Subtype:** Cylinder**Cultural Origin:** English**Date:****Comments:****Illustration:****Crossmends:**

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
118583	S8 E140	7.14	140.29	62		34	Lip

Vessel Number: G114**Vessel Type:** Wine Bottle**Vessel Subtype:** Cylinder**Cultural Origin:** English**Date:****Comments:****Illustration:****Crossmends:**

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
118029	S8 E141	7.41	141.68	62		39	Base; Body

Vessel Number: G115**Vessel Type:** Wine Bottle**Vessel Subtype:** Cylinder**Cultural Origin:** English**Date:****Comments:****Illustration:****Crossmends:**

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
104652	S11 E140	10.70	140.68	62		30	Base

Vessel Number: G116**Vessel Type:** Wine Bottle**Vessel Subtype:** Cylinder**Cultural Origin:** English

Date:**Comments:****Illustration:****Crossmends:**

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
95640							Lip

Vessel Number: G117**Vessel Type:** Drinking Glass**Vessel Subtype:** Wine**Cultural Origin:** English**Date:** 1670-1700 (Bickerton :18; Noel Hume 1969a:187)

Comments: Glass made in *facon de venise* style; very similar to contemporary sketches dated 1667-1672 (Elville :185; Fryer and Selley: Plate 5); basal knob has vertical gadrooning

Illustration: Figure 5.4c**Crossmends:**

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
73674	N14 E140	14.60	140.80	62		50	Foot
82938	N11 E143	11.92	143.69	96		56	Bowl; Rim
82972	N14 E139	14.80	139.23	96		40	Foot
85808	N10 E143	0.00	0.00	96		0	Bowl
89970	N12 E138	12.18	138.90	96		55	Stem; Base

Vessel Number: G118**Vessel Type:** Drinking Glass**Vessel Subtype:** Wine**Cultural Origin:** English**Date:** 1690-1740 (Bickerton :12; Noel Hume 1969a:189)**Comments:** Heavy baluster stem with teared knob**Illustration:****Crossmends:**

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
119051	N10 E146	10.26	146.67	160	23	45	Body
119646a-c	N11 E147	11.50	147.95	160	23	55	
121923	N11 E148	11.85	148.68	160	23	54	
121955	N11 E148	11.38	148.44	160	23	47	
122047	N10 E148	10.58	148.01	160	23	50	Body
98038	N9 E137	9.31	137.33	62		45	Base

Vessel Number: G119**Vessel Type:** Drinking Glass**Vessel Subtype:** Wine**Cultural Origin:** English**Date:** 1690-1740 (Noel Hume 1969a:189)**Comments:** Baluster stem with teared knob

Illustration: Figure 5.4b**Crossmends:**

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
121924a-b	N11 E148	11.85	148.68	160	23	54	Base; Stem

Vessel Number: G120**Vessel Type:** Drinking Glass**Vessel Subtype:** Wine**Cultural Origin:** English**Date:****Comments:** Fragments of very finely blown glass bowl and foot; green-tinted glass**Illustration:****Crossmends:**

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
105245	N10 E149			160	23		Body
114415a-c	N14 E148	14.23	148.60	123		45	Body
82142	N13 E141			96			Foot ?
82143	N13 E141			96			Bowl ?
86090	N11 E142			96			Body

Vessel Number: G121**Vessel Type:** Drinking Glass**Vessel Subtype:** Wine**Cultural Origin:** English**Date:****Comments:****Illustration:****Crossmends:**

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
74363	N13 E139	13.42	139.07	94		58	Stem

Vessel Number: G122**Vessel Type:** Drinking Glass**Vessel Subtype:** Wine**Cultural Origin:** English**Date:****Comments:****Illustration:****Crossmends:**

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
110153	N8 E147	8.88	147.52	62		33	Stem
93939	N8 E138	8.66	138.76	62		30	

Vessel Number: G123**Vessel Type:** Drinking Glass

Vessel Subtype: Wine
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1675-1690 (Charleston 1984:262, Fig. 153, no. 167)
Comments: Quatrefoil knob in grey-tinted soda glass

Illustration:

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114152	N15 E151			63			Stem

Vessel Number: G124
Vessel Type: Drinking Glass
Vessel Subtype: Wine
Cultural Origin: English
Date: 1690-1740 (Noel Hume 1969a:189)
Comments: True baluster stem with tear, ball knob, and blade knob
Illustration: Figure 5.4a

Crossmends:

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Part:
114625	S9 E173	8.72	173.19	176		42	Stem

Window Glass from the House Locus, Area D

Catalogue Number:	Unit:	N/S:	E/W:	Event:	Feature:	D.B.S.:	Number of Sherds
110346	N10 E137	10.16	137.35	62		42	1
93560	N10 E138	10.67	138.98	62		50	1
96533	N10 E138	10.76	138.89	62		50	1
96977	N10 E138	10.93	138.40	62		35	1
79471	N10 E140	10.06	140.45	62		33	1
81390	N10 E140	10.68	140.13	62		25	1
81358	N10 E142	10.27	142.22	62		54	1
134713	N10 E143	10.00	143.00	96		0	1
84598	N10 E143	10.00	143.00	96		0	1
86034	N10 E143	10.00	143.00	96			4
73452	N10 E144	10.13	144.30	87		50	1
82566	N10 E145	0.00	0.00	63		0	1
105775	N11 E138	11.01	138.90	96		50	1
113907	N11 E138	11.99	138.80	96		50	1
89818	N11 E138	11.89	138.10	62		20	1
89824	N11 E138	11.78	138.21	62		30	3
91001	N11 E138	11.80	138.90	62		25	1
91889	N11 E138	11.36	138.38	62		30	2
91954	N11 E138	11.25	138.00	62		23	1
93102	N11 E138	11.30	138.14	62		44	1
93209	N11 E138	11.89	138.30	62		35	2
93436	N11 E138	11.41	138.20	62		45	3

93457a-e	N11 E138	11.41	138.20	62		45	5
89088	N11 E139	11.01	139.00	96		46	1
79119	N11 E140	11.66	140.13	87		45	1
79717	N11 E140	11.00	140.00	96			1
82666	N11 E140	11.40	140.30	96		45	1
81777	N11 E141	11.04	141.09	96		53	1
85256a-c	N11 E143			96			3
85257	N11 E143			96			1
123448	N11 E144	0.00	0.00	123		0	1
85565	N11 E144	0.00	0.00	96		0	1
88456	N12 E138	12.81	138.70	62		28	1
88976a-t	N12 E138	12.10	138.08	62		30	20
89478a-b	N12 E138	12.72	138.84	96		53	2
89702	N12 E138	12.32	138.04	62		50	1
89741	N12 E138	12.38	138.53	62		33	1
93086	N12 E138	12.19	138.99	96		55	2
95187a-d	N12 E138	12.16	138.90	62		33	4
95325a-b	N12 E138	12.20	138.66	62		35	2
98414	N12 E138	12.25	138.80	96		55	1
98416a-b	N12 E138	12.25	138.80	96		55	2
89910	N12 E139	12.30	139.16	62		40	1
82974	N12 E144	12.47	144.52	96		59	1
84597	N12 E144	12.39	144.22	96		52	1
86102	N12 E144	12.00	144.00	96			1
86103	N12 E144	12.00	144.00	96			1
122791	N12 E145	12.53	145.74	96		40	1
84316	N13 E139	13.53	139.41	96		52	1
104097	N13 E140			162	9		1
69795	N13 E140	13.13	140.54	62		43	1
72235	N13 E140	13.23	140.66	87		60	1
105036a-b	N13 E141	0.00	0.00	162	9	0	2
98932	N13 E147	13.83	147.79	62		24	1
84786a-c	N14 E139	14.80	139.50	123		60	3
84972	N14 E139	14.80	139.50	123		60	1
85751	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96		0	1
85752	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96		0	1
85755	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96		0	1
85760	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96		0	1
85765	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96		0	1
85769	N14 E139	0.00	0.00	96		0	1
73045	N14 E143	14.66	143.27	87		68	1
135113	N15 E138	15.27	138.93	96		54	1
118913a-n	N15 E140	15.23	140.64	123		55	14
82977	N15 E140	15.54	140.23	96		40	1
84315a-b	N15 E140	15.54	140.23	96		40	2
114064a-p	N15 E141	15.53	142.38	123		52	16
118562a-c	N15 E142	15.10	142.62	123		51	3
68614	N15 E142	15.25	142.60	96		60	1
100480	N15 E146	15.41	146.02	62		40	2

65601	N16 E139	16.72	139.72	94		50	1
118837	N16 E140	16.31	140.11	123		60	1
59212	N16 E140	16.41	140.43	94		52	1
68607	N16 E140	16.27	140.75	96		49	1
82763a-d	N16 E142	16.54	142.61	96		55	4
118454	N16 E144	16.33	144.50	123		55	1
111887	N16 E147	16.75	147.62	62		81	1
95980	N7 E135	7.30	135.42	62		28	1
95040	N8 E135	8.85	135.35	62		27	1
95009a-b	N8 E139	8.99	139.12	62		36	2
89719	N8 E141	8.25	141.75	62		22	1
91572	N8 E141	8.57	141.23	88		42	1
84973	N8 E143	8.40	143.78	96		34	1
91578	N9 E135	9.60	135.38	62		16	1
96770	N9 E138	9.16	138.96	62		53	7
89940	N9 E139	9.52	139.96	62		29	1
91226	N9 E139	9.96	139.68	62		28	1
113902	N9 E146	9.10	146.15	129		50	1

Appendix III: Catalogue of Clay Tobacco Pipe Bowl Styles and Maker's Marks

Note: Sum total of European and non-European pipes is 83.

European Tobacco Pipes

Note: Numbers linked with a '+' sign are fragments which have been mended together.

Event 87 Pipe bowl styles (n=13)

Pipe Bowl Style and Date	N=	Catalogue Number(s)
Bristol? 1660-1690 (Pope Type K) (Pope 1988, 1992)	2	74022, 74432
London / Bristol, 1670-1710 (Pope Type Q) (Pope 1992a)	1	73056
Bristol, 1660-1690 (Oswald 1975: Fig. 9, no. 9)	1	77811
Exeter 1690-1720 (Oswald et al. 1984: Fig. 155).	5	74481, 79103, 81903, 72943, 76902
Portsmouth ca. 1700-1720 (Fox and Barton 1986: Fig. 118, no. 79, 81-83) Note: this pipe may be intrusive	1	81067
London 1680-1710 (Oswald 1975: Fig. 3G, no. 8)	1	73689
Barnstaple? 1660-1710 (Grant and Jemmet 1985: 546, nos. 17, 18)	1	74429
London 1660-1680 (Oswald 1975: Fig. 4G, no. 18)	1	84395

Event 88 Pipe bowl styles (n=1)

Pipe Bowl Style and Date	N=	Catalogue Number(s)
Devon 1660-1710 (Pope Type P) (Pope 1988, 1992)	1	89762

Event 94 Pipe bowl styles (n=9)

Pipe Bowl Style and Date	N=	Catalogue Number(s)
Bristol / London 1670-1710 (Pope Type Q) (Pope 1992a)	1	74428
Devon 1660-1710 (Pope Type P)	4	82773, 84032, 84048,

(Pope 1992a)		59214
Bristol? 1660-1690 (Pope Type K) (Pope 1988, 1992)	2	73451, 72934
Glasgow 1670-1700 (Martin 1987:227; Gallagher 1987:45)	1	59199
London 1660-1680 (Oswald 1975: Fig. 4G, no. 18).	1	73436

Event 96 (House Context) Pipe bowl styles (n=30)

Pipe Bowl Style and Date	N=	Catalogue Number(s)
Poole 1680-1710 (Markell 1994:Fig. 27) Note: less likely origin is Lincolnshire, 1680-1710 (Wells 1979:124; White 1979:186)	1	69135
Devon 1660-1710 (Pope Type P) (Pope 1992a)	3	79297, 77486, 81683
London / Bristol? 1640-1670 (Pope Type R) (Pope 1992a)	1	121690
Exeter 1660-1680 (Pope Type L) (Pope 1992a)	3	76913, 95327, 132107
London / Bristol 1670-1710 (Pope Type Q) (Pope 1992a)	1	85324
Bristol 1660-1690 (Pope Type K) (Pope 1988, 1992)	7	79372, 108190, 79373, 74437, 79394, 132184, 81989
London 1610-1630 (Pope Type A) (Pope 1992a) Note: This pipe is likely intrusive	1	102970
Exeter 1690-1720 (Oswald et al. 1984: Fig. 155; Fig. 160, no. 80)	3	132182, 66526, 88077
London 1680-1710 (Oswald 1975: Fig. 3G, no. 8)	3	132181, 84963, 119665
Exeter 1690-1730 (Oswald et al. 1984: Fig. 155, no. 10)	5	121482, 88941, 74401, 74534, 84039
Bristol, Late Seventeenth Century (Oswald 1975: Fig. 9, no. 8)	1	79286
West Country / Bristol, 1660-1690 (Nixon Type WP) (Nixon 1999a)	2	81693, 76769

Event 96 (Well Context) Pipe Bowl Styles (n=1)

Pipe Bowl Style and Date	N=	Catalogue Number(s)
Bristol? 1660-1690 (Pope Type K) (Pope 1992a)	1	116249+116250+116251+ 116252+116253+116254

Event 117 Pipe bowl styles (n=2)

Pipe Bowl Style and Date	N=	Catalogue Number(s)
Bristol? 1660-1690 (Pope Type K) (Pope 1992a)	1	111877
Exeter 1690-1730 (Oswald et al. 1984: Fig. 155, no. 9)	1	111206

Event 118 Pipe bowl styles (n=1)

Pipe Bowl Style and Date	N=	Catalogue Number(s)
1610-1640 (Noel Hume 1969a: Fig. 97.3)	1	77958

Event 119 Pipe bowl styles (n=5)

Pipe Bowl Style and Date	N=	Catalogue Number(s)
Devon 1660-1710 (Pope Type P) (Pope 1992a)	1	79287
Bristol / London 1670-1710 (Pope Type Q) (Pope 1992a)	1	81454
Bristol? 1660-1690 (Pope Type K) (Pope 1992a)	2	79293, 79299
London / Bristol? 1640-1670 (Pope Type R) (Pope 1988, 1992)	1	79284

Event 123 Pipe bowl styles (n=7)

Pipe Bowl Style and Date	N=	Catalogue Number(s)
Exeter 1690-1720 (Oswald et al. 1984: Fig. 155)	3	86788, 91392, 91524
Devon 1660-1710 (Pope Type P) (Pope 1992a)	1	119815
Bristol? 1660-1690 (Pope Type K) (Pope 1992a)	2	118577, 113163

Event 129 Pipe bowl styles (n=1)

Pipe Bowl Style and Date	N=	Catalogue Number(s)
Exeter 1690-1720 (Oswald et al. 1984: Fig. 155, no. 2)	1	114030

Event 131 Pipe bowl styles (n=1)

Pipe Bowl Style and Date	N=	Catalogue Number(s)
Bristol ca. 1675-1720 (Walker 1977:1497, fig.i).	1	96448

Event 160 Pipe Bowl Styles (n=1)

Pipe Bowl Style and Date	N=	Catalogue Number(s)
Exeter 1690-1720 (Oswald et al. 1984: Fig. 155)	1	119652
London / Bristol? 1670-1710 (Pope Type Q) (Pope 1992a)	1	121325
West Country / Bristol 1640-1660 (Pope Type C) (Pope 1992a) Note: this pipe may be residual	1	121949

Event 161 Pipe Bowl Styles (n=1)

Pipe Bowl Style and Date	N=	Catalogue Number(s)
Exeter 1690-1720 (Oswald et al. 1984: Fig. 155)	1	110759+110760+110768+ 110769

Event 168 Pipe Bowl Styles (n=1)

Pipe Bowl Style and Date	N=	Catalogue Number(s)
Devon 1660-1710 (Pope Type P) (Pope 1992a)	1	122257

Event 174 Pipe Bowl Styles (n=1)

Pipe Bowl Style and Date	N=	Catalogue Number(s)
Exeter 1690-1720 (Oswald et al. 1984: Fig. 155)	1	113865

Event 189 Pipe Bowl Styles (n=2)

Pipe Bowl Style and Date	N=	Catalogue Number(s)
Exeter 1690-1720 (Oswald et al. 1984: Fig. 155)	1	125042
Exeter 1660-1680 (Pope Type L) (Pope 1992a)	1	125136

Event 193 Pipe Bowl Styles (n=2)

Pipe Bowl Style and Date	N=	Catalogue Number(s)
Exeter 1660-1680 (Pope Type L) (Pope 1992a)	1	125726
London / Bristol? 1640-1670 (Pope Type R) (Pope 1988, 1992)	1	125590

Non-European Tobacco Pipes (n=6)

Pipe Description	N=	Event	Catalogue Number(s)
Red clay, handmade?; complete bowl	1	87	72944
Red clay; 2 bowl fragments from same pipe	1	63;123	77703; 113792
Red clay; rouletted bowl fragment	1	62	76146
Red clay; bowl and heel fragment	1	62	108613
Red clay; bowl fragment	1	96	73408+73513
Decorated white clay Chesapeake pipe	1	166	116274
Red-white 'marbled' fabric bowl, joined to stem from Area F, Event 287	1	166	105571 (Area D) + 261037 (Area F)
Red-white 'marbled' fabric bowl fragment	1	123	86928

Seventeenth-Century Maker's Marks from Undisturbed Contexts

Mark:	IH or MH? (Incomplete Mark)	IC	RT	LE	Fleur- Des- Lys
Type:	Relief	Relief	Incuse	Incuse	Relief
Location:	Heel	Above heel	Back of Bowl	Bowl	Stem
Maker:	Many IH marks from Poole; If from Lincoln, the could be John, Margaret or Matthew Hebblewhite	James Colquhoun	Robert Tippet II	Llewellyn Evans	Non-Specific Mark
Place:	Most likely: Poole; Least likely: Lincoln, Lincolnshire	Glasgow	Bristol	Bristol	Dutch
Mark Dates to:	1662-1689	1668-1700	1678-1713	1661-1686	17 th Century
Pipe Style Dates to:	1680-1710	ca. 1670-1700	ca. 1680-1720	? Fragmentary	? Fragmentary
Refer to:	Wells (1979:124); Markell (1994: Fig 27)	Gallagher (1984); Martin (1987)	Walker 1971:79; 1977:1493.	Walker 1997:1428	Davey (1992); Walker (1971)
Event:	96	94	94	119	193
Catalogue Number:	69135	59199	74428	104114	125660



